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ASIATIC JOURNAL

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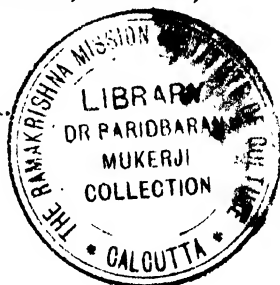
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

MAY—AUGUST,
1838.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. V.

IT is painful to read the accounts, which each month's intelligence brings, of the misery occasioned by dearth in various parts of the British territories in India, especially in the Upper Provinces. In Europe, we can scarcely form a correct notion of the intensity of the distress produced by such a cause, or of its immense range. Amongst a population which subsists wholly upon grain, a scarcity of that indispensable article is infinitely more destructive than in countries where the human appetite is under no restraint as to food. When to this consideration we add, that the people of the East take little or no thought for the morrow; that they have no snug hoard reserved for a period of calamity, few or no moveables that can be parted with, no benefit societies, no workhouses, no public charities, and that private benevolence is a virtue almost unknown in India; that the prospect of a famine tempts the mercantile classes of the natives to buy up the grain for the purpose of extortion, and thus create an artificial dearth,—the condition of the poor at such a time must be miserable indeed. The details given in the various communications from the interior of India (p. 20),—that the country is in a dreadful state; that starvation and misery prevail to a frightful extent; that the wretched people are flying, they know not whither—but from home, there they must die—are, probably, rather under-drawn than exaggerated. Nor does there appear to exist, in this case, that mitigation which is derived from a conviction that the distress is but transient, for there is a probability of the spring crop failing in some parts. It is fortunate that Lord Auckland is now traversing some of the districts where this suffering prevails: whilst he will be in a better condition to apply all practicable remedies, his presence may check the artificial causes of scarcity.

The political affairs of British India remain *in statu quo*. Some rumours are abroad (p. 33) respecting a supposed coalition between the new king of Burmah, the rajah of Nepaul, and the emperor of China, against the English; but they rest on no authority, and the fact is quite improbable. There appears to have been a gallant affair in Shekhawattee (p. 23), in which our troops distinguished themselves in the assault of some of the hill-forts in that quarter. The peculiar constitution of the petty states of Shek-

hawatee, forming a kind of confederation (which is admirably described by Colonel Tod, in his *Annals of Rajasthan*), is calculated to keep alive the desultory species of warfare which occupies the attention of Major Forster. Moolvee Gholam Yehiah Khan, who was formerly the king of Oude's vakeel, or *chargé d'affairs*, with the resident, has been appointed minister at Lucknow, in the place of Hakeem Melndi Ali Khan. The king's health is still precarious.

One of the most prominent topics of domestic intelligence at Calcutta, is the grand anniversary dinner, on the 9th February, to celebrate the Liberation of the Press (p. 14), which was most appropriately timed, occurring, as it did, on the eve of Sir Charles Metcalfe's departure. The encomiums passed on the public and private conduct of that gentleman are by no means exaggerated. He is truly one of those eminent public men, whom (to use Mr. Canning's words) the government of British India has "first educated for itself, and then given to the country."

If we may judge from the following passage in Sir Charles's reply to the Agra address, he is not indisposed to take part in home affairs, for which he is well qualified :

"You speak of happiness and usefulness. Happiness, with the blessing of the Almighty, I have no doubt of enjoying in the society of affectionate relatives and friends; and in the delights of reading and retirement. Of the power of public usefulness, I have no expectation and great doubt. The only tempting theatre for public exertion is Parliament, where the great interests of the country are promoted and marred. But the violence of party spirit to which the welfare of the empire is often sacrificed, the uselessness of any one whose only party is his country, the want of a local reputation and influence, the corrupt practices of candidates and voters, and the utter ruin to moderate means of contested elections, make a formidable array of obstacles against any attempt to push myself into the imperial senate, even if I could suppose that I might be of any utility there. The retirement, therefore, of private life, where no doubt the greatest happiness is to be found, seems to be my future destiny. I shall, nevertheless, be ready to take a part in public affairs, whenever I am called by duty, or in other words, whenever I have an opportunity of being useful; for I consider it to be the duty of every man to serve his country to the utmost of his ability; and, if ever I become a public man in England, my long attachment to India will naturally lead me to exert myself for her welfare and benefit, and for her permanent union with the British empire in the ties of mutual interest—the only security for mutual affection."

Comparisons are always invidious, but we, nevertheless, cannot forbear remarking the ungracious manner in which Mr. Macaulay was suffered to leave the shores of India. What was the reason? Mr. Macaulay, the official framer of what is termed the "Black Act." By whom was he required to prepare it? By Lord William Bentinck. By whom was this execrable Act adopted and put in force? By Sir Charles Metcalfe!

The article (p. 8), on "Suicides in Central India," will surprise persons in Europe who were not aware of the scale on which this crime is perpetrated in India. The number and the absurd causes of these suicides, shew

how erroneous is the theory which attributes them to atmospheric causes : “suicide,” it is justly remarked, “is not the result of climate, but of morals.”

Schools and presses for purposes of elementary instruction are making progress in the interior (p. 25); these are the implements by which the vices of the Hindus must be eradicated. Moral blemishes are the growth everywhere of ignorance and misgovernment.

The *Gyannaneshun*, a well-written Hindu paper, has an article (p. 1), on the Pilgrim Tax, which is not undeserving of notice : it shows that the minds of the best-informed natives are not quite in that passive state, in respect to this subject, which many persons in this country suppose.

A project has been acted upon at Calcutta (p. 14), of transporting bodies of Hill Dhangars, or Coolies, of the Ramghur and Khole districts, to British Guiana, as field-labourers. Since much ignorance and prejudice appear to prevail, both in England and abroad, on this subject—as industrious attempts are making to raise a popular outcry against the measure—and as we think we can perceive that there are writers of the Swiss character at work on this question, we think it advisable to contribute the little light which it is in our power to throw upon it. No one will suspect us of being advocates of slavery, or anything like it; but we shall not be deterred, by the fear of having this charge flung in our teeth, from endeavouring to prevent falsehood from usurping the guise of truth.

The general notion here is, that this scheme is a species of kidnapping, that innocent natives of India are, contrary to their inclination, conveyed by force or artifice on board ship, of which they have a horror, and, crammed like negroes in a Brazilian slaver, are condemned to waste their lives in bondage in the West Indies, subject to all the horrors of the fetter, the cart-whip, and the gaol.

Now, what are the facts? These Dhangars are a race of Kholes—of those men who, six or seven years back, were at open war with the Indian Government, whose atrocities in the Ramghur and Chota Nagpore districts called down upon them the severe vengeance of our Government. They have been repeatedly since engaged in murder, pillage, and devastation of their peaceable neighbours, and some are now (p. 19) in insurrection. They have no regular occupation, and no fixed abode, but are ready to take service any where—the more desperate, as soldiers or dacoits; the more orderly and industrious, as porters or agricultural labourers. So much for the character of these men. Now for the other part of the story.

These Dhangars engage voluntarily in service, and are not particular where it leads them, having few prejudices. They have freely embarked, in large bodies, for the Mauritius; and, though the existing laws are, perhaps, sufficient to punish any attempt at oppression, the Indian Legislature has passed a special act for their protection (p. 4), by which it is provided that, before any such men can be embarked, even with their own consent, on a contract of service, a permit must be obtained from a government-officer, who must see the contract in writing (both in English and in the native tongue of the men), which must specify the nature and term of the service (the latter

must not exceed five years), and the wages, and contain a stipulation that the men shall be conveyed back to the port of embarkation, free of charge, at the expiration of the service; if more than twenty embark on one ship, the officer is empowered to refuse a permit, unless he is satisfied that sufficient accommodation, food, and medical attendance are provided for them, and he is to keep a register of the natives who contract for service, and of the parties with whom they engage. In short, every possible precaution has been taken to prevent any abuse of this new species of emigration. At the port of arrival, these men will be as free as in their native country, entitled to be protected as free British subjects, and may, perhaps, be regarded by the local authorities with a certain degree of partiality, which the circumstances of their case would justify.

What, then, can be the ground of the clamour which has been raised against this measure? It is asked, Why should the Guiana planters require more labourers?—they will have their free negroes. But is it unreasonable that they should desire to provide against the possible contingency of a combination amongst these negroes, and a refusal to work but at exorbitant rates? The market for out-of-door labour in the West Indies is not in the same natural and wholesome state as in England, where, if a party of mechanics or of farmers' servants demand higher wages than their masters choose to give, the latter may easily obtain others. This is, in fact, an attempt, on the part of the planters, to place the labour-market of Guiana in a natural state.

Again, we say, it is difficult to understand why such a clamour should be raised against a measure which violates no principle of justice, which has for its apparent object, at least, a benefit to both the contracting parties, and the abuse of which seems to be provided against by all the safeguards which human foresight can devise. We can perceive no better reason for the clamour, than that the measure was suggested by Mr. Gladstone, who is an influential Liverpool Tory!

We have, indeed, great doubts as to the policy of the measure, with reference to the planters. We suspect that they will find these Coolies troublesome persons to deal with; that jealousies will arise between them and the negroes, and that the law will prove too weak to enforce the contract where one of the parties think it their interest to violate it. This is, however, quite a different question.

The *Samachur Durpun* gives the following account of the continuance of human sacrifices in Burdwan:—"It would be a dereliction of duty, if we were to remain any longer silent under the accumulated rumours which are spreading through the country, of human sacrifices perpetrated in the neighbouring districts of Burdwan. We received a native communication a few weeks back, which distinctly asserted the fact, but were withheld from publishing it, because it appeared utterly improbable that such atrocities could be perpetrated under the eye of the Supreme Government. But when we find that a conviction of the truth of these assertions begins to take possession of the minds of the public functionaries, it becomes necessary to bring the matter to public notice, with the view of securing an

efficient investigation of the matter. It is believed, then, that these human sacrifices are offered up on the part of the Raja of Burdwan; that whenever a case of serious indisposition occurs in the family, a human sacrifice is deemed necessary to remove it. On a recent occasion when one of the family,—the young Raja himself, if we mistake not,—was afflicted with the small-pox, several immolations of this nature were perpetrated. It has been affirmed in the district, and without contradiction, that five sacrifices were made in a single year. The sacrifice must be voluntary, and the victim must be an only son."

Some occurrences have taken place in the native army of Madras (p. 27) which cannot fail to produce some anxiety. If it be true that these acts of atrocity are accompanied by posting of placards (p. 28), containing threats of vengeance if certain reforms are not adopted, these are symptoms of a decided change in the *morale* of that part of the army.

Late intelligence from Bombay communicates an important fact,—the cession of the Arabian port of Aden by the Sultan, or rather Sheikh, to the East-India Company, who intend to use it as a coal depôt. This is a good port, and being in the neighbourhood of the coffee districts of Arabia Felix, it may ere long be the emporium of a considerable trade.

The Bishop of Bombay arrived at the Presidency on the 21st February, by the *Atalanta* steamer, which brought London news to the 4th January; and Paris news to the 6th!

The ill-fated town of Surat has been again visited by fire, which has caused great distress, aggravated by the cholera morbus, which rages there and at Broach.

The advices from China seem to denote an approaching crisis. The edicts emitted by the government, under express directions from Peking, enforce the necessity of the departure of the irregular traders, and intimate distinctly that the decree of expulsion, in case of disobedience, will include, not merely the "iron-headed rats," but the British Superintendent himself. We recommend a comparison of the letter of a Chinese Correspondent of a Singapore paper (p. 35) with the prognostications in this Journal some years back, in the discussions respecting the abrogation of the Company's trade with China; they will be found to have been realized with a precision which is remarkable.

The intelligence from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land is unimportant. From South Australia, we learn that the Government is in disorder, owing to dissensions between the Governor and the chief public functionaries. Mr. Robert Gouger, the Colonial Secretary, publicly assaulted Mr. Gillies, the Colonial Treasurer. The governor, Captain Hindmarsh, immediately suspended Mr. Gouger and Mr. John Brown, the Emigration Agent, from their respective offices. When the matter was submitted by the Governor to the Council, this measure was objected to; whereupon Captain Hindmarsh desired that the royal instructions might be read, relating to the power of the Governor when he differed from the rest of the Council; and he maintained his resolution with firmness, observing that he had not proposed the suspension upon the merits of the case from

the beginning, but upon the simple fact of a disgraceful street fight having taken place, so high an officer as the Colonial Secretary being one of the principals. "In October last, matters had arrived at a very serious pitch; the resident agent, Mr. James Fisher Hurtle, had signed and published an unauthorised paper or hand-bill, inciting the colonists to disobedience of the order in council of the 11th September last, suspending Mr. John Brown. Mr. Fisher had also designated himself *Colonial Commissioner*, instead of *resident Commissioner*, which Captain Hindmarsh contends is his proper appellation. The Attorney-General also, in council, seemed to offer opinions in opposition to those expressed by the Governor, who, in very frank terms, told the different members of the Council, that he would allow no authority to interfere with his decision: he was determined to support the dignity of the crown as far as lay within his power."

Our readers are aware that Captain Hindmarsh has been recalled, and it will be seen in our present Journal, that a successor has been appointed. Some energy, as well as skill, will be required to extinguish this discord, so prejudicial to the interests of the young colony. It would also appear, that the community are inclined to take part with the Governor; for the *South Australian Gazette* states, that the respectable settlers have requested a public meeting of emigrants, with a view to support the local Government, and to express their sentiments, that some of the malecontent functionaries sent out to the colony are "totally unfit to hold their present places."

The Cape of Good Hope papers are silent as to any of the ill-consequences which were foretold as the certain fruit of the Glenelg policy towards the Caffers. All is said to be well on the frontier; and it appears, in fact, that so far from cattle being stolen (the excuse for the old commando system), stray cattle are restored by the Caffers. We have no doubt that this calumniated people will justify the character which has been given of them by those who have no interest in blackening them. Meetings continue to be held to do honour to General D'Urban. The new governor, General Napier, arrived on the 20th January.

Some accounts have been received of the total defeat of the Russians by the Circassians. Nothing could create a more lively sensation of joy, than the final success of a people, who have evinced such courage and fortitude in the unequal contest in which they are engaged.

APPEALS FROM THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—My attention has been called to a passage in the *Asiatic Journal* for April, in which it is stated, with reference to a debate in the House of Commons, on the 22d March, that Sir Charles Grey's "recrimination upon the judicial service of the Company was as groundless as it was uncalled for."

As I am not aware of my having said any thing which in any way answers this description, you will, perhaps, think it right to specify the expressions which you impute to me, or to publish my disclaimer of the imputation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Oaks, 23d April, 1838.

CHAS. EWD. GREY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In the number of the *Asiatic Journal* of this month, just published, there is the following passage:—"The fact stated by Sir John Hobhouse, that from the year 1813 up to the year 1836, this right of appeal had been exercised only twice, and when those appeals were made, the judges of the Supreme Court had been unable to decide the case, and were obliged to go to the judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut Court to interpret the law, and give an answer to the appeal, is decisive of two essential points in the question; first, that there is no necessity for this unequal right of appeal; secondly, that the Supreme Court is an incompetent tribunal of appeal for the purpose, which the judges of the courts themselves have admitted."

This is an improvement upon the statement actually made by Sir John Hobhouse, in the debate on the 22d ultimo, which was, "that out of two appeals to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, the whole number of appeals under the 53d Geo. III, c. 155, s. 107, the supreme court had found itself incapable to decide one of them, and that the judges had applied to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut to know how they should decide it, thus showing their own incapacity as a court of appeal from the Mofussil courts." I have nothing to say against the reasoning of Sir John Hobhouse, or the *Asiatic Journal*, if such were the fact. I have merely to correct the statement, by a declaration, that I was in the Supreme Court at the time of both the appeals referred to, and engaged as counsel in each appeal, and that there is not one word of truth in the statement, that in either case the Supreme Court made any reference whatever to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, relating to the decision of such case. I was surprised to find that the President of the India Board was ignorant that British-born subjects have been enabled by law, for some years, to hold lands in the Mofussil in India; but I knew that, with reference to this statement, respecting the appeals, he must have been imposed upon by some person, who, if not personally hostile to the establishment of the Queen's courts in that country, and wilfully deceiving the President of the Board, to answer some sinister object, must have been grossly ignorant of the facts which he pretended to furnish. The only shadow of a pretence for this absurd falsehood, is the following: Under the 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 107, the Supreme Court is directed, for the conduct of all appeals, under that section, to frame rules of practice as near as possible to the rules and practice of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, on appeals to that court from the ordinary Mofussil courts. On the first appeal coming to the Supreme Court, no rules having been previously framed, it became necessary to ascertain from that court, in what cases, and within what time, appeals were allowed to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, and what were their rules of practice relating to it; for this purpose, and this only, a reference was made by the Register of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the judges, to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut; and upon the answer being received, the rules of the latter were adopted by the judges of the former, as they were bound to do by law; but no reference was ever made by the one court to the other on the merits or facts of the case, of which, at the time of the reference I have mentioned, the judges of the Supreme Court had no information, and which, therefore, they were wholly incapable of referring for any decision at all. No other reference whatever was made by the Supreme Court to the Sudder relating to their appeals.

The only other reference that I am aware of, by the judges of the Supreme Court to the judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, was in an ejectment case, in which a question relating to the right of a Hindoo to make a will arose.

This question had frequently arisen before, and the right of a Hindoo to make a testamentary disposition of his property, had been frequently upheld by successive judgments of the Supreme Courts, and had once been expressly decided on appeal to the Privy Council, in a very great cause, of "*Mullick v. Mullick*," and frequently indirectly by the same ultimate tribunal. It had also been recognized by various reported decisions of the *Sudder Dewany Adawlut*, and was stated to be the recognized law of Hindoos by Sir Francis Macnaghten, (an old practitioner, and subsequently for many years a judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta), in his *Work on the Hindoo Law*, published in 1824. Mr. William Macnaghten, his son, however (then register of the *Sudder Dewany Adawlut*), in a work on the same law—and he was an authority entitled to great consideration—disputed this position of his father. Sir Charles Grey, in the ejectment cause referred to, in which also I was engaged as counsel, in favour of the right to make a will, thought it of great importance that the question should be set at rest, and a uniform doctrine established at once by the Supreme Court and the *Sudder*, and therefore proposed a reference to that Court for their opinion. The other two judges of the Supreme Court thought it quite unnecessary, but that there could be no harm in ascertaining the opinion of the judges of the *Sudder*, although, if contrary to their own opinion, it would not alter the judgment which they were disposed to give; and, accordingly, that reference was made in the form of a case, submitted for the opinion of the judges of the *Sudder*, which was unanimously in favour of the right of a Hindoo to make a testamentary disposition of his property; but no reference to decide that or any other case (to my knowledge or belief) was ever made by the Supreme Court.

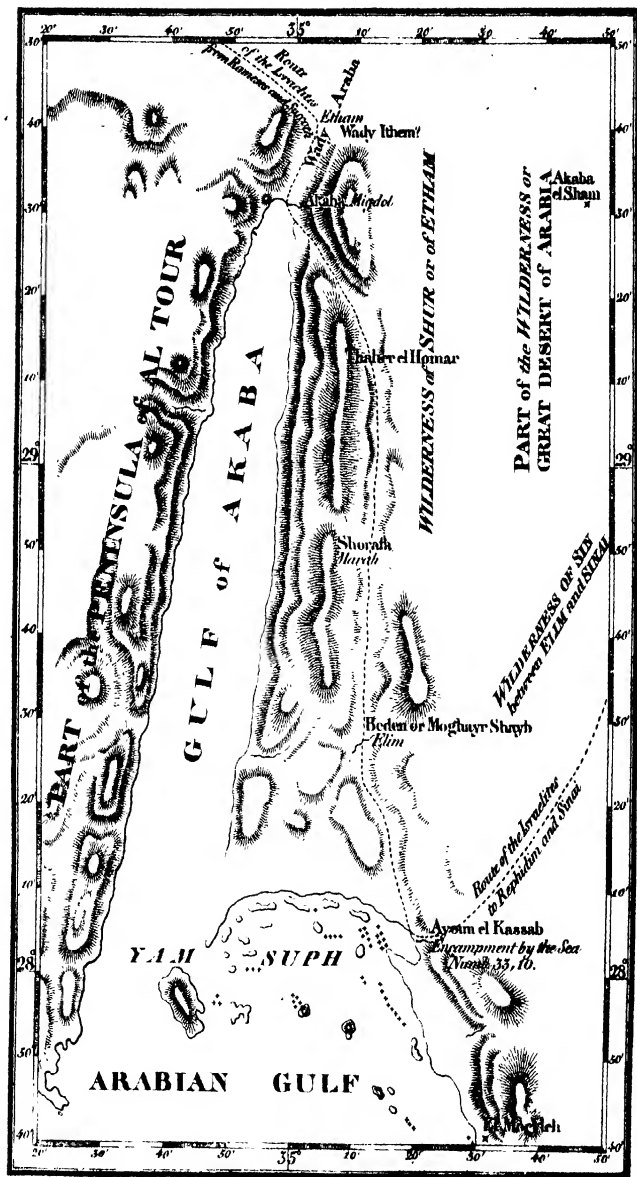
I shall take another opportunity of entering upon the subject more fully. My sole object at present is to correct an error calculated to create, and used for the purpose of creating, prejudice against the Supreme Court of Calcutta, which in my opinion has been for many years the object of much unfounded obloquy, and has never received less justice than in the late debate on the Indian petition. I am not, however, an indiscriminate defender of it in all respects, and at all times—that it is more expensive than the court of the native *Sudder Amceens*—that European practitioners in it receive larger fees than a native *Vakeel*, or even than their brethren in England (in some cases), may be readily imagined, and without difficulty accounted for, especially by those who reflect that Mr. Macaulay, who never received more than £1,500 for his services, as secretary to the India Board, received as a member of the council in India, £10,000 per annum; whilst the head of the India Board here receives only £3,500; that Lord Auckland receives £25,000 per annum, and the head of her Majesty's Ministers only £5,500. Sir John Hobhouse knows that very great reform in the expenses of the court have been made by the judges. If he did not choose to mention this, he might at least have hesitated to state, without due inquiry, facts to the prejudice of her Majesty's courts. Neither Sir Charles Grey, nor Mr. Hogg, was in the court at Calcutta, when both these appeals were prosecuted, and as nothing was said to distinguish which appeal the alleged reference for decision of the *Sudder* was made, they were unable to correct the assertion.

As the *Asiatic Journal* has extended the error, and I presume does not wish to create an unjust impression upon false grounds, I trust to your insertion of this letter in your next Number.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Temple, April 2, 1838.

THOMAS E. M. TURTON.



ON THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA BY THE ISRAELITES,
AND ITS LOCALITY; AND ON THE SITUATION
OF MOUNT SINAI.

BY CHARLES T. BEKE, TH.D., F.S.A.*

IN my *Origines Biblicæ*,† the hypothesis is advanced, that the *Mitzraim* of the Pentateuch formed no portion of the *Egypt* (properly so called) of profane history; but was a distinct and separate kingdom, lying to the east of the Isthmus of Suez, immediately adjoining to Canaan and the land of the Philistines.

In connexion with this hypothesis, or rather as forming part of it, the opinion is also expressed, in the same work, that the *Yam-Suph*, or Red Sea, which was crossed by the Israelites under Moses, was the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez; that Mount Sinai was situate, not within the Peninsula of Tor (commonly called the Peninsula of Mount Sinai), but lay to the north or north-east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba; and that the wanderings of the children of Israel in the Wilderness took place, not within the contracted limits of the same peninsula, but in the wide-spreading deserts of the north of Arabia.

In now recurring to the subject, it is not my intention to enter into any explanation or defence of my hypothesis generally; but briefly to show, in accordance therewith, the commencement of the route of the Israelites after their Exodus from Mitzraim.

From the Sacred History, we find that the children of Israel first “journeyed from Rameses to Succoth;”‡ and that they next “took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, in the edge of the Wilderness.”§ At this last-mentioned spot, instead of continuing their course in the direction away from Mitzraim, which they had hitherto taken, they, by the command of the Almighty, “turned and encamped before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baal-zephon,”|| at which place the Mitzrites under Pharaoh “overtook them encamping by the sea;”¶ their position being such, that their pursuers imagined “they were entangled in the land, the Wilderness had shut them in.”**

To understand the direction of the road thus taken by the Israelites, it is necessary to compare the description of the locality in question given by the traveller Borchhardt.

In his visit to the Peninsula of Tor, that traveller was unable to advance further northward than a plain forming the extremity of Wady Taba, about five or six hours’ distance from Akaba. From this spot, he says:†† “Before us was a promontory called Ras Koreye, and behind this, as I was told, there is another, beyond which begins the plain of Akaba. The castle is situated at an hour and a half or two hours from the western chain,

* Communicated by the Author

† *Origines Biblicæ*, or Researches in Primeval History. Vol. 1. London, 1834.

‡ Exod. xii. 37.

§ Exod. xiii. 20.

|| Exod. xiv. 2.

¶ Exod. xiv. 9.

** Exod. xiv. 3.

†† *Travels in Syria*, &c. 4to. London, 1822. P. 509.

10 *On the Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, and its Locality ;*

down which the Hadj route leads, and about the same distance from the eastern chain, or lower continuation of Tor Hesma. Into this plain [of Akaba], which surrounds the castle on every side except the sea, issues the Wady el Araba, the broad, sandy valley, which leads towards the Dead Sea. At about two hours to the south of the castle, the eastern range of mountains approaches the sea. The plain of Akaba, which is from three to four hours in length, from west to east, and, I believe, not much less in breadth northward, is very fertile in pasturage :”—and further on, he adds :* “To the north of Akaba, in the mountain leading up to Tor Hesma, is a wady known by the name of Wady Ithem. By this valley a road leads eastward towards Nedjed.”

Now, as Moses had, by command of the Almighty, from the first informed Pharaoh of the desire of the Israelites to go three days’ journey into the Wilderness, to sacrifice to the Lord,† the direction of their march would naturally have been from Mitzraim towards the Wilderness, or Desert of Arabia; that is to say, generally from west to east. Leaving, for the present, the positions of Rameses and Succoth out of the question, we come then to *Elham*, where “they encamped in the edge of the Wilderness,” the position of which place seems entirely to correspond with that portion of the Wady el Araba with which the Wady *Ithem* immediately communicates. From hence their direct course, had they continued it, would have been along the Wady Ithem itself, through which (as Burekhardt informs us) a road leads eastward into the interior of the country; but, in consequence of their “turning,” their course took a southward direction, along the Wady el Araba, by following which they came into the plain of Akaba, where “they encamped by the sea.”‡

Here, having left behind them the road by which they might have gone eastward, the eastern range of mountains described by Burekhardt, which “approaches the sea,” would have “shut them in,” and prevented, or, at the least, placed great difficulties in the way of, their passage in that direction; so that the Mitzrites might well imagine, in consequence of their having taken such a course, that they were “entangled in the land.”

The plain of Akaba, at the northern extremity of the Gulf of that name, was, then, the place from which the passage of the Yam-Suph, as recorded in Exod. xiv., commenced. But such being the case, it follows that that passage must have been made, not diametrically across the Gulf from west to east, but *diagonally* from the north end to the east side; that is to say, in a south-easterly direction. And this conclusion is corroborated by two considerations: 1st. The passage of the Israelites through the sea is recorded as having taken place during *one night*, in fact, before the

* *Travels in Sinait*, &c. 4to. London, 1822. P. 511.

† Exod. xii. 18, v. 1—3.

‡ Although it is not to be imagined that the castle of Akaba represents the identical *Migdol* (i.e. *castle*), between which and the sea the Israelites encamped, yet there can be no doubt that, in this commanding position at the head of the Gulf, a fortified place must have existed from the earliest times. Akaba may consequently be considered, *generally*, as representing *Migdol*. That Eziongaber, the port of Solomon, which was “beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom” (1 Kings, ix. 26), was not in this vicinity, but lay lower down the coast, I shall, probably, at a future period, have an opportunity of showing. According to my opinion, that place is identical with Leuke Kome, the port of the Nabatheans in the time of Augustus.

"morning-watch" of the following day.* The Gulf is, at its head, about five miles (perhaps something more) in breadth; and although it is not to be doubted that the whole of the tribes, with their "flocks and herds, even very much cattle," could have gone that distance within so short a time, yet they could not possibly have done so without taking up a very extended front, which the western side of the Gulf, where the steep mountains approach the sea, would have rendered utterly impracticable, but for which the broad plain of Akaba, at the northern extremity of the Gulf, would have afforded peculiar advantages. 2dly. The Israhites, having already left Etham, "in the [western] edge of the wilderness" of that name,† went out again eastward into *the same* "Wilderness of Etham,"‡ after crossing the sea; which, if they had crossed the Gulf from the one side to the other, could not have been the case.

The annexed sketch, which is taken from the map of Arabia Petrea, in Ruppell's *Travels in Nubia, &c.*,§ will more fully explain the road taken by the Israelites thus far. It will likewise serve to illustrate the next succeeding portion of their journey.

Having crossed the sea, the fugitives came out into the Wilderness of Etham or of Shur,|| "which is before Mitzraim, as thou goest towards Assyria;"¶ from thence they proceeded to Marah;** then to Elim, where they encamped by "twelve fountains of water, and threescore and ten palm trees;"†† and from thence again to the Red Sea (*Yam-Suph*), by which they encamped.‡‡

Now, had the Israelites crossed the Gulf of Suez, as is usually supposed, it is manifest that, to have enabled them, at this point of their journey, to encamp "by the Red Sea," they must, after their miraculous passage of that sea, either have continued their route through Marah and Elim *along the sea-shore*, or if they in the first instance quitted the coast, they must afterwards have turned westward, and thus have taken a circuitous course, so as to have approached the sea a second time. If the former had been the case, it would be unaccountable that the station, in Numbers xxxiii. 10, should be so particularly described as being "by the Red Sea," when the two preceding stations had been likewise *by the sea*: if the latter, then it would be not less remarkable that the Israelites, whilst hurrying away from Mitzraim, should have taken a course which, in appearance, was carrying them back again towards that country. But having crossed the Gulf of Akaba, in the manner above-mentioned, they would, whilst continuing their flight *in a direct line away from Mitzraim*, have been again brought to the sea, not indeed by any deflexion in their line of march, but *by a bend in the coast-line itself*. The road taken by the Israelites must, therefore, have been the same as that which (with the exception of the passage of the sea) is, in the present day, taken by the pilgrim-caravans from Cairo to Mecca. It is accordingly so laid down in the accompanying map, in which

* Exod. xiv. 24, 27.

† Numb. xxxiii. 7.

‡ Numb. xxxvii. 8.

§ *Reisen in Nubien, Kordofan und dem petraischen Arabien*, von Dr. Eduard Ruppell. Frankfurt, a.M. 1829.

|| Exod. xv. 22.

¶ Gen. xxv. 18.

** Numb. xxxiii. 8.

†† Numb. xxxiii. 9.

‡‡ Numb. xxxiii. 10.

12 On the Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, and its Locality ;

Ayoun el Kassab (the *Aiune* of Ruppell) represents the place of the encampment by the sea of Numbers xxxiii. 10.*

With respect to the positions of the intermediate stations, Marah and Elim, we fortunately possess the means of determining them (particularly the latter) with almost positive certainty. They must nearly, if not entirely, correspond with the Sherfa (Shorafafa) and Beden of Ruppell's map. The former of these places was not visited by that traveller, but the latter is described by him† as "a fruitful valley, surrounded by sandstone hills, where the pilgrim-caravan rests on its eleventh day's journey from Cairo. This valley," he continues, "must act as a drain to several considerable valleys in the mountains, of primitive formation, lying to the eastward ; for, on the 11th July, when no rain had fallen in the neighbourhood during several months, I was astonished at meeting here with a body of water, which was in many places fifty paces in width and a foot deep. The whole was covered with thick reeds, and along the sides grew date-palms, and other trees of various kinds."

Burckhardt, who, in his *Travels in Arabia*,‡ gives the stations of the pilgrim-caravan from Cairo to Mecca, thus briefly describes those in this vicinity : "The plain and castle of Akaba, 10th [day of journey]. Here they remain the day and night. 12th. Thaher el Homar, a rocky ground, with bad water, and numerous date-trees. 13th (night). To Shorafafa, a barren, long-extended valley, without water. 14th. To Moghayr Shayb : many wells of sweet water, date-plantations, and trees among the rocks, render this one of the most agreeable stations on the route. 15th. To Ayoun el Kassab, a plain ground, with date-trees and water."§

As the Shorafafa and Ayoun el Kassab of Burckhardt, and the Sherfa and Aiune of Ruppell, are clearly identical, the *Moghayr Shayb* of the former cannot but answer to the *Beden* of the latter ; and it is most probable that the water mentioned by Ruppell (which, from his description of it, has unquestionably more the characters of a pool of standing-water than those of a mountain-stream) proceeds from the springs which originate the "many wells of sweet water" mentioned by Burckhardt, rather than, as Ruppell surmises, from other wadys lying further eastward. At all events, the description of the caravan route from Akaba to Thaher el Homar, "*with bad water*," and Shorafafa, "*a barren, long-extended valley, without water*," and thence to Moghayr Shayb (*Beden*), with "*many wells of sweet water, and date-plantations*," corresponds so entirely with the relation of the sacred historian as to the journey of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea—when they "went three days|| in the Wilderness, and found no water ; and when they came to Marah they could not drink of the waters of Marah, *for they were bitter* ; ... and they came to Elim,

* Ruppell says (*Travels in Nubia*, &c., p. 218) that "from Akaba to Aiune the road of the pilgrim-caravans does not approach the sea, and in fact, does not once come within sight of it. [See also my brother's remark at the end of this paper, entirely confirmatory of Ruppell's assertion.]

† *Travels in Nubia*, &c., p. 219.

‡ London, 1829. 2 vols. 8vo.

§ Vol. ii. p. 392.

|| This does not necessarily imply three *entire* days, as the Israelites reckoned both the first and last divisions of any portion of time *inclusively*, besides regarding a part, however small, of such divisions of time as the whole. See *Orig. Bibl.*, pp. 12, 13.

where were twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten palm-trees,"* —that, coupled with the coincidence of Wady *Ithem* with *Etham* towards the north, and of Ayoun with the encampment "by the Red Sea" to the south, there is scarcely room for a doubt as to their complete identity.

When the Israelites had again reached the sea (at Ayoun), the immediate intentions of the Almighty would appear to have been accomplished; since we are told that "God led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near; for God said, lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return to Mitzraim; but God led the people *about, through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea.*"† Their journey, therefore, from the encampment by the Red Sea through the Wilderness of Sin, "which is between Elim and Sinai,"‡ until they reached Horeb and Mount Sinai, will have been in a direct line, in a north or rather a north-easterly direction. Having there performed sacrifice, which was their *immediate* and *professed* object in leaving Mitzraim, and having remained there a sufficient time for their organization as a nation, and the promulgation of the law by which they were to be governed upon their acquiring possession of the Promised Land, they departed for the purpose of taking such possession; and it is evident from many portions of Scripture,§ that the people, but for *their own* unwillingness to enter Canaan, might have "gone up *at once* to possess it." Nor was it, indeed, until after the repeated refusal to do so, that the Almighty uttered the denunciation, "Because all those men which have seen my glory, and my miracles, which I did in Mitzraim and in the Wilderness, have tempted me now these ten times, and have not hearkened to my voice; *surely they shall not see the land* which I swore unto their fathers;"|| and they were commanded to "turn, and get them into the Wilderness by the way of the Red Sea :'"¶ when, and not before, their *wanderings* properly commenced.

The situation of Mount Sinai is already approximately determined: it lay to the north-east of the extremity of the Gulf of Akaba. But it may be defined yet more accurately. We are told that, when Moses originally "fled from the face of Pharaoh," he "dwelt in the land of Midian,"** where he married the daughter of Jethro. This country of Midian has usually been placed on the shores of the Gulf of Akaba; it being considered to be totally distinct from that country which derived its name from Midian, the son of Abraham by Keturah, whom, together with his brethren, that patriarch sent "eastward, unto the east country:"†† that is, into the country *east of Jordan*. But, according to my hypothesis, the Midian of Jethro is a portion only of the parent country of Midian; so that there is no necessity for that most improbable supposition, that the same historian, Moses, should have recorded the existence of two countries of precisely the same name,‡‡ and both in connexion with his own personal history, without adverting to the fact of their being different countries, or making the slightest distinction between them.

* Exod. xv. 22—27.

† Exod. xiii. 17, 18.

‡ Exod. xvi. 1.

§ See especially Exod. xxin. 20—23; xxxin. 1, 2. Numb. x. 29; xiii. 1, 2, 30.

|| Numb. xiv. 22, 23.

¶ Numb. xiv. 25.

** Exod. ii. 15.

†† Gen. xxv. 6

‡‡ See Exod. ii. 15, and Numb. xxxi. 1—12, &c.

14 On the Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, and its Locality ;

The country of Jethro having then been situate (probably at a considerable distance) to the north-east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, it results, that when Moses kept the flock of his father-in-law, and "led the flock to the back side—or rather, to the *west*, אַרְר, —of the desert, and came to the mountain of God in Horeb,"* he would have gone in the direction (westward) towards Mitzraim. Hence, when the inspired legislator of the Israelites subsequently left Midian, and "returned to the land of Mitzraim,"† whilst, at the same time, Aaron received the divine command "to go into the Wilderness to meet Moses,"‡ it is perfectly natural and intelligible that the brothers should have met "in the mount of God," at the very same spot, *in the direct road between the two countries*, to which Moses had previously wandered. Had, however, the place of meeting been the mountain which has usually borne the name of Sinai, and to which the name of *Tor* or *Al Tour* is properly applicable, it is manifest that the two brothers could not have met without a special direction from the Almighty to each of them to proceed to that out-of-the-way spot. But nothing of the kind is recorded: on the contrary, Moses is expressly commanded to "*return into Mitzraim*:"§ whilst, at the same time, he is told respecting Aaron, "*behold, he cometh forth to meet thee*."||

It results, therefore, that to the north-east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, on the western side of the desert of Arabia, and in the direct road between Midian and Mitzraim, is Sinai, the mount of God in Horeb, to be looked for by future travellers.

Rephidim, the last station before reaching Sinai,¶ will, further, have been situate to the south or south-west of that mountain, and apparently at no great distance from it, as both were situate within the mountainous district of Horeb; ** and if, as would seem to be the inference from Deut. ix. 21 and I Cor. x. 4, the stream which flowed from the rock at Rephidim supplied the Israelites with water during their stay at Sinai, the course of that stream must have been in the same north or north-eastern direction as that mountain itself.

The general localities of Kadesh and the wilderness of Paran cannot be mistaken: they lay at the south-eastern extremity of the Promised Land.†† Between Sinai, therefore, and Kadesh, the *general* direction of the march of the Israelites will have been from east to west, passing below the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. Without attempting here to enter upon the consideration of the stations in this portion of their journey, I will merely observe, that, as in their progress westward they crossed the meridian of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, it is about this point of their passage that we must place Kibroth-Hattaavah, where the quails were brought "from the sea."‡‡

The more particular positions of the several spots thus approximately determined can be fixed by local investigation alone. It is sufficient for me to have given here the *general* direction in which they are to be sought by

* Exod. iiii. 1.

† Exod. iv. 20.

‡ Exod. iv. 27.

§ Exod. iv. 19.

|| Exod. iv. 14.

¶ Exod. xix. 2.

** See Exod. xvii. 6; Deut. v. 2.

†† See Numb. xiii. *passim*.

‡‡ Numb. xi. 31.

those who may enjoy the opportunity of visiting these most interesting localities.

That the hypothesis thus advocated, opposed as it is to opinions which have remained unquestioned during so many ages, should find opponents, might well be anticipated: it has, indeed, already met with several.* That it will, however, stand the test, not merely of party opposition, but also of the strictest impartial inquiry, is my firm conviction; and the evidence which has, on the present occasion, been adduced from the observations of the travellers Burckhardt and Ruppell, affords the most gratifying proof that that conviction is not founded in error. The importance of the facts here brought together, as connected with the elucidation of Biblical geography and history, is such as to induce me to avail myself of every opportunity of giving publicity to them, and of courting for them the closest and most serious examination.†

The foregoing remarks were sent to England for publication as long ago as the month of November 1836; but, through the omission of the friend to whom they were intrusted, they never reached their destination, and they have only lately been returned to me. I do not now find it necessary to make any alteration in them. I have, however, to add the following extract from a letter which I have since received from my brother, Mr. Wm. G. Beke, dated Barroot, the 8th March 1837, shortly after his having been at Akaba:

“About five hours to the south of Akaba, on the east side of the Gulf, and close to the sea, are a great many date-trees, and some springs. The road continues along the shore to this spot, and then turns inland, and after three days comes again to the sea. I believe near this the Damascus route joins it. There is a strange similarity between the position of the Ayoun Moussa and these wells five hours south of Akaba, with regard to Suez and Akaba respectively. The Wady Ithem is entered about seven miles above Akaba: it is a narrow passage, and there is a great rise to it from the Wady Araba.”

This brief account—I regret that it is not longer—does not altogether correspond with Ruppell’s map, in which the road is made to leave the sea almost immediately below Akaba: neither does it tally with Burckhardt’s statement, that “at about *two* hours to the south of the castle, the eastern range of mountains approaches the sea.” I can only attempt to account for the discrepancy, by supposing my brother to have *over-estimated* the distance. But even allowing him to be correct, this spot does not, from Burckhardt’s account of the caravan-route, appear to be a halting-place: neither is there any necessity for supposing it to have been one of the

* See, in particular, a review of my *Origines Biblicæ*, in the *Heidelberger Jahrbücher der Literatur* for January 1835, New Series, vol. ii. pp. 43—61; which is answered in my *Vertheidigung gegen Herrn Dr. Paulus*, Leipzig, 1836.

† See a paper in the *British Magazine* for June 1835, in which the subject of this paper is partially gone into. [On the general subject of the distinction between Mizraim and Egypt, see also a paper “On the Complexion of the Ancient Egyptians,” published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. iii. part i.; and reprinted in the *London and Edinb. Phil. Mag.* for Oct. 1837, vol. ii. pp. 344—353.]

stations of the Israelites; unless, indeed, it is to be regarded as the place at which they arrived immediately after passing through the sea.

Ruppell's assertion, that the route of the caravans does not afterwards approach the sea till it reaches Ayoun, is substantiated by my brother. Hence, the positions *on the coast*, given, in most maps of Arabia, to Shorafa and Moghayr Shayb (being two of the caravan-stations), are clearly erroneous.

Lastly, it will be seen, from my brother's description, that the position conjecturally given by me to Wady Ithem is tolerably correct.

Leipzig, 21st Dec. 1837.

C. T. B.

BOMBAY.

IN point of striking scenery, and its immediate contiguity to antiquities of the most interesting nature, Bombay possesses great advantages over the sister presidencies; but these are counterbalanced by inconveniences of a very serious nature, to which, in consequence of the limited extent of the island, many of the inhabitants must submit. Bombay harbour presents one of the most splendid landscapes imaginable. The voyager visiting India for the first time, on nearing the superb amphitheatre, whose wood-crowned heights and rocky terraces, bright promontories and gem-like islands, are reflected in the broad blue sea, experiences none of the disappointment which is felt by all the lovers of the picturesque on approaching the low, flat coast of Bengal, with its stunted jungle. A heavy line of hills forms a beautiful outline upon the bright and sunny sky; foliage of the richest hues clothing the sides and summits of these towering eminences, while below, the fortress, intermingled with fine trees, and the wharfs running out into the sea, present, altogether, an imposing spectacle, on which the eye delights to dwell.

The island of Bombay does not exceed twenty miles in circumference, and communicates with that of Salsette by a causeway built across a channel of the sea which surrounds it. It is composed of two unequal ranges of whinstone rock, with an intervening valley about three miles in breadth, and in remoter times was entirely covered with a wood of cocons. The fort is built on the south-eastern extremity of the island, and occupies a very considerable portion of ground, the outworks comprehending a circuit of two miles, being, indeed, so widely extended, as to require a very numerous garrison. The town or city of Bombay is built within the fortifications, and is nearly a mile long, extending from the Apollo gate to that of the bazaar, its breadth in some places being a quarter of a mile; the houses are picturesque, in consequence of the quantity of handsomely-carved woodwork employed in the pillars and the verandahs; but they are inconveniently crowded together, and the high, conical roofs of red tiles are very offensive to the eye, especially if accustomed to the flat-timbered and balustraded palaces of Calcutta. The Government-house, which is only employed for the transaction of business, holding durbars—a large, convenient, but heavy-looking building, somewhat in the Dutch taste—occupies one side of an open space in the centre of the town, called the Green. The best houses, and a very respectable church, are situated in this part of the town, and to the right extends a long and crowded bazaar, amply stocked with every kind of merchandize. Many of the rich natives have their habita-

tions in this bazaar, residing in large mansions built after the Asiatic manner, but so huddled together as to be exceedingly hot and disagreeable to strangers unaccustomed to breathe so confined an atmosphere. One of the principal boasts of Bombay is its docks and dock-yards: they are capacious, built of fine hard stone, and are the work of Parsee artisans, many of whom, from their talents and industry, have risen from common labourers to be wealthy ship-builders. Many splendid vessels, constructed of teak wood—the best material for building—have been launched from these docks, which contain commodious warehouses for naval stores, and are furnished with a rope-walk, which is the admiration of those who have visited the finest yards in England, being second to none excepting that at Portsmouth.

The island of Bombay, from an unwholesome swamp, has been converted into a very salubrious residence; though enough of shade still remains, the superabundant trees have been cut down, the marshes filled up, and the sea breeze, which sets in every day, blows with refreshing coolness, tempering the solar heat. The native population, which is very large, has encumbered the ground in the neighbourhood of the fortifications with closely-built suburbs, which must be passed before the visitor can reach the open country beyond, at the farther extremity of the island. The Black Town, as it is called, spreads its innumerable habitations amidst a wood of coco-nut trees—a curious, busy, bustling, but dirty quarter, swarming with men and the inferior animals, and presenting every variety of character that the whole of Asia can produce. The coco-nut gardens, beyond this populous scene, are studded with villas of various descriptions—the buildings within the fortifications being too much crowded together to be desirable; those belonging to European residents are, for the most part, merely retained as offices, the families seeking a more agreeable situation in the outskirts. Comfort, rather than elegance, has been consulted in the construction of the major portion of these villas; but any defalcation in external splendour is amply compensated by the convenience of the interiors. They are chiefly of one story, and substantially built; there are several which, on account of their delightful situation, or the happy taste of the architect, are very ornamental, and all contribute to give an air of cheerfulness to the scene. Those persons who are compelled, by business or duty, to live in the immediate vicinity of the Government-house, only occupy the houses inside the fortifications during the rainy season; at other periods of the year they live in a sort of *al fresco* manner, peculiar to this part of the world. A wide esplanade, stretching between the walls of the fort and the sea, and of considerable length, affords the place of retreat. At the extreme verge, a fine, hard sand forms a delightful ride or drive, meeting a strip of grass or meadow-land, which, with the exception of a portion marked off as the parade-ground of the troops in garrison, is covered with temporary buildings: some of these are exceedingly fantastic. Bungalows, constructed of poles and planks, and roofed with palm-leaves, rise in every direction, many being surrounded by beautiful parterres of flowers, blooming from innumerable pots: the interiors are lined with chintz, and rendered very tasteful by many appropriate decorations. Other persons pitch tents, which are often extensive and commodious, on this piece of ground, covering them over with a *chopper*, or thatched roof, supported on slender pillars, and forming a verandah all round. These canvas dwellings are supplied with glass doors and windows, the interiors are lined with gay-patterned chintz, and the single and double poles fitted up with lights, enclosed in glass shades, which have all the appearance of chandeliers. Strangers and military men, who make only a brief visit, are less particular in their

accommodation, and pitch their tents without the addition of a second roof; these white pavilions appearing to great advantage when thus grouped amid the leafy bungalows and sylvan retreats, clustered together in this healthful spot. Here the fortunate community, who are enabled to escape from the heat and closeness of the city, enjoy all the benefit of the sea breeze, which is so great a blessing in an Indian clime.

Bombay, from its delightful situation, is exempt from the visitation of those hot winds, which in many other parts of the country render it necessary to exclude every breath of air which does not pass through wetted mats. The animation and gaiety of this curious and fanciful encampment can scarcely be conveyed by description, forming the ride and drive of the whole of the European population; it displays a most attractive spectacle, when equipages, horses, and in fact, every species of conveyance, are assembled for evening exercise. A military band is stationed in a convenient place, heightening, by its exhilarating strains, the enjoyment produced by the gay company, and the splendour and beauty of the surrounding landscape. Many persons, who have had opportunities of forming a comparison between the two, are of opinion that the harbour of Bombay, with its striking adjacencies, exceeds, in pictorial beauty, the scenery of the far-famed Bay of Naples. The magnificent ranges of the ghauts, stretching far into the distance, the fine views which present themselves at every opening on the continent, combined with the romantic beauty of the islands, the remains of convents, churches, and stately houses belonging to the Portuguese, richly intermingled with wood, and diversified by temples and pagodas, with here and there the fragment of a Maharratta fortress, produce effects to which no description can do justice. Promontories projected into the sea, with nest-like dwellings hung upon every ledge of rock—the isthmus of Coleba, with its bold lighthouse, and every where the graceful coronal of the palm-tree, and the clustering feathers of the plantain, add their peculiarly elegant foliage to enhance the splendours of the scene.

The population ruralizing, as it may be termed, without the walls of the fort, form an extremely social community; they are not sufficiently numerous to break into distinct circles, a general acquaintance and good fellowship subsisting among the whole, it being very seldom that any circumstance occurs to disturb the harmony thus happily established. In all confined societies—and every European society in India must be more or less limited—it sometimes happens that disagreements and disunion take place, and that the rivalry of persons ambitious to take the lead will split their supporters into parties. Something of this kind has been recorded of Bombay; but it is by no means the general condition of affairs; and those who have had the longest and best opportunities of forming their judgment, are of opinion that, in true friendship of feeling and simplicity of living, it has the advantage of the sister presidencies. In other respects, perhaps, the eye is the sense which receives the truest gratification; for with all this lavish beauty of prospect, there are great drawbacks to a residence in Bombay. The inhabited portions, with the exception of the scattered garden-houses, are intolerably dirty; and complaints are made of the water, which is not considered wholesome, and in the lower classes occasions a frightful disease, which is very prevalent.

At the commencement of the rains, a sudden and extraordinary metamorphosis takes place in the lately crowded esplanade; all the gay pavilions disappear, the few traces which they leave behind being speedily obliterated by the waters which flood the whole arena, spreading their sullen pools where late the cottage and the garden smiled. When the monsoon sets in with vio-

lence, the harbour assumes a new and striking aspect ; the adjacent heights are capped with clouds, and though there is little danger to experienced seamen, the waters, lashed into turbulence by the raging winds, wear a menacing appearance; and the fishing-boats, while combatting with these surging billows, seem to the spectator to be in imminent peril. Boats are occasionally lost during this season in the harbour of Bombay ; but these wrecks are principally owing to want of skill, or timidity, on the part of the mariners, who have not the reputation of being the best seamen in the world.

Of the native community, as it has been already stated, a large majority are Parsees, who, at a very remote period—the eighth century of the Christian era—were driven by the persecution of the Mohamedan conquerors of Persia, to take refuge in Hindustan. In seeking protection in a foreign soil, the fire-worshippers, while stipulating for the free exercise of their own religion, agreed to respect the prejudices of the followers of Brahma. They therefore entered into an engagement not to slaughter the sacred cow ; and, in consequence, abstain from eating beef to this day, though without imbibing the Hindu reverence for the animal which affords this prohibited article of food. The adoration of the Parsees, which was originally confined to the Almighty Creator—the fountain of light, whose appropriate emblem is the sun—has, with the corruptions common to the religious faith of uncultivated nations, degenerated from its sublime and simple forms into gross idolatry. Some species of worship is paid to Zoroaster and other sages. The sacred fires in the temples are never permitted to go out, and many of the more scrupulous are unwilling to extinguish any flame, or even to snuff a candle, lest it should endanger its existence. The lower classes of Parsees are in great request as domestics at Bombay ; they are far less intolerant in their principles than either Musulmans or Hindus, and will, therefore, perform a greater variety of work, and are more agreeable to live with ; but in personal appearance, they cannot compete with the Bengal servants, whose dress and air are decidedly superior. The greater portion of the wealth of the place is in the hands of Parsee merchants, who are a hospitable race, and though not extravagant, liberal in their expenditure. The houses of these persons will be found filled with European furniture, and they have adopted many customs and habits which remain still unthought of by the Musulmans and Hindus. The women, though not jealously excluded from all society, are rather closely kept ; they have no objection occasionally to receive the husbands of the European ladies who may visit them, but they do not mingle promiscuously with male society. The Parsee females are not distinguished for their personal appearance, being rather coarse and ill-favoured ; but many employ themselves in a more profitable manner than is usual in native women. Work-tables, fitted up after the European mode, are not unfrequently found in their possession ; they know how to use English implements in their embroidery, and they have English dressing-cases for the toilette. Considerable pains, in some instances, are bestowed upon the education of the daughters, who learn to draw, and to play upon the piano ; and one Parsee gentleman, of great wealth, contemplated the introduction of an English governess, for the purpose of affording instruction to the young ladies of his family.

The Jews are more numerous, and of a higher degree of respectability in Bombay than in any other part of India ; they make good soldiers, and are found in considerable numbers in the ranks of the native army. There are Armenians also, but not nearly so many as are settled in Calcutta : added to these strangers domiciled in the country, are Arabs and Chinese, who, with the

Mahrattas, Rajpoots, Moghuls, and the Portuguese and British residents, make up a very motley assemblage.

The markets of Bombay are well supplied; there is always an abundance of fish, and one variety in particular, the *bumbelow*, is greatly in request; it seems peculiar to this coast—a sort of sand-eel, rich, nutritious, and by some persons compared to a mass of flavourless jelly. Immense quantities are dried in the sun, some of which find their way to England, and when thus prepared, the fish become a considerable article of commerce with the countries in the vicinity. Shell-fish, such as oysters, limpets, prawns, sea cray-fish, &c., are also brought to market. The mutton, as in Bengal, requires to be fed on gram in order to obtain the delicacy and flavour which fits it for an English table. The Portuguese inhabitants rear large quantities of poultry; but game is not plentiful on the island, in consequence of its limited extent: red-legged partridges are, however, found, and, on some occasions, snipes. The climate of Bombay being of a more equable temperature than that of Bengal, neither suffering from the extreme heat of one season, nor enjoying the delightful cold of the other, little or nothing can be done in the way of salting and preserving provisions. Throughout the cold weather in Calcutta, and more particularly the upper provinces of Bengal, pork and beef will take the salt quite as readily as in more northern climates; and the hump of the bullock, common to India, when properly cured, forms a delicacy for the table which must be imported at Bombay. The same European vegetables, however, which are cultivated with such great success in Bengal during the cold weather, thrive equally well at Bombay; the potatoe, a comparatively late introduction, is abundant in all the adjacent countries, and peas, lettuce, and cauliflower, are grown with ease. The grapes are very fine; but the cultivators are obliged to make an artificial winter, by laying the roots bare at one season of the year. The European inhabitants are usually supplied with their fruit and vegetables from the bazaar, as there are comparatively few gardens attached to their houses; great quantities of the productions sold in the markets are brought from the neighbouring island of Salsette, which is, as it has been before stated, united to that of Bombay by a causeway—a work for which the inhabitants are indebted to Governor Duncan, who constructed it over a small arm of the sea. This communication, which has a draw-bridge in the centre, is a great convenience both to the cultivators and to the residents of Bombay, who are thus enabled to extend and diversify their drives, by crossing over to Salsette. Nothing can easily be imagined more picturesque than the country passed upon these occasions; the inequality of ground, the redundancy of the wood, and the intermixture of tombs, temples, tents, and the remains of monastic buildings, affording objects of interest at every step. A great portion of Salsette is now under cultivation, the Parsees, and other wealthy natives, possessing large estates on the island. The gardens belonging to rich natives in Salsette, and the neighbouring continent, are proverbial for their beauty and luxuriance, and the superior quality of their productions. The fruits embrace all that flourish in tropical climates, while the pine-apple and the mango are to be found in greater perfection than in any other part of India; the latter, in particular, has obtained so just a reputation, that, now that the facilities of reaching Bombay are so materially increased by the introduction of steam-navigation through the Red Sea, we may expect to hear of parties being formed for the express purpose of eating mangoes there. With rare exceptions, this celebrated fruit, when grown in Bengal, where it is found in great profusion, is coarse, stringy, and strongly tinged with turpentine. In Bombay, its pulp is compared to the richest and most deli-

cious cream, while nothing can be more delicate than the flavour. With some persons, the delight in mangoes almost amounts to a passion; and the proper method of eating them forms a subject of discussion amongst professed epicures. Like one or two other Indian dainties, their full enjoyment is perfectly incompatible with those nice decorums so strongly insisted upon in the rules for etiquette with which the world has lately been favoured. Many persons are unwilling to be seen while indulging in all the luxury of eating mangoes; but two or three kindred spirits will sometimes congregate round a basket, and having basins, towels, and a plentiful supply of water at hand, commence their operations by baring their arms to the elbow: they then take the mango in one hand, and making an incision in the peel—which is of a thick texture, and cannot conveniently be pared by the knife—they pull it off, and then scrape away the pulp beneath with their teeth; the juice, of course, gushes down on either side the mouth in golden streams, the hands are also saturated, and an ablution is, therefore, necessary after every mango. From this slight description, it will be seen that a party over a gridiron, in some snug sanctum at home, eating sprats, with head and tail in either hand, and dispensing with plates, forks, and dishes, would make an appropriate pendant to this oriental sketch. Though not an unwholesome fruit, too great an indulgence in feasting upon mangoes is considered prejudicial to Europeans, and apt to produce boils. The natives, however, eat them in large quantities, requiring little other sustenance during the period in which they are in season; they are reckoned very nutritious, and are usually sold at a very cheap rate. Bombay is likewise celebrated for a still more useful vegetable production—its onions, cultivated, in all probability, from seeds brought, in the first instance, from Portugal, and under the superintendence of Portuguese gardeners, being highly esteemed all over India. All the European vegetables which have been acclimated in the East flourish in these gardens, which are adorned with a profusion of flowers. Although landscape-gardening has not been much studied in India, and there is, consequently, great room for improvement in all the ornamental portions of native pleasure-grounds, yet, from the exceeding beauty of many of the forest-trees, and the abundance of the flowers, which grow wherever they please, every cultivated spot presents many attractions. In England, the kitchen-garden, as it is called, is usually perfectly distinct from the orchard and the pasture, and when upon a large scale, and conducted scientifically, nothing more frightful to the eye can easily be imagined. In India, on the contrary, where a separation between the useful and the ornamental has not taken place, a great deal of gratification is afforded in roaming over a spacious garden, in which the mere culinary part of the vegetables may be overlooked while admiring the lofty trees, bending under the weight of the fruit or blooming with blossoms, and the rich flowers which cluster in every direction. The numerous palm-trees of various kinds, which adorn the groves, and fling their imperial coronals over the gardens of Bombay, add very considerably to the beauty of the foliage; while the magnificent plantain, with its pale green feathery leaves, so lovely, and so tropical in its appearance, is an embellishment of so graceful a nature, that it can never fail to afford delight.

Though English gardens are not very numerous at Bombay, still there are several, which are remarkable both for the beauty of their productions and the peculiar advantage of their situation. Occupying the side of a hill, the walks are ledges rising terrace above terrace, and shaded by lofty palmyras, while the air blows freely through their tall, pillar-like stems. These trees are wreathed with magnificent creepers, and, mingled with flowering shrubs of a thousand

scents and hues, give a magnificent character to the scene. Indian gardens are usually more indebted to shrubs and trees, than to the parterre; for numbers of the smaller plants, which, when cultivated in England, attain to a considerable size, and become very beautiful, are here mere weeds, receiving no sort of care or attention. There are, however, some splendid exceptions; many, which we only see in a dwindled state in a hot-bed at home, flourish with astonishing luxuriance, and add considerably to the pride and beauty of the garden. Dahlias have been cultivated at Bombay with great success; and if they do not equal in size and splendour those which adorn the English parterre, it is on account of the neglect of a very essential point, that of taking up the roots after the flowering season is over, and dividing and planting them again at the proper period. Being suffered to remain in the ground all the year, they lose a portion of their strength, and are encumbered by their offshoots: there would probably be considerable difficulty in preserving them, while out of the earth, from the depredations of numerous assailants, including all kinds of vermin; nothing but the greatest care, in addition to a tin receptacle, being sufficient for the purpose. Reptiles of almost every denomination swarm in Bombay: large snakes, which crush their victims in their coils, cobra capellas, and cobra manillas, and other poisonous varieties, frequently intrude in the gardens; the frogs are even larger than those to be found in Bengal, and equally noisy, while there are insects innumerable, many being particularly offensive, and even dangerous. As a compensation, however, the climate which produces these noxious creatures, lights up the woods in the evening with the fire-fly, that exquisite creation of nature, which seems scarcely to have received its due meed of celebrity in the songs of the poets. Whole trees are rendered luminous by these living meteors, which look as if the emeralds from some rich mine had taken flight, and were wantoning about in upper air. The birds, which disport themselves in these paradises, are of great variety and beauty, especially the smaller species, which, as they gleam in the sun, may, like the fire-flies, be mistaken for gems.

The favourite residence of the Governor (who has three residences upon the island), is usually a villa at Malabar Point, a particularly beautiful situation, being a woody promontory, rising so abruptly from the sea, that its spray dashes up against the terraces. This retreat, which forms an agreeable refuge in the hot season, commands a splendid view across the harbour, which, with its beautiful islands, its picturesque shipping, and its rich, romantic coast, always affords subjects for delightful contemplation. To the real lover of nature, an extensive prospect, embracing a beautiful country, supplies so many sources of gratification, that unless suffering from mental or bodily anguish, little more seems necessary for the enjoyment of every hour of leisure. Nothing, at least, can better compensate for the absence of society or of books; for so varying is the face of nature, every change of the atmosphere producing some new and beautiful effect, that those who can really appreciate its charm, are never weary of its glorious contemplation. The principal residence of the Governor is at Pareil, about six miles from the city, and here he gives his public entertainments. It is a large, handsome house, well-constructed and appointed, having spacious apartments for the reception of company. The society of Bombay depend, however, more upon private meetings amongst themselves for amusement, than upon the festivals given by the few great functionaries residing among them, and there is comparatively little in the shape of public meetings. Theatrical entertainments are scarcely worth attending, but there are occasionally grand balls given in honour of distinguished persons.

Bombay owes very little to its first European settlers, the Portuguese; in whose excuse it may be alleged, that they were not very auspiciously circumstanced with respect to the neighbouring native powers, while Goa, being the chief seat of their government, this dependency was not greatly considered during the period in which the latter-named city flourished in its brightest splendour. The beauty and excellence of Bombay harbour, however, rendered the colonists desirous to erect a fort on the most convenient site, and by this fortunate selection, from a mere cluster of rocks, intersected and flooded by the sea, the island has become one of the greatest emporia of Indian commerce. In remoter periods, Bombay was subject to the visitations of pestilential disease, which carried off immense numbers of its population at a time; but from these it is now entirely free. The number and variety of the religious edifices scattered over the island attest the freedom permitted to the followers of every sect. One of them, erected in honour of the Hindu goddess *Bomba Devi*, is supposed by some persons to have afforded a name to the island. Others contend for a Portuguese origin, and mention *Buon Bahia*, or 'good bay,' as the probable source. The temple of Mahadeo is a singular edifice, and though none are of great importance, nor exhibit the splendid features which distinguish many of the places of worship belonging to Mohamedans, Hindus, and Roman Catholics, in other parts of India, all add to the interest of the scene. The large Portuguese village or town of Mazagong, which is dirty, and swarming with pigs, is, however, very finely situated, occupying the shore between two hills, and is, moreover, celebrated as being the place at which the fine variety of mango, so much in request, was originally grown. The parent tree, whence all the grafts were taken which have supplied the neighbouring gardens, was said to be in existence a few years ago, a guard of sepoy's being stationed round in the proper season to preserve its fruit from unhallowed hands. From these groves, in the time of one of the most luxurious Moghul emperors, Shah Jehan, the royal tables of Delhi were furnished with their principal vegetable attraction, couriers being despatched to bring the far-famed mangoes to the imperial court. Moore has alluded to the circumstance in *Lalla Rookh*, attributing the acerbity of the critical Fadla-deen's temper to the failure in the supply of mangoes. Mazagong-house was the residence of Sterne's *Eliza*; but the interest which this heroine of the ultra-sentimental school formerly excited, has become very much faded, and there seems to be some doubt whether her existence will be remembered by the next generation.

Although there are residents of Bombay, of many years standing, who have never taken the trouble to visit the cave temples at Salsette, these extraordinary and mysterious remains of an unknown period attract considerable attention, and numerous parties are made for the purpose of exploring them. Cultivation is now extending so widely in the island of Salsette, that the desolate grandeur of the scenery, which formerly distinguished it, will be soon lost amid the more cheering traces of human industry. The road to the caves follows the line of a deep valley, well planted with mango and other trees, and shut in on either side by eminences, clothed with fine timber clustering thickly between ragged and fantastic rocks. The Mahratta villages which occur in this route are poor and mean, but the inhabitants thriving. They possess goats in considerable abundance, which afford excellent milk, while the kids obtain a ready sale at market, a fore-quarter being considered a dainty dish at European tables. These people cultivate fields of rice and coco and cashew gardens; they have also herds of buffaloes, which not only furnish ghee, but are slaugh-

tered for food, the Anglo-Indian residents in this part of the world not disdaining to eat the beef occasionally. In the journey from Bombay, the travellers usually encamp on the borders of the jungle, or take up their quarters in some old Portuguese church, many of the descendants of the original colonists remaining still upon the island, while the priests, who have the care of the religious edifices, are usually very kind and hospitable to strangers. Upon the approach to the steep mountain, in whose side the caves are excavated, the country becomes more wild and intricate, the footmarks of tigers, occasionally very fresh, showing that these formidable savages have made their lairs in its caves and fastnesses. The ascent of the mountain is made through narrow rocky paths, rather difficult for the palanquin-bearers to penetrate, and which the more robust visitors usually climb on foot. Nothing can be more beautiful than the scenes presented in this route: at the summit of every eminence, a new and splendid prospect is obtained, while the deep channels worn through the rocks, the overshadowing trees, and the luxuriant, though coarse, jungle-grass, and tangled thickets, produce an endless variety of the most enchanting landscapes. When parties visiting the caves proceed thither by moonlight, and having numerous torch-bearers in their train, the effect is greatly heightened; for while every object is distinctly visible, so bright a flood of radiance being poured from the pale planet when she shines from an Indian sky, the flashes of the torches through the trees, as the long files wind up the mountain's side, add considerably to the grandeur of the spectacle. The first indications afforded in this wild and long-deserted scene, that the busy hands of men have been at work, are yielded by small square tanks, cut out of the solid rock, in a dip or valley immediately beneath the caves, whose vast entrances may be discerned partially revealed between the brushwood, while high mountains, covered with jungle-grass, closing round, give an air of great solemnity to the scene. The tanks are filled with very pure water, and prove highly refreshing to the bearers and other attendants who have toiled their way on foot. Half an hour's march brings the visitors to the gigantic mouth of a cavern, having a range of pillars in front. The sight of this yawning entrance into subterranean halls, which may lead one knows not whither, is exciting to strong imaginations, which run wild as they enter scenes fitted for the abode of Eblis, and from which the author of *Valhek* might have imbibed his inspiration; leaving to more sober calculators the measurement of heights and breadths, these persons give themselves up to the contemplation of the strange and wondrous work. These extraordinary excavations have been so often and so minutely described, that it is not necessary to go over the ground again. To ordinary visitors, there is little or nothing to interest in their mythology, and it is far more agreeable to those who are gifted with poetical temperaments, to indulge in the dreams which these awful solitudes produce, than to bore themselves with inquiries concerning the idolatrous worship to which they have been dedicated; and dull must that soul be which is not filled with solemn thoughts, and which does not experience a degree of awe, while threading the mazes of these mysterious remains. Parties occasionally bivouac for a night or two in these caves, which is certainly by far the best way of enjoying the excursion to the utmost. There are such numerous convenient cells, fitted for the retreats of hermits, cut into the sides of the hill, and perfectly independent of the larger caves, that it is easy to make a selection. Many are comprized of two small apartments, an outer and inner chamber, and these are usually chosen for the purpose. Care, however, must be taken not to dislodge some grim occupant, in the shape of a tiger, these animals being apt

to seek these snug quarters, which seem expressly made for their accommodation. Each cave is supplied with a tank of clear pure drinking-water, in front, and the materials for a good fire being close at hand, it is easy for a party to render themselves comfortable during their sojourn. Sportsmen may add game—the partridge and golden plover—to the repast, the neighbouring woods affording excellent shooting. Very comfortable beds are sometimes made of the long dry grass with which the hill is covered, and this, with a cloak, proves sufficient for young men accustomed to care little respecting the luxuries of their dormitories; those, however, who travel in palanquins always have a capital bed for the night's repose, and are not to be pitied should they be restricted to such accommodation for any given period. The rising of the sun, witnessed from the summit of the mountain, presents a most magnificent spectacle. As it lights up the distant horizon, it reveals a wide and beautifully-varied prospect, extending across the sea to Bassein, a Mahratta port in the distance, and shedding its golden radiance over hills and valleys, rocks and ravines, diversified and embellished with towns, villages, and isolated buildings, all adding to the richness and beauty of the whole.

Though the most celebrated excavations of Salsette are those already mentioned, cut out of the hill at Canara, there are others at a place called Amboolee, about six miles from Versovah, a small military station on the coast. The last-named are inferior both in size and number to the temples at Canara, but are quite equal in point of execution; and indeed may be said to possess an air of superior elegance. They are certainly more regular in their construction, the arrangement of the doors and windows, the long corridors and rows of columns, being symmetrical. Many of the bas-reliefs are quite perfect, and the sculpture is remarkable for its spirit and freedom. These caves extend to a very considerable distance under ground; but light and air being admitted from apertures in the roof, which are concealed by the trees growing thickly above, they are not so gloomy as the circumstance might lead us to suppose. The entrances to these caves, of which there are two, are so completely hidden by the trees and underwood which grow thickly in front, that unless pointed out by persons well acquainted with them, they might be passed within a very short distance without exciting any observation. The neighbourhood is wild, solitary, but exceedingly picturesque; birds of the most brilliant colours disport themselves in the trees, troops of monkeys gambol in every direction, and numerous small animals render the woods almost instinct with life. There is one precaution, which is very necessary both here and at Canara, since, if care be not taken to prevent the disturbance of the bees, they will prove very persevering and dangerous enemies. Young men are apt to fire guns in the caves, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the report of a musket in these subterranean recesses will equal that of an eighteen-pounder in the open air. The bees, alarmed, will rush in swarms from their nests, which have probably been concealed in the clefts and recesses of the rock, and have been known to assail the intruders with such vigour and pertinacity, as to drive them down to the very foot of the hill, compelling them to make a hasty retreat, without fulfilling the object of their expedition. Serious consequences have been known to arise from wounds inflicted by bees, which, when numerous, bring on fever from the inflammation and irritation which they occasion. The discharge of fire-arms, however, is so tempting to some young men, even under the most inopportune circumstances, that frequently experience of a very serious nature is required to prevent this indiscreet practice. A story is related of a young officer, who, being annoyed during breakfast by the chirping

of sparrows in the eaves of his bungalow, went into the verandah, and fired off a gun. In one moment, the thatch was on fire, and before any single article of property could be preserved, the whole edifice became a prey to the flames. In the dry season, ten minutes is quite sufficient to burn a house to the ground; and, generally speaking, the inhabitants can only rush out in time to save their lives.

The caves at the island of Elephanta, a name given by the Portuguese, in consequence of an effigy of that animal which appears upon it, carved in stone, are still more celebrated than those at Salsette, and have attracted greater attention from the learned. The sculptured ornaments are finer, and more interesting; and there is a gigantic triad bust at the farther extremity of the principal temple, which, seen through the dim aisles of this cathedral-like excavation, is well calculated to inspire feelings of awe, not unmingled with horror. Never could the monstrous images of Pagan worship be placed in a more appropriate shrine; and though, by some strange circumstance, these caverns seem to have been early desecrated, they are so emblematical of the vastness of the power obtained by idolatry in India, that it is impossible to gaze upon these sculptured deities without a shudder.

A great number of the poorer inhabitants of Salsette, Elephanta, and the other islands of Bombay, subsist by fishing: cultivation is, however, extending in the interior; and in the course of a few years, the influx of visitors to Bombay, which must be materially increased by steam-navigation to India, will doubtless direct the attention of persons desirous to colonize, to the purchase of land in these fertile, but somewhat neglected scenes. The various remains left by the Portuguese show, that in their time, agriculture flourished in places now reduced to jungle, from the usual consequences of Mahratta conquest; and although the invaders subsequently ceded their territories to the British Government, they have never recovered from the ravages committed by a people, who may with justice be styled the most destructive upon earth.

The political history of Bombay is an extremely curious one, and would form a volume in itself, of a very spirit-stirring nature, if written with the ability which the subject demands. Originally occupied by the Portuguese, its cession, at the marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta, produced great dissatisfaction to the local authorities, who, at first, refused to submit. Subsequently, the government appointed by the crown of England showed equal unwillingness to obey the royal command, and relinquish the island to the East-India Company; and, for a considerable period, the attempts of the governors to establish their own authority, to the exclusion of persons appointed to supersede them, produced considerable disturbances, which, though causing great inconvenience and confusion at the time, would, at the present day, afford an amusing narrative.

MR. TAYLOR'S "ORIENTAL HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS."

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Madras, in an *Addendum* to some "Observations on Professor Wilson's 'Historical Sketch of the Kingdom of Pándya,'"* which appear in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for July last, has commented upon (we cannot say answered) a notice of the second volume of his "Oriental Historical Manuscripts," inserted in our *Journal* for January last.† We shall, in justice to him, cite his comment, and then make a few remarks upon it.

Subsequently to my having sent in to the editor of this *Journal* the foregoing observations, I incidentally met with the number for January last of the *Asiatic Journal*, on the library table of the Madras Literary Society. It contains a brief critique on the second volume of Oriental Historical Manuscripts, little more than an echo of some statements of Professor Wilson, and in a tone of so much subserviency to him, that I might be at liberty to pass it by without remark, especially as I had written the foregoing, without knowing any thing of an article seemingly composed with so studied an effort towards the depreciation of my imperfect production, which I should be the last to consider free from faults. But, since the writer of that critique expressly indicates an opinion that I had borrowed from the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*, it may perhaps be as well simply to deny the implication. Adverting to the *Carnataka Chronicle*, the writer says: "The whole of the 'History' was given in this *Journal* ten years back, and we cannot help remarking, that the coincidence of expression in the two translations is so striking, that we are almost justified in asserting that Mr. Taylor must have had this version before him at the time when he executed his own. If not, we can only say it is one of the most miraculous instances of correspondence between independent translations of oriental works ever known or heard of."

I regret that I have not the volume of the *Asiatic Journal* referred to by the writer at hand, to compare with my translation; but, however miraculous the correspondence alleged to exist between the two productions may have appeared to him to be, one thing is certain, which is, that I had not the slightest knowledge whatsoever of the existence of such a paper until I met with this statement of alleged coincidence and implied plagiarism. I think, however, that I am able to solve the enigma without having recourse to a miracle. In the preceding observations, towards the beginning, I have mentioned my having a rough paraphrastic translation, by Mr. Wheatley, of the *Carnataka Chronicle*, which I had intended to make use of. My intention, had it been fully carried out, was to have given him the merit of the translation, and to have added a brief sketch of his life and labours. In pursuance of that intention, I compared the translation and original; and, as both were to appear on parallel pages, I found Mr. Wheatley's mode of translation would not do. I then attempted to render his translation more literal by various alterations; a mode of proceeding which proved to be more tedious, and less satisfactory, than simple translation, to which I then resorted, on my own principles. A page or two, however, of his translation, with my alterations, I sent to the press, and the first section of the *Carnataka* dynasty, possibly a portion of the second section, gives the result of my attempt to act upon my first plan, which, to my regret, I was compelled to lay aside, and with it my proposed notice of Mr. Wheatley himself. Those who know the relationship in which I am placed

* In the sixth number of the *Journal of the R.A.S.*

† Vol. xxii. p. 22.

towards that late excellent man, will readily comprehend why I wished to pay him a public token of respect, as well as understand my regret on finding that it could not be handsomely done. Now it is evident that the translation, which I then supposed had not passed out of his hands,* must have been copied out fair, and supplied to Colonel Mackenzie, seeing that the translation by Mr. Wheatley is enumerated by Professor Wilson as among his authorities. It follows also, that very probably this same translation was printed in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*. If such a supposition be true, it will also follow that the alleged miraculous correspondence could not be so perfectly complete as is implied, nor could any coincidence extend over the second section, except as to the facts recorded, which, in both translations, would be the same. I am not, therefore, uncandid when I infer, that the critic's comparison did not extend over the second section at the utmost; and that he was not very particular in his inspection is manifest from his singular caricature and omissions, as to the appendix to the second volume, which he professes nevertheless to define; as well as from the circumstance of quoting a passage as if from the Tamil, which in reality was a translation from Telugu. Indeed, it may have been an object with him to deny to me any thing beyond "a familiarity with the Tamil language;" and, if so, to effect it he has taken a liberty with the passage, in quoting it, utterly unpardonable. The translation from the Telugu is (vol. ii. p. 205), "In those days the Padshah (customarily) sent to all countries, &c." The critic's professed quotation says, "The Tamil author states that the Padshah (Mogul) in those days was accustomed to send, &c." Begging his pardon, the Padshah referred to was not the Mogul, and the words "the Tamil author" are quite gratuitous and unwarrantable. Had he looked at the top of p. 190, he would have seen the translation expressly stated to be from the Telugu language. Further, when a critic says, "one of the anecdotes, &c. may be worth citing," it would of course be supposed that what follows in smaller type is a quotation: it is, however, no such thing. On reading it over at the Literary Society's rooms, the thought arose—"are these my words?"—and comparison has proved them not to be so, but the critic's own abstract of what I wrote, and in abstracting he has made me amenable for language which I did not use, and which is any thing but a translation of the original authority. To expose such glaring disingenuousness I should consider quite sufficient for the criticism. I must, however, regret the critic's attempt to make it appear as if I sought a comparison with Professor Wilson, who, in "Sanskrit literature," in "general learning," and "critical knowledge," I readily recognize to be my superior: if I claim any equality, it is in the moral attributes of truth and simplicity. When, moreover, in pursuance of his comparison by contrast, the critic says—"the one is an historian, the other a translator"—I readily acknowledge this also; and, after so many indications as I had given, in the two volumes of Translations, of my opinion that in Hindu history we want literal translations as the basis of future deductions, I wonder that he should have thought that I assumed the office myself of historian. Perhaps Professor Wilson has not assumed so much: if he has done so, the future historian, really such, will probably cut down his sketch to smaller dimensions.

I have, however, now done with the critic; and avail myself of the occasion offered me to translate, and thereby quote, a few pertinent remarks of Mons. M. A. Langlois, in the Introduction to his French Translation of the *Harî Vansa*, published in 1834, by the Royal Asiatic Society. Mons. Lang-

* See Oriental Historical MSS. vol. i. Preface, p. xvii.

lois says : " It has seemed to me that the opinions of those who had occupied themselves with the ancient history of India, had always wanted a basis, and that, in being called to be their judges, without having under our eyes the vouchers of the process, which they alone had consulted, we were obliged to yield an implicit credence to their assertions, often shaken by the contradictions themselves of their various systems. I have wished that it were possible to furnish criticism with the proofs of which it has need, so as to give to India that history, the existence of which, up to the present time, is doubted. I have not been able to believe that this people, which have existed so long, and occupy so vast a surface on the globe, who hold so distinguished a place alike in past and present times, could continue disinherited of their ancient annals : I have thought it to be needful to go and seek for these in India's own books, where they will be found often mingled with fables of every kind ; and that, in translating these writings, it would be well to deliver over to criticism, frankly, and without any attachment to a system, the materials which ought to serve in this work of re-construction."*

These sentiments are the same, in other words, as those, more than once asserted in my two volumes of Translations ; and since repeatedly maintained by me, both in the columns of this Journal, and elsewhere, without knowledge of M. Langlois's views, which have only very recently come to my acquaintance. Perhaps, with a pardonable complacency, he places himself at the head of those who shall follow after him in this plan of proceeding. I conceive, however, that the credit of the plan rests with the Royal Asiatic Society. They, as far as I know, first laid down the principle as to literal translations. Their idea struck me as just, and I followed in my imperfect measure. M. Langlois has done so ; only omitting the needful point of printing the text in parallel pages. I may add that the Honourable G. Turnour, whom I ought to place perhaps first, has followed the same system in his translation of the *Mahawanso*, and, allowing for others unknown to me, we have two scholars, and myself—a humble third labourer—acting on one plan, as nearly as possible at one time, and in three very distant places on the globe. And we, with those that may join with us, shall ultimately prevail. When I most respectfully add the Committee of Papers of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and, as I believe I may do, the Committee of Papers of the Madras Literary Society, to those who approve of this plan of proceeding, I do not mean to place them last and least, but to show that there is as strong a reinforcement as perhaps can be offered or expected. Premature historians will not stand the test of the results ; and sycophant critics will not impede them.

As regards the difficulties of translation in Europe, concerning which I have more than once offered an opinion, the experience of M. Langlois may also be adduced, those difficulties are less as regards Sanscrit, possibly, than any other language of India. M. Langlois says : " I am myself first to feel all the imperfection of my work, which has been performed from a text deduced from three manuscripts, not very correct ; of which two, the one Bengali and the other Devanagari, belong to the Royal Library at Paris, and the third, given by Mr. Tod to the Asiatic Society of London, was obligingly communicated to me. But no one of them had a commentary ; of which I but too often found the need. Phrases singularly concise, allusions incomprehensible, words unknown, have often stopped me ; and I ought not to flatter myself that I have always avoided the danger of shipwreck which they presented to me. I may have made mistakes ; but I venture to hope that the learned, who alone will

* Introduction, para. 2.

perceive them, will be most ready to pardon me, appreciating, with a kindly feeling, all the difficulties which I had to overcome."* As an example of those difficulties, M. Langlois meets with the word *Vasous* (*Vasus*), and in a note he asks "what are the *Vasus*? I avow that in this point I can only form conjectures." I do not quote the example invidiously, far from it; for M. Langlois has done his difficult work, generally speaking, well; but such are the difficulties to which scholars in Europe are liable. The text along with the translation, in parallel columns, would have been desirable: and when India's own native works, fabulous, mythological, allegorical, poetical, and the like—always denying the epithet historical—shall have been, on that plan, duly and fully developed, either I greatly err, or India will cease to want a history.

The important question is, whether our remarks upon the coincidence between Mr. Taylor's translation of the *Carnataka Chronicle* and that which appeared in our *Journal* ten years back, were well or ill-founded. Mr. Taylor begins by saying, that "he had no knowledge of the existence of such a paper" as the last-mentioned. If he had been able to stop there, we should have been a little puzzled; but he goes on to say, that he had before him "a rough paraphrastic translation" of the *Carnataka Chronicle*, which (as we understand, though his statement is not so clear and explicit as it ought to have been) he made use of, not supposing it had passed out of the translator's hands. Whether, if he made use of a portion of the labours of another, he was not bound to acknowledge it, is a question which we shall not decide upon; but when Mr. Taylor throws off the character of the *reus confitens*, and denies that the coincidence could be so complete as is implied in our remarks, we are called upon to justify them, which we do by exhibiting a few specimens in parallel columns:

Mr. Taylor's Translation.

Translation in the *Asiatic Journal* for
December 1826.

Vizianagaram-penu-kondai-patnam was for many years the capital of the Rayer, whose government extended over the fifty-six kingdoms. In his reign, he had 40,000 cavalry, 4,000 elephants, and 10,000 camels. He had a principal officer, or general, named Nagama-Naicker, who had charge of them; who also had, of his own, 6,000 cavalry, and 20,000 infantry. For the support and maintenance of this retinue, the *peishchush* from the several tributaries, from Arcot down to Travancore, was transferred to Nagama-Naicker; which tribute he regularly collected from them.

Nagama-Naicker was in due time blessed with a son, to whom he gave the name of Viswanatha-Naicker, after the name of the Svami; and, as he was considered to be a gift immediately from God, nothing was omitted by the father to im-

Vidya Nagaram Paimdu Kondaypatnam was for many years the capital of the Ráya, whose government extended over the fifty-six kingdoms (or provinces), and to whom the princes of those provinces were tributary. The Ráya had 40,000 cavalry, 4,000 elephants, and 10,000 camels, under the charge of a principal officer. One of these officers, named Nagama Náyaca, had a force of his own consisting of 6,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, for the maintenance of which the *peschush* of the several tributaries, from Arcot to Travancore, was assigned to him.

In due time, Nagama Náyaca had a son, whom he named Viswanát'ha Náyaca, after the Swámí; and considering him as a gift from God, neglected nothing in his education to render him able and intelligent. He was taught the use of wea-

* Introduction, p. xv.

prove, by daily exercise, the education of his son, and to render him able and intelligent. He was also taught fencing, and the use of all weapons. When he attained his sixteenth year, he was admired for the beauty of his person, and his natural as well as acquired knowledge, and was in every respect accomplished.

Shortly after, the Nava-rattiri festival occurred. In this capital was the temple of a *durga* (or goddess), to which a festival was annually dedicated; and it terminated with the offering of a wild buffalo to the goddess on the tenth day. This buffalo was generally hunted for in the jungle by the prince of the kingdom, and usually taken in a net. On the eighth day of that year, the Rayer, as usual, went with his hunting party into the woods, which abounded with wild buffaloes; and having chased them, a buffalo was reported to be caught in the snare laid for it by the huntsmen. This buffalo was remarkable for the strength and length of its horns, which bended backwards and reached to its tail; consequently the Rayer and his principal officers were much concerned at the improbability of sacrificing it with one blow, as would be needful: since a failure in this point would be a sure indication of some catastrophe, unfavourable to the future prosperity of the kingdom, according to a current tradition long since established. Great doubts were entertained whether it would be, by any means, possible, at one blow, to sever the head of this animal from the body; for it was thought by the Rayer and his counsellors, that even repeated blows could not effect it; and they remained in suspense whether or not some unpropitious event did not threaten the kingdom.

Such was the state of things, when, in the night of the ninth day of the festival, Visvanatha-Naicker was informed by the goddess, in a dream, of the concern of the Rayer and his principal officers; and was advised to go to the Rayer, and offer to sever the buffalo's head from its shoulders with one blow, provided he might have a suitable sword, to be selected from the number of swords kept in a chest in the king's armoury; adding, that as the Rayer would immediately let him have his choice of them, he would, at the top,

pons; and when he attained his sixteenth year, he was admired for the beauty of his person and his natural and acquired talents.

In this capital was the temple of a *durga*, or goddess, to whom an annual festival was celebrated in the month of September. It terminated with the offering of a wild buffalo to the goddess on the tenth day. This buffalo was usually hunted in the forest by the prince of the kingdom. On the eighth day, the Ráya, with his party, went, as usual, into the woods for this purpose, and a buffalo was reported to be caught in the snare laid by the huntsmen. This beast was remarkable for the length of its horns, which bent backward as far as its tail; wherefore the Ráya and his principal officers were apprehensive it would be difficult to sacrifice it with one blow, the failure of which would be an omen portending some calamity to the kingdom. All the bold and strong persons in the Ráya's service were consulted as to the possibility of cutting through the horns and severing the head at one blow, but they were diffident of success.

On the night of the ninth day of the festival, Viswanát'ha Náyaca was informed of this matter by the goddess in a dream, who advised him to offer to the Ráya to sacrifice the buffalo at one blow, provided he would give him a sword from the select number preserved in a chest in his treasury; and as the Ráya would grant his request, he would find at the top a sword, the blade of which would be two cubits long and eight inches broad, with which he might cut through the horns and sever the head at one blow: the ac-

find a sword, the blade of which would be two cubits long and eight inches broad, with which he would be enabled, with one blow, to cut the horns through and sever the head of the animal from its body; as also, that this action would highly please the Rayer, and from thenceforth prove conducive to the rapid increase of his own prosperity; and that he would one day hold the sceptre in his hands, and reign exclusively throughout the Rayer's dominions.

Several of the inferior princes in the north, soon after this occurrence, disputed their subjection as tributaries to the Rayer; and presumed to drive out his troops from the several fortresses. On this account Visvanatha-Naicker was deputed to march against the rebels, with a suitable force, in order to punish them. He accordingly proceeded, and having successfully warred against them, took them prisoners; appointed proper persons for the management of the conquered countries; and returned triumphantly to the Rayer, with the captives, elephants, camels, horses, and all the treasure belonging to them. The Rayer was so well pleased with the bravery and success of Visvanatha-Naicker, that he forthwith honoured him with distinguished tokens of approbation and favour, in bestowing on him all the banners or trophies which belonged to the refractory tributaries, and continued him about his own person.

tion (he was farther told) would highly please the Ráya, and conduce to the rapid increase of Viswanát'ha's happiness, so that he would one day sway the sceptre over the Ráya's kingdom.

Some of the petty princes in the north having soon after revolted from the Ráya, and expelled his troops from the forts, Viswanát'ha Náyaça was sent to punish the rebels. He succeeded in the war, took the rebels prisoners, appointed fit persons to manage the conquered territories, and returned triumphant to the Ráya with the captured treasure and spoil. The prince was so well pleased with Viswanát'ha Náyaça's conduct, that, as a mark of his favour, he presented him with all the banners and trophies which belonged to the rebellious princes, as well as some of his own, and kept him near his person.

Having cited these coincidences, in which several instances occur of consecutive words identical in both translations, we ask any candid reader whether our remarks upon the subject exceeded the truth; and whether, having these coincidences before us, wholly unexplained by Mr. Taylor, we were not bound, as honest critics, to point them out? Be it remembered, that though Mr. Taylor disingenuously pretends that we "expressly indicated an opinion that he had borrowed from the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*," which he denies; the fact is, that we merely said he must have had "this version before him when he executed his own;" which he admits.

We have little to say with regard to the rest of Mr. Taylor's comment. When he talks of our "tone of subserviency" towards Professor Wilson, he must be told in return that we are subservient to no man. The "tone" in which we spoke of that gentleman was due to his literary merits. The writer of the notice in question had no communication with Mr. Wilson on the subject whatever, direct or indirect. It may, perhaps, be disagreeable to a person with the small pretensions of Mr. Taylor, to see the "general

learning" and "critical knowledge" of Mr. Wilson (whom he has the temerity to accuse, in his "Observations," of "a tone of dictation and confidence") placed in contrast with them; but we know of only one remedy, that of making a juster estimate of his own capabilities.

The outcry Mr. Taylor raises about the abstract we made of the anecdote of "the Mogul's Slipper," in which we compressed his wordy narrative of nearly four quarto pages into about thirty lines, is quite characteristic of him. The slightest deviation from the "word for word" system of rendering is a heinous offence in the eyes of a mere translator. The "thought" which arose on reading this abstract, which we did not say was his, "Are these my words?" would have been better timed when he used Mr. Wheatley's translation without acknowledgment.

T W I L I G H T.

Is the blue briny water of Araby's ocean
 The tropical sun is now bathing his rays,
 While light breezes rustle the leaves into motion,
 Diffusing fresh vigour and low by his blaze.
 The mild streaming moon-beams are now all my taper,
 A leaf of banana, spread smooth, is my paper,
 And a clear starry welkin, divested of vapour,
 My canopy forms, as I pen you these lays.
 The Hindu his *tom-tom* is joyously sounding;
 The dark-jewelled dames shout their death-wail of woe.
 The Moslem his saint's tomb with lamps is surrounding,
 While large flying vampires exult in the glow,
 The white men their requiem bugles are blowing,
 The air with gay night-flies in spirals is glowing,
 While low in the west the electric is flowing,
 And pealing is thunder, far distant and low.
 'Neath a high clayey bank, on the broad muddy Gunga,
 Where bats, owls, and snakes o'er the channel preside,
 All lonely I sit, in my swift skimming *dunga*,
 And list to the flood boiling by in its pride,
 To the snout of the crocodile deeply inhaling,
 The growl of the wolf, and the jackall regaling,
 The scream of the scared fowl aloft loudly railing,
 The ferry-man's call ere his last trip is plied.
 As I gaze on each cluster of lights that bespangle
 The concave of heav'n with their radiance divine,
 Seven far to the northward my fancies entangle,
 The Ursa, that points to the pole-star divine.
 The first that attracted my boyish attention,
 The last trait of home that remains in extension,
 And still, though a pilgrim, its wonted ascension
 To me gives more joy than all others that shine.
 For linked to its orbs are the scenes of my childhood;
 In fancy I trace them each cool shady eve;
 In canoe on the Gunga, or tent in the wild wood,
 A relic of home in its horns I perceive;
 And fondly I think, on its beams while I'm poring,
 The eye of my Nora is it too adoring,
 That she fondly looks for my welcome restoring
 To home, to her arms, ne'er again them to leave.

Calcutta.

OMANOONDA.

A VOYAGE UP THE RED SEA.

NO. I.

THE wind blew fresh and fair, and our old crazy craft bowled along at the rate of seven knots. The crew were about; some at prayers, others sipping coffee. The solemn and measured praise to Allah was heard above all; and a pause was filled up with the gurgling of the water-pipe. The night was beautiful, and the stars lit up the blue canopy above us;* the dark hills casting a sombre shade on the water.

As we neared the *bab*, or gate, the wind failed us, and as the current was adverse and strong, we had a hard struggle: but light zephyrs off the land occasionally filled our sail, and we made good our entrance.

The entrance to the Red Sea is known under the general appellation of Bab al Mandeh; it is formed by the coasts of Arabia and Africa, which bind this arm of the ocean along its whole length with steep and arid hills, till they arrive at this point, where they appear to meet—on the Arabian side, by the extreme southern promontory of that peninsula; and opposite, by a projection or cape of the African continent, leaving a space between of about twenty miles, which is occupied by several islands, the principal of which is Perim and the group called the Brothers. The whole of these islands, and the hills of the adjacent continents, bear the marks of volcanic action—barren, of a cinder-like appearance, and destitute of water. Some of our crew, who are natives of these parts, assert that there are many burning mountains in Hadramut, the craters of which are now open. On the peaks of the hills which towered above us on our right-hand, the officers of the Indian navy discovered large quantities of sulphur and masses of magnet-stone: they also found the compass very much disturbed in their vicinity.

The nearest hill the natives call Fermise, or 'Lanthorn'; and tradition assigns as the cause that it was once burning, and served as an admirable beacon to vessels approaching the sea.

It fell calm, and the current drifted us about in the narrowest part of the strait, which is hardly half a mile wide. The moon rose, and we were in some degree relieved from our anxiety, as it enabled us to judge our distance from the shore, and ascertain for certainty if we were taking the right course, which is hereabouts rather difficult to discover in the dark. Our jolly-boat was lowered, and we towed the vessel off the land, which we had approached so near, that should any wind have blown, it would have been kept from catching our sail by the rocks which frowned above us.

The ancient mariners, by the names they have given to the different headlands and islands here and in the neighbourhood, have left us an everlasting memorial of the dangers attending the eastern maritime commerce in those times. The entrance of the sea is called the Gate of Sorrow, or Weeping; the cape itself, Affliction; the extreme east point of Africa, which must have been the last land they lost sight of, the Cape of Burial; and after we enter the sea, where the small vessels of those times could run in-shore and sail up between the reefs, Zigger, or Prayer. Here we may suppose they performed worship to their gods, or thanksgiving for a safe delivery from the dangers of the voyage; or, if on the outset, offered up a propitiation for success, before they launched into the seeming dangers. The African coast is called Bur-al Agim, or the Strange Land. With energy they pointed out their own shore as "Araby."

* The beautiful ethereal blue cast of the sky at night in these regions is a subject of admiration to all who have traversed them.

The sea was a perfect calm. The current had become favourable, and it carried us rapidly through. The dangers of the voyage were now considered over; our crew assembled in the poop, and, in a musical chaunt, they all together pronounced a "salam," which, by dwelling on the last syllable, and gradually lowering it till it died away, gave it a solemn and greeting sound, which was caught up and answered by the dark and empty caves. Prayers were now said; and although we caught the wind which backed our sail as we rounded the cape, not a soul offered to move till he had done offering up thanks to his maker. The solemn chaunt of their prayers, and the whole scene, led me to picture to myself the many heart-rending scenes of distress this cape—the Cape of Affliction—has witnessed.

As we enter the sea, we leave the shores of the province of Hadramut. Two days previous to entering the straits, we passed the port of Aden; and on nearing the shore, we had a distinct view of the low sandy strip that intervenes between the hills and the sea, on which we saw a few Bedouin tents. The hills of this part of Arabia Felix branch out from a great chain that runs from the south-west to its opposite quarter, and approach the sea, leaving a sandy arid strip of only a few miles in breadth, fashioned into crescents or bays, by the hills extending their rocky ridges to the water's edge, and forming a succession of abrupt headlands. This is the shore of the province of Hadramut. Between the sea and the mountains, not a more dried-up spot exists in nature; still, it is the happy Arabia of the poets; but such an unpoeetical sea and coast I never before cast eyes on.

Hadramut, in remote times, was governed by a race of kings, known in history as the Hamyrite dynasty, so called after their founder; which kingdom, it appears, was originally peopled by the descendants of Hozor-mavoth,* first in descent from Jochiton: this word, the Arabs assert, implies the "presence of death." The capital of this kingdom was Saba, afterwards called by the Greeks Mariaba. The riches and fame of this portion of the Arabian peninsula continued as long as they were the carriers for the Tyrian market. Ocelis, the great starting port of those times, was in the vicinity of this territory; but as soon as the Ptolemies enforced the plans of Alexander in regard to the channel of the Indian trade, the commerce, which the Hamyrites had enjoyed for upwards of a thousand years, fell from their hands.

The Hamyrites had a separate language from the other tribes of Arabia, and a distinct written character, which is preserved to this day on various monuments in the country. The copies in Mr. Wellsted's possession are closely allied to the Phœnician and Ethiopic. When we recollect that the merchants of Teman and Dedan were constant visitors to the Tyrian emporium, they were the carriers to the people of Arabia, who most profited by the intercourse with Tyre; consequently, we may infer they received their written characters from that people. The tribes about here speak a distinct language from the Arabic; and the people, judging from those met with on the coast, are an athletic race of men, of a dark complexion, with features and hair the same as the other Arabians; but not so symmetrical in form, or so pleasing in feature, as the Arabs of the northern portion of the peninsula.

Hadramut, at present, is governed by a number of petty sheikhs, and the inhabitants are divided into tribes, which keeps them in constant feud and war.

After we had cleared the straits, the breeze freshened to a gale, and we anchored in Mocha roads about seven the following morning, and repaired to the British agent's, where we met the officers of the Indian navy vessel of the

* Gen. x. 26.

station. We spent the day with these gentlemen, and enjoyed the good things of Mocha: this place is famous for its bread, coffee, fish, and fruit; not forgetting butter and eggs.

The town of Mocha is built upon a low sandy shore—a barren, sterile strip, that intervenes between the mountains of Senna and the sea. The appearance of the place from the seaward is handsome, and from being built upon a slight eminence, is also imposing. A wall, constructed of bricks, with batteries, encircles the town; and although rather a miserable barrier in our ideas, still not a contemptible one against the invasion of the Bedouins. The number of houses, by a census lately taken, was three thousand—about two-thirds only of which are inhabited; many of them are of three stories, stuccoed, and highly figured on the outside with those pointed ornaments that enrich the moresque style. The front of each dwelling is ornamented with a wooden balcony, which is elaborately carved with arabesque fretwork and elegant tracery; it is in general occupied by a divan, and affords the lounge an opportunity of seeing what is going on in the streets, which otherwise would be impossible, without great inconvenience, from the situation of the other windows, and the extreme narrowness of the streets. The sacred portion of the house, al Hareem, may always be known by the bamboo *jalousies*, as they have been aptly termed, which hang before the windows, so that the poor unfortunate victim, thus caged, cannot even see out.

The style of architecture in Mocha is peculiar to this part of the country, and extends from Jidda in this sea to Bahrein in the Persian Gulf; and the true moresque and pointed arch is found in the modern, as well as the very oldest buildings. The houses are spacious, and built round a court. The door of entrance is large, which leads into a passage that enters the court; around are seats, which are matted. Here the master of the house sits, and receives his guests; if a merchant, here he makes his bargains.

Amongst orientals, there are no men about town—no loungers; every man has a profession, even the sultan. Here the master generally dines, never eating with his women, which custom appears a very old and general one in the East.

The streets of Mocha are exceedingly dirty, like those in all eastern towns; here they appear never to have been swept, and from a long accumulation of dirt, have acquired a considerable inequality of height. The roofs of the houses are flat, and serve as sleeping apartments in the sultry season. All the water-spouts lead into the streets, which are not more than four yards wide; so when it rains, or any water is spilt above, those walking beneath are sure of getting it upon their heads. A merchant here rises in the morning and goes to his shop (perhaps the whole way leads through a covered bazar), where he sits till the evening, never stirring from his lounge, excepting for the mid-day prayers; and the places of worship are so numerous, that he has seldom far to go. Here no person ever thinks of walking for either exercise or amusement. The *acme* of delight of all easterns is to go beyond the gates of their city, to a garden or a fountain, and there enjoy his pipe and coffee.

The illusion of Mocha being a fine city, which the view we had of it from the sea certainly impressed us with, vanished, as we picked our steps through its deserted streets, and found half the houses in ruins.

The streets of an eastern city are quite deserted; all business is done in the bazars—there all congregate; occasionally, a man is seen hurrying to his home, or the young women who carry water from the wells to the houses.

The coffee-houses are the general lounges. Here they are large open sheds,

furnished with small stools for the visitors to sit upon. In other parts of Asia they are well built, and furnished with mats and benches, but the Arabs are not so luxurious in these matters as the Turks. On entering a *café*, it is customary to say, "Peace be with you!" which is responded to by those you seat yourself nearest. Coffee is then served to you in a small china cup, shapen like the half of an egg-shell, which fits into a brass saucer of a similar shape; the latter is a very necessary protection to the fingers, as the cup or saucer are without handle, and the beverage is sipped scalding hot. If you wish a *nargela*, which is the water-pipe, a boy is always ready for that purpose: you give him tobacco from your own bag, and he prepares the pipe. The whole charge for a coffee and pipe is one *comassie*, the hundredth part of a shilling.

The inhabitants of Mocha are a sickly, sallow-looking race, and very many of them lame, from the effects of a sore which attacks them in the legs, and in some cases destroys their extremities. They are much addicted to smoking a preparation of hemp, which is very similar in its effects to opium.

The merchants of Mocha are principally Indians from Surat, and Banyans from Cutch Mandivie; to each of these ports the trade is very considerable. Most of them are English subjects, and, consequently, trade free and independent of the many exactions levied on other merchants by the Turkish governor. There are also large numbers of resident Semanlies and Habeshies. There Africans are forbidden to reside in the town; their village, without the walls, is composed of reed huts, constructed in the shape of bee-hives. The merchants of each of these nations carry on their respective trade with the people of the town, where there is a ready market for their goods, which are again purchased by the Arabs, and merchants of the interior, with the dollars they receive in return for the coffee.

Amongst the assemblage of beings generally found in an oriental city, Jews are the most conspicuous, both from their features, and the finger of scorn that is pointed at them. Here, however, I could find but two families, who were living without the town, in a small suburb, called Hara al Yude. On inquiry, I found there was formerly a very considerable colony of them settled here, but repeated persecution has dispersed "the scattered." We walked out to see these two families, and they were quite delighted at our taking so much trouble to inquire after them. The wife of one of them said she recollected Lord Valentia. Her daughter, a black-eyed Rachael of seventeen, served us with coffee and arrack, while her old father told us a rambling story about their persecutions, plentifully shedding tears, and repeating from the Psalms. I made him dry his eyes, and show us their synagogue—a little building, about twenty feet square. They had one edition of the law, written on vellum. The rabbi would not part with this, although I offered him double its value, and another edition I had obtained from a rabbi who came across from Bombay with us. He was an old patriarchal-looking man: his beard was as white as snow, but his eye was yet undimmed, which showed that care, more than time, had blanched it. I told him I was going to Jerusalem: he embraced me. These people were so poor, that we could not refrain from making them a small present. The poor rabbi felt that he could make no return, so I begged of him to point out any passage in the Psalms that would remind me of him and his thankfulness, which was more than repayment to us. He wrote this passage in my note-book.—

"Woe is me that I sojourn in Mesceh, and that I dwell in the tents of Kedar."

The rabbi mentioned to us, that there were many families of Jews settled

at Sana from the very remotest time. Sana is mentioned in the Bible as *Uzal*: perhaps these Jews may be the *Racabites*.

Mocha was formerly a dependency of the Imaum of Sana's, who appointed a *doula* to the government; and, from the extensiveness of the coffee trade, was considered the richest port of that prince's dominions.

The present government of Mocha is composed of a Bey, and his deputy, called *kahia*, with a garrison of 1,500 Egyptian troops of the line. Mahomed Ali's rule here, as elsewhere in the Hedjas and Yemen, is to grasp as much as possible, totally disregarding the improvement of the people or the country. Each article of commerce or consumption is heavily taxed; the coffee trade is wholly monopolized by his agents; and the only merchants that can in any way profit by this trade, are those who are protected by our Government, the duty on goods imported by British merchants being but three per cent, while those of any other country pay seven, and at times is raised to ten.

The native agent, paid by the East-India Company, is considerably involved in trade; in consequence of which, the influence he possesses, and the protection he affords to British subjects, is spoken of by the people here, as very much prejudiced by his own interests. The ability of native agents to afford protection to our travellers, now they have become so numerous, and likely to be more so when the steam-communication is permanently established, is very questionable.

Sheikh Tybe, the agent, has a house a short distance from the town, and, with several other summer retreats of the rich merchants, stands in a grove of date-palms. We spent some part of the day here; but in spite of the shelter afforded by the trees, we found the heat and glare intolerable. Our host behaved to us with great kindness, and dinner was served in the European fashion, upon a table, with knives and forks; an unlooked-for advancement in this strange land. In the evening we visited the governor, Amin Bey, who received us very cordially. We found him seated upon a chair, his legs "*à la Européenne*," smoking from a silver *nargela*, or water-pipe. He rose as we entered the room, and, with great politeness, offered us the chair he had been sitting upon; and clapping his hands, a couple of servants entered with other chairs, on which he invited us to sit. Coffee and pipes were quickly brought, and he very civilly inquired after our healths. I must say, I was rather surprised at all this refinement. Although I had travelled much in Asia, I had never met a Turk so well-bred and Europeanised. Amin Bey was a Georgian by birth, a slave of Mahomed Ali, in whose service, from the menial office of pipe-bearer, he had risen to the high rank of Bey and governor, with a salary of £3,000 a year, besides other large emoluments. His complexion was fair and clear, and expressive of great sweetness and amiability. The intelligence and good sense he evinced in his questions to us were really astonishing, considering that he had lived in camps all his life; and the bruised arms hung up around the apartment showed he had not yet done with the trade of war. A Turk has no library—no book but the *Koran*. He showed us several charts of the interior of Yemen, which had been drawn up under his directions, and dwelt particularly upon the exploratory expedition, Lieut. Wellsted had planned with him to examine these provinces. There was no display of servants or armed followers, nor during our visit were we surrounded by fierce-looking soldiers, with long, sun-burnt mustachios, armed with pistols, yatagans, &c. There was merely a servant at the house-door, before which a sentry paced to and fro, dressed in a short jacket, carrying a musket and bayonet.

What a change is Turkey undergoing ! The old *régime* of the Mustafas and Mahomeds is gone, and with it all those fierce characters that surrounded an Eastern despot ; and our Arabian-Night fancies of fine shawl dresses, and handsome bearded Turks, are now only to be found in the far East. The modern Turk, in his tight small-clothes, looks a miserable creature ; and when brought in close contrast with the remains of the haughty race, who still wear their fine becoming robes of gay colours, certainly sinks very much in the appearance of the outward man. In conclusion, I must say, our visit to Amin Bey excited no more idea of an audience of an Eastern despot, than would a morning call in Portland Place. The Arabs we met in the streets, those who had visited the town for purchases, appeared to be a very fine-looking race of men, though in appearance quite distinct from those met with in the deserts—"the Arabs, the sons of Arabs," as they fondly style themselves. The country of Tehama is mountainous, and consequently colder and more fertile than other parts of the peninsula. These Arabs have evidently not been subjected to the same hardship and exposure as have their brethren, the true sons of Ishmael. As these, the children of Jocton, bore not the evidence of the hard mode of living the others do ; their bodies were more square, and of stouter limb, their complexion fairer, and their countenances more smiling and pleasing.

The women of these tribes are particularly fair and comely, showing from beneath their *chudders* fine rounded arms and well-shapen ankles. They all wear masks of black linen, having two holes in it, through which the eyes just appear, "clear, dark, and sparkling," but this is all the picture of lovely woman an *infidel* can hope to see in Mocha—she is a shrouded form to him.

On the 25th of May, we took a passage in a small Surat ketch, which was to sail on the morrow for Jidda. Ten dollars was the passage-money, for which the *naquedah* engaged to provide us with *room* to lie down in the great cabin, wood and water, and to allow one of the crew to cook our meals. In the evening we embarked. After a good tug at our anchor, we were away. The main-topsail of our craft was loosed. To our utter astonishment, as it spread open to the breeze, we observed it to be completely in tatters—just as a vessel's sail appears when riddled by round shot. We pointed this out to the captain (*naquedah*), who was a Shirtee by birth. "Oh," said he, "the holes act as doors, and that sail has stood fifteen years without being a bit the worse ?" "*Dei waza hi Sahb ; pone jaunga is ke wasta na tolinga pundera bras is.*" The night was dark and gloomy ; after smoking a few segars, we spread our mats, and laid down on the deck of the cabin. Seven Surat merchants, every man with his venture, occupied this abode, besides ourselves. We slept the night through—and who does not when he has a hard plank for a bed ?

In the morning, I found myself stowed amongst about two dozen pilgrims, tattered and torn, who had sought shelter in the cabin from the dew of heaven.* We now looked around us, as it was the first time we had been able to examine minutely either the vessel or our companions—and strange they were.

The wind was still fair, and our crazy craft tumbled along before the gale at the rate of three miles an hour. So much, thought I, for the doors in the sails. This morning we were off Jebel Zigger, "the isles of prayer." Our prayers were offered up in great solemnity. The pilgrims prayed ; and those who were too infirm to go through their usual genuflexions, repeated the thousand and one names of the Creator, and his many mercies, upon their

* The dew falls like rain in these dry countries.

rosary. A little boat, made of the husk of a coco-nut, with a small sail, laden with a few grains of rice and some samples of our cargo, was launched into the waves from our deck, with the loud cheer of "*salama!*" from the whole crew. This was an offering to the evil spirit of the ocean.

The Zigger group are on the northern shore of the sea; sterile and uninhabited rocks. These islands are of volcanic formation; on many of them craters are very distinct, having streams of cold lava down their sides, just as on the day the subterranean fires, of which these were the chimnies, went out.

Deria Doulat, or the 'Wealth of the Seas,' was the magnificent appellation of our bark. She was built at Bownuggur, on the Cattawar coast, in the year 1750, for the Zanzibar trade, which was then, and is still, carried on from that port. Her bows were so low in the water, that you might have easily washed your hands in the sea from off her forecastle, while her lofty stern was upwards of twenty feet above the water. The gradual inclination of her deck, which ascended from the stem to the stern, was so considerable, that to pass from the forecastle aft, was a regular up-hill journey. An attempt had been made to rig her in the European-ship style; but such an attempt! Her sign was a horse rampant; but what connexion such a figure bore to her name, I could neither imagine or learn from those on board. After all, this treacherous-looking craft was freighted with a valuable cargo, like that of the *Argosy* of old—"with fine cloths, tissue, and embroidery." Eighty-five years had she triumphed over the perils of the voyage to Zanzibar and Jidda; but every lurch she now takes, speaks of her desire—to sink to rest.

Our crew consisted of a captain, two mates or navigators, and about twelve *seamen*. These poor miserable creatures had hardly strength to hoist the main-topsail; but then we had a mighty host in our pilgrims. We had an hundred of these crowded on board—crowded, I may say, for our deck was not very roomy, although we were near two hundred tons in burden. The young and lusty, of which there were nearly forty, cheerfully lent their assistance on all occasions.

As the voyage hitherto had been prosperous, and little to do beyond attending to the steerage, the pilgrims and the crew were very comfortable: they slept and chatted. Some, according to their own account, were journeying to die in the holy city; but, judging from their wan and wasted appearance, even this consummation will most probably be denied them. Some from Delhi or further Ind, some from the Malayan isles, others Persians, Kurds, and Afghans—all swell out this motley group. Some there were who had passed as many as fifteen years since they had left their homes, and "hoped to return again in the same time"—the pilgrimage of a life. Others, again, had set out from their native homes in companies of ten or twenty, and the survivor sighed as he related how his companions, one by one, had fallen by the way. Eighty thousand beings are thus led to one point from all corners of the earth, to assemble on one spot, there to adore, to worship. Three-fourths of the pilgrims are objects of charity; some of those on board our vessel had come from the outer border of Ind, without either money or any other means to defray the expenses of their journey—depending upon charity.

Our cabin passengers consisted of seven Surat merchants—*pilgrims*: between them they owned the whole cargo. My companion, the captain, and I, made up our number to ten. We slept in *charpois*,* which we had hung up to cleets and eye-bolts in the beams. These cribs occupied the whole cabin, with the exception of a small space in the centre, which was kept clear for a dining-

* Indian bedsteads.

room. As we had divided ourselves into six messes, this spot was generally occupied by some of our party at their meals. At night, this space was tenanted by those amongst our crew who had the privilege of *entrée*; but about midnight, as the air grew cool, those pilgrims who slept outside, nearest the door, always managed to find their way in; and then came the tug of war—the battle for places.

27th. Early this morning, we passed by the Sabaqien islands; these are fourteen barren rocks, of a pyramidal form, and of a volcanic origin. One of the group emitted flames about fourteen years ago; an event which some of our crew had witnessed. In the evening, still enjoying our fair wind, we passed Jebel Tier, an island about six miles in circumference, rising in a pyramidal form to about 1,300 feet above the sea. This was also a burning one about a century ago.* A few fishermen reside on it, who live by fishing and catching turtle, the shell of which they carry to the ports on the coast and dispose of it, carrying back a stock of water.

From the 27th to the 1st of May, the wind continued fair; but, knowing from experience that the south-east winds change very suddenly the beginning of this month, and then blow from the opposite quarter, without intermission, till September, we were all anxiety: with every lull we expected the change. We thought of our tattered sails; and the nearest port, Jidda, yet 150 miles off. The wind once foul, we were afraid our "pearl of the seas" would make but poor head against it. On the 1st we passed by several coral reefs and low sandy islets. These reefs and islands extend from each side of the sea to thirty miles from land, all coralline; therefore, of distinct formation from those we have already passed, and which lay out more in the centre of the sea. Many of the reefs we have passed to day are not more than half a mile in circuit; some were only ledges; and within the short distance of twenty yards from their edges there was no bottom with three hundred fathoms of line. Another extensive shoal, we had just safely passed, is placed on the maps at Marabia. The sea beat over it with great violence. This fearful patch of rocks lies out from the coast at least twenty miles, and as no warning from soundings tells the mariner of his vicinity to it, the sailors of such craft as the *Deria Doulat*, when passing at night, anxiously watch and listen for the sound of its breakers. The violence of the sea beating over this patch was frightful, and the roar of the breakers could have been heard some miles off. The reef is just even with the water's edge, which appears to be the extreme height to which the lithophite tribe raise their Babel towers of the deep. They then cease to build, and the further formation of the island depends upon the lodgment of sand. The sand islands attached to this reef are very low, and cannot be distinguished more than four miles off, and present to the mariner's view merely a strip, of a light foam colour, glaring with the rays of powerful sun, which fiercely seizes on these light spots, and contrasts finely with the deep purple dye of this sea.

May 2. Last night it fell calm; the heat was intolerable; the dryness of the atmosphere and the absence of the dew foretold the approach of a north-east wind. The swell increased, and lastly the wind, furious, and in our teeth. The "Wealth of the seas" was now in jeopardy. After two hours' hard work, we managed to take two reefs in the topsail, and made all snug for the gale; which, after all, was only such a breeze as a good ship could have faced with double-reefed topsails and courses; and here were we labouring away on our beam-ends, and as wet as if we were in a bathing-machine.

* Orneon of Ptolemy.

The breeze freshened: our old captain became quite alarmed; the main-top-sail split, and, having no other, we had to send it down upon deck to repair. At noon, the main-sail split; very lucky for us it did so, or it might have been blown away; for now it still served us. We left it just as it was; the rent being right down the middle, the force of the wind, which otherwise would have torn it perhaps across, now passed harmlessly through. We were very busy all day, and by sunset the main-top-sail was sewed and rebent. The sea had risen considerably, and the wind blew fresh in squalls; one of which, unluckily for us, took our old craft as she was just rising to windward. This double resistance the topsail was not able to bear, and having so few "doors" to let the wind through, split right across. There was now no hope but to furl it. All the sail we had left was the split main-sail: as for repairing the other sails, it was the job of a week.

Before sunset, we had stood in towards the northern shore, and had passed several reefs. These, reader, were to be repassed. We wore ship, and stood out again; darkness soon follows departed day in these latitudes, so the hope of seeing the dangers that beset us was very faint. The split main-sail just kept us to the wind, and gave us sufficient way through the water to steer by. About ten, I observed Aldebron, and some stars, in the observation cross, for a latitude; which gave us just three miles to windward of the reefs. The man at the helm was the only soul that we could find awake. Our *gallant* captain had taken large doses of opium, the two mates had followed his example, trusting to my navigating the vessel, and the crew were quietly dosing away the time in silent snug repose. A happy oblivion, when so many dangers beset us. After some trouble, we managed to get an answer from the chief mate, who said it was no use doing any thing, as we were in God's hands. So I think, or we never should have lived the night through, but from the thousand and one mercies vouchsafed to us. We passed any thing but a comfortable night. The sand islands and reefs which we had seen at sunset were uppermost in our thoughts; and to make the miseries of it more completely sad, the pilgrims kept up a continued groan, which every now and then was deepened, as we took a heavy lurch. The passengers in the cabin appeared to be quite sure of their safety, as they had a naval officer on board; and having heard that I had observed the stars, put this idea in their minds beyond all doubt.

H. A. O.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG OFFICER.

THE fatal jungle-fever's rage is o'er,
The worn-out mind is now at length at rest,
The fluttering heart's pulsation throbs no more,
Alas! within his heavy-labouring breast.

His voice is heard not in the canvass hall,
His footstep traced not on the pathway knoll,
His seat is vacant at the bugle's call,
His name is known not on the muster-roll.

No tender father soothed his anxious mind,
No sobbing mother cooled his fevered brow,
No brother o'er his pallid couch reclined,
No sister watched his checks' delusive glow.

His messmates' kind solicitude was vain
To snatch him from the cold embrace of death ;
And nought is left to mitigate our pain
But martial honours and a cypress-wreath.

The muffled drum rolled mournful to the sky,
The fife, soul-searching, drew a burning tear,
And from each speechless tongue a broken sigh
Hovered around his melancholy bier.

Far in the woody jungle's wildest range,
Where tigers prowl and fierce hyenas prey,
Where savage hordes, of tongue and feature strange,
With bow and hatchet fight their days away ;

In the deep shade of India's sacred tree,
'Mid the dark gloom of filial trunks around,
Festooned with creepers, shooting wondrously
From trunk to trunk, and twisting to the ground

Their rival arms, his clay-mound tomb you'll find,
Entrenched and palisaded on each side,
With short inscription carved upon the rind,
To tell to wandering Britons who has died.

The fever's taint shall pass him now unfelt,
The savage wild beast bootless grind his fang,
The black Chooar shall knot his hatchet belt,
And dart his arrowed reed with harmless twang ;

Against his covert ambush now secure,
His long stone bullet and *kulhari* fell.
Of martial honour's earliest laurels sure,
He soundly sleeps within his stone-piled cell.

No kindred dust in grassy heaps lies there,
No flowering chaplets scent the scorching breeze,
No moss-grown pagod sheds its hallowed air,
No Christian footstep wanders near the trees.

The timid pea-heu there may build her nest,
The spotted fawn around its dam may play,
The untamed elephant may browse at rest,
The forest buff-herd unmolested stray.

Sing sweet, ye gilded songsters, o'er his grave,
Blow soft, ye jungle-breezes, o'er his tomb,
Crop not, ye antelopes, the flowers that wave
Upon this hallowed spot, his desert home.

Mourn o'er his grave, thou sacred tree, and rear
Around his dust thy holiest guardian spell ;
Accept this parting tender of a tear ;
Farewell, regretted youth, a long farewell !

THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW OF INDIA.

The Penal Code of India, which has been prepared by the Law Commissioners, and submitted for the approval of the Government, is one of the most important public documents which ever came under our observation. We have commenced its publication *in extenso* this month, and shall continue it until complete, believing that it will attract much attention at home, not merely amongst persons who have connexions with India or with Indian topics, but amongst the community, since it is an experiment of a perfectly new kind—an attempt to construct, upon European views and principles, an original system of criminal jurisprudence, applicable not to Europeans merely, but also, and principally, to an Eastern society, composed of refractory and conflicting elements, and influenced by notions utterly incongruous with ours.

It would be an egregious piece of presumption, in the little time we have had for examining this great work, to affect to pronounce an opinion upon its merits. It is evidently the fruit of much labour and consideration, and time and deliberation are requisite in order to form a correct judgment as to its fitness for the end in view. The formidable character of the undertaking, far exceeding that of the Napoleon Code, or of any other modern attempt to systematize the jurisprudence of any nation governed by European maxims, whilst it will greatly enhance the merit of the framers of the Code, if successful, ought to qualify our disappointment if they shall have failed, and induce us to examine it with candour, if not with diffidence, and to treat its apparent defects with indulgence.

Our present purpose is to give our readers an outline of its principles and enactments, reserving till a future time, when we shall be in a better condition to appreciate its merits, a criticism of the Code.

The preliminary Report states some of the difficulties which the Commissioners have had to contend with, and whilst it contains a modest acknowledgment of probable defects, deprecates a definitive sentence upon the Code till the other parts of the system—the civil law, and the law of procedure—shall be produced. The Commissioners state, that their system of penal law “is not a digest of any existing system, and that no existing system has furnished them even with a ground-work.” Admitting the value of that sanction which long prescription and national feeling give to institutions, they assign reasons why they have not taken the existing system of penal law in force in British India as a basis for their Code; and they remark, that the experiment of introducing an entirely new system, superseding at once the ancient, has been tried with success, and without the smallest sign of discontent, at Bombay. The Bombay code, however, affords no ground-work, in the opinion of the Commissioners, for a Code for all India; the penal law of that presidency is superior to those of the other presidencies only in being digested. The English criminal law, administered by the King’s Courts at the presidencies, is a system framed without reference to India, and requiring extensive reform, even in this country, to which it was originally adapted.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have deemed it necessary to frame an entirely new Code, taking suggestions from all the existing systems, and comparing it with those of Western jurisprudence.

They think it necessary to offer a kind of apology for the copious use they have made of illustrations, which will, in their opinion, facilitate the understanding of, and likewise defend, the law; they will, moreover, "lead the mind of the student through the same steps by which the minds of those who framed the law proceeded." It was necessary to make the law precise in its language, and illustrations will explain language that might perplex an ordinary reader. The illustrations serve as a collection of decided cases, with these two advantages, namely, that they do not supply an omission in, or put a strain on, the written law; and they are not decisions by judges, but by the legislature, without being made *ex post facto* to serve any particular turn.

The Commissioners then make some suggestions as to the course which they think it desirable should be pursued where doubtful points occur. In criminal cases, they are of opinion that such points should be submitted to the Indian legislature, which might refer them to the Law Commission, if that Commission should be a permanent body. By this means, the Code may gradually, in successive editions, be improved and perfected. All new criminal laws should be fitted to the Code, so that they might, at the next edition, appear in their proper place.

They have not, for reasons stated to the Governor-general in Council (but not specified in this Report), inserted in the Code any declaration as to what places, and classes of persons, it shall apply.

The Code itself, to which we now turn, consists of twenty-six chapters, and 488 clauses.

Chapter the first consists merely of general explanations of the sense in which certain expressions are used in the Code, some of which appear superfluous, but are, perhaps, necessary to obviate cavil.

The second chapter treats "Of Punishments," which are of six kinds:—death, transportation, imprisonment (of two descriptions, rigorous and simple), banishment, forfeiture of property, and fine.

In an elaborate note, at the end of the Code, the Commissioners enter into an explanation of the reasons for the choice and application of the penalties they have adopted; for the admission of capital punishment into the Code, and for its sparing infliction; for making transportation perpetual; for making two grades of imprisonment, the rigorous and the simple (which form of punishment they think may be hereafter modified, when their Code of prison-discipline shall be prepared); for giving Government the power of commuting sentences without the consent of the offender; for the making banishment a penalty; for limiting the forfeiture of property to persons guilty of high political offences; for leaving a large discretion to the Courts in case of fine, and of imprisonment if the fine be not paid. This note deserves very serious consideration, since it embodies some of the fundamental principles adopted by the framers of the Code.

Chapter III. consists of general exceptions, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating in every penal clause a considerable number of illustrations. A very long explanatory note is appended to this Chapter.

The next Chapter treats "Of Abetment," which is of two kinds, "previous" and "subsequent." A person previously abets the doing of a thing who (1) instigates another, or (2) engages in a conspiracy to do it, (3) aids the doing it by any illegal act or omission, (4) conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to do it, in order to facilitate the doing of that thing: this offence is punishable with imprisonment, fine, or both. A person is said subsequently to abet, who, knowing the thing to have been done, aids or attempts to assist, by any act or illegal omission, the doer to avoid the evil consequences, or to derive any advantage, with a view to which the thing was done: this is punishable with a less measure of imprisonment, or fine, or both.

Chapter V. treats "Of Offences against the State." Waging war against the Government of any part of the Company's territories, or attempting to wage war, or previously abetting the waging of war, is punishable with death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for life, or forfeiture of all property. The various subordinate offences which come under this head are set forth, and they include a clause to this effect: Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, amongst any class of people who live under that Government, is punishable with banishment for life, or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with simple imprisonment for a term not more than three years; to which fine may be added, or with fine. It is explained, that such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to its lawful authority, and to support it against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist it, is not disaffection; therefore the making of comments on the measures of Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause. This chapter is the subject of a long note, in which the Commissioners state reasons for not having included offences against the general Government of the British empire, which, they think, is not within the scope of the power given them by the Act of Parliament which defines the legislative power of the Council of India: they leave this branch of the penal law to the Imperial Legislature, and, they add, it is important that it should do "what the local legislature cannot do—pass a law of high treason for the territories of the East-India Company."

The next Chapter, "Of Offences relating to the Army and Navy," includes the abetting of mutiny or desertion of soldiers or sailors, or assaults upon them, or assuming the garb of a soldier in order to be believed to be such; they are punishable with various measures of transportation, imprisonment, or fine, or both the latter. An attempt is made in this Chapter to provide, in a manner consistent with the general character of the Code, for the punishment of persons who, not being military, abet military crimes.

The seventh Chapter refers to "Offences against the Public Tranquillity." An assembly of twelve or more persons is designated "a riotous assembly," if it is their object to overawe the Government, or any public servant in the exercise of lawful powers, or to resist the execution of any law, or to commit assault, mischief, or criminal trespass, or wrongfully restrain any person, or put any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or wantonly to insult or wrong any person, "or if that assembly is attended with circumstances which may reasonably excite apprehension that its object is one of those aforesaid." It is explained, that "any assembly, which was not riotous when it assembled, may subsequently become a riotous assembly. Rioting is punishable with imprisonment of either kind, fine, or both.

The eighth Chapter, "Of the Abuse of the Powers of Public Servants," is an important one; it is the subject of a long note in the Appendix. The Commissioners say they have found considerable difficulty in drawing the line between public servants and the great mass of the community; but they hope that the definition of the term given in the first Chapter of the Code will comprehend all whom it is desirable to bring under this part of the law; and they endeavour to meet the objection, which they apprehend will be made, that "they have treated the transgressions of public servants too favourably." These classes of persons are liable to other punishments peculiar to them, such as dismissal from the public service; and "the Executive Government deserves to be trusted—at all events, it must be trusted; for it is quite certain that no laws will prevent corruption and oppression on the part of the servants of the Indian Government, if that Government is inclined to screen the offender." Offences under this Chapter are punishable with different degrees of imprisonment, fine, or both.

Chapter IX., which is also accompanied by an explanatory note, treats "Of Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants." It is of considerable length, and is avowedly framed upon a careful analysis of the existing Regulations of the three presidencies, passed for enforcing obedience to the lawful authority of public servants.

"Of Offences against Public Justice," forms the subject of the tenth Chapter. These include "giving false evidence" under sanction of an oath, or what is "tantamount to an oath," in any judicial proceeding; "fabricating false evidence," removing property from the authority of a court of justice, fraudulently instituting a suit, inducing a person by threat to refrain from instituting a suit, escaping from custody, returning from transportation before the term is expired, &c. The rules touching the offence of attempting to impose on a court of justice by false evidence differ from those of the English law, as well as of other codes. For these novelties the Commissioners assign reasons in a Note, in which they suggest the expediency of a law (which they have not prepared) for punishing "false pleading."

"Offences relating to the Revenue," the subject of Chapter XI., include smuggling, cultivating, or manufacturing, or offering for sale, articles, in contravention of any law; counterfeiting stamps, illegal delivering of letters,

&c. The punishments are imprisonment, or fine, or both. This Chapter is constructed out of the Revenue laws of the three presidencies, analyzed and reduced to a small number of general heads.

The next Chapter treats "Of Offences relating to Coin," which is defined "metal used as money, and bearing some mark that it is issued by the authority of some Government in order to be so used." The counterfeiting of King's or Company's coin is punishable with imprisonment, or fine, or both.

The next is "Of Offences relating to Weights and Measures."

Chapter XIV., "Of Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, and Convenience," comprehends wanton acts likely to spread infection, adulterating food or drugs, driving a vehicle or navigating a vessel negligently, so as to indicate a want of due regard for human life; dealing, in like manner, with poisonous substances, or fire, or machinery, or buildings, or animals. These offences are punishable with imprisonment, fine, or both.

Chapter XV. is important; it is devoted to "Offences relating to Religion and Caste." The note on this Chapter explains the principle on which it is constructed.

The principle on which this chapter has been framed is a principle on which it would be desirable that all governments should act, but from which the British Government in India cannot depart without risking the dissolution of society. It is this, that every man should be suffered to profess his own religion, and that no man should be suffered to insult the religion of another.

The question whether insults offered to a religion ought to be visited with punishment does not appear to us at all to depend on the question whether that religion be true, or false. The religion may be false, but the pain which such insults give to the professors of that religion is real. It is often, as the most superficial observation may convince us, as real a pain, and as acute a pain, as is caused by almost any offence against the person, against property, or against character. Nor is there any compensating good whatsoever to be set off against this pain. Discussion, indeed, tends to elicit truth. But insults have no such tendency. They can be employed just as easily against the purest faith as against the most monstrous superstition. It is easier to argue against falsehood than against truth. But it is as easy to pull down or defile the temples of truth as those of falsehood. It is as easy to molest with ribaldry and clamour men assembled for purposes of pious and rational worship, as men engaged in the most absurd ceremonies. Such insults, when directed against erroneous opinions, seldom have any other effect than to fix those opinions deeper, and to give a character of peculiar ferocity to theological dissension. Instead of eliciting truth, they only inflame fanaticism.

All these considerations apply with peculiar force to India. There is perhaps no country in which the Government has so much to apprehend from religious excitement among the people. The Christians are numerically a very small minority of the population, and in possession of all the highest posts in the Government, in the tribunals, and in the army. Under their rule are placed millions of Mahomedans, of different sects, but all strongly attached to the fundamental articles of the Mahomedan creed; and tens of millions of Hindoos, strongly attached to doctrines and rites which Christians and Mahomedans join in reprobating. Such a state of things is pregnant with dangers

which can only be averted by a firm adherence to the true principles of toleration. On those principles the British Government has hitherto acted with eminent judgment, and with no less eminent success : and on those principles we propose to frame this part of the Penal Code.

The Chapter provides as follows :—

Whoever destroys, damages, or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons, with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons, or with the knowledge that any class of persons are likely to consider such destruction, damage, or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine. Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, if in causing such disturbance he assaults any person, or makes show of assaulting any person, or threatens to assault any person engaged in such worship or ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine. Whoever, in any place of worship, does any thing whereby he voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully met therein for the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both. Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings or insulting the religion of any person, commits any trespass on any place of sepulture, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any assembly assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both. Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or makes any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both. Whoever does any act with the intention of causing it to be believed in any quarter that, by doing that act, he renders some other person an object of divine displeasure, or of causing it to be believed that by doing that act he obliges some other person, on pain of divine displeasure, to do any thing which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit any thing which that person is legally entitled to do, or threatens any person with doing any act which would, in any quarter, be believed to render the person threatened an object of divine displeasure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

“Illegal entrance into, and residence in, the territories of the East-India Company,” is the subject of the next Chapter ; the clauses enforce the prohibition contained in the last Charter Act, under penalties of imprisonment, fine, or both.

Chapter XVII. treats “Of Offences relating to the Press,” the penal provisions of which are taken from the local Act XI. of 1835.

“Offences affecting the Human Body,” which are the subject of the next

Chapter, consist of "voluntary culpable homicide," which may be either (1) murder, (2) manslaughter, (3) voluntary culpable homicide by consent, (4) voluntary culpable homicide in defence. "Manslaughter" is where the homicide is committed "on great and sudden provocation." Homicide "by consent" is where the person whose death is caused, being above twelve years of age, suffers death, or takes the risk of death, by his own choice." Murder is punishable with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for life, and also liable to fine. The other offences under this head are punishable with imprisonment, fine, or both. Causing voluntary miscarriage is punishable with imprisonment for not more than three years, or fine, or both. Voluntarily causing "hurt," defined as "all bodily pain, disease and infirmity," is punishable in the same manner. "Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement," "Assault," "Kidnapping," "Rape," and a nameless offence, or "touching for that purpose," are classed under this Chapter, and punished with imprisonment, fine, or both. Under the head of "kidnapping," there is a clause punishing persons who export labourers by sea, in contravention of the recent local Act, in the penalties specified therein. This important Chapter is the subject of a very long explanatory note.

Chapter XIX., "Of Offences against Property," is the longest in the Code, and embraces the various heads of "Theft," "Extortion," "Robbery and Dacoity," "Criminal Misappropriation of Property not in Possession," "Criminal Breach of Trust," "Receiving of Stolen Property," "Cheating," "Fraudulent Insolvency," "Mischief," and "Criminal Trespass," all of which are treated on the ground of being violations of the right of property. The various clauses, and the very long explanatory note, contain matters worthy of much attention. There is a simplicity in the mode of treating this important branch of criminal jurisprudence which will recommend the Code to many.

The next Chapter treats "Of Offences relating to Documents," or Forgery, which is carefully defined and illustrated; and the offence is punishable with imprisonment for various terms, fine, or both.

The three next Chapters, "Of Offences relating to Property-marks," "Of the Illegal Pursuit of Legal Rights," and "Of the Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service," are brief, and not important. The next, relating to Marriage, is still shorter: it punishes with imprisonment, or fine, or both, the offence of a party who, by deceit, causes another to believe that an illegal marriage with that party is a lawful one. The whole Chapter was published in our last Journal (p. 291). In a note, the Commissioners explain the reasons which have induced them to frame this part of the Code on principles widely different from those of the English law of bigamy, owing to the peculiar circumstances of Indian society, Anglo-Indian and native. Some of these reasons, we apprehend, will meet with no very ready acquiescence amongst rigid moralists. They likewise assign reasons why they have not made adultery punishable; and it must be admitted, that this would be difficult in a country where parties marry when children, and where a wife shares

the attention of her husband with several rivals. "To make laws for punishing the inconstancy of the wife, while the law admits the privilege of the husband to fill his *zenana* with women," is a course which the Commissioners were, very naturally, "most reluctant to adopt."

"Defamation" is the subject of the twenty-fifth Chapter. The definition of "defamation" is as follows:—

469. Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, attempts to cause any imputation concerning any person to be believed in any quarter, knowing that the belief thereof would harm the reputation of that person in that quarter, is said, except in the cases excepted in the nine clauses next following, to defame that person.

Explanations An imputation is not defamatory unless it be such as, if believed in that quarter in which it is intended to be believed, would harm the reputation of the person concerning whom it is intended to be believed.

Hence, an imputation, which is defamatory when directed against one person, is not necessarily defamatory when directed against another person; and an imputation which is defamatory when intended to be believed in one quarter, is not necessarily defamatory when intended to be believed in another quarter.

Also it may be defamation to repeat or circulate an imputation which it was not defamation originally to make; and it is not necessarily defamation to repeat or circulate an imputation which it was defamation originally to make.

A deceased person may be defamed.

A collection of persons cannot, as such, be defamed. But an individual may be defamed by means of an imputation thrown on a collection of persons of whom he is one, or by means of an imputation made in the form of an alternative.

If the imputation be such that, if it were believed in the quarter in which it was intended to be believed, the reputation of the person concerning whom it is intended to be believed would not be harmed, then, though that person may suffer in his interest, he has not been defamed.

"Harm the reputation." No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation unless that imputation directly or indirectly lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the commercial credit of that person if he is engaged in trade, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful.

470. *First Exception.* It is not defamation to attempt to cause any thing which is true to be believed in any quarter, concerning any person.

471. *Second Exception.* It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

472. *Third Exception.* It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

473. *Fourth Exception.* It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been brought before any court of justice, or respecting the conduct of any per-

son, as a party, witness, or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

474. *Fifth Exception.* It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion respecting the merit of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the author, so far as his character appears in such performance, and no further.

475. *Sixth Exception.* It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law, or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

476. *Seventh Exception.* It is not defamation to prefer, in good faith, an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation.

477. *Eighth Exception.* It is not defamation in a person giving directions for the management of his concerns to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it.

478. *Ninth Exception.* It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some party in whom that person is interested.

The penalties are imprisonment, fine, or both.

In the explanatory note appended to this chapter of the Code, the Commissioners enter very fully into the reasons which have induced them to give those very new features to the law of libel. We subjoin an extract —

The essence of the offence of defamation consists in its tendency to cause that description of pain, which is felt by a person who knows himself to be the object of the unfavourable sentiments of his fellow-creatures, and those inconveniences to which a person who is the object of such unfavourable sentiments is exposed.

According to the theory of the criminal law of England, the essence of the crime of private libel consists in its tendency to provoke breach of the peace; and although this doctrine has not, in practice, been followed out to all the startling consequences to which it would legitimately lead, it has not failed to produce considerable inconvenience.

It appears to us evident, that between the offence of defaming, and the offence of provoking to a breach of the peace, there is a distinction as broad as that which separates theft and murder. Defamatory imputations of the worst kind may have no tendency to cause acts of violence. Words which convey no discreditable imputation whatever, may have that tendency in the highest degree. Even in cases where defamation has a tendency to cause acts of violence, the heinousness of the defamation, considered as defamation, is by no means proportioned to its tendency to cause such acts: nay, circumstances which are great aggravations of the offence, considered as defamation, may be great mitigations of the same offence, considered as a provocation to a breach of the peace. A scurrilous satire against a friendless woman, published by a person who carefully conceals his name, would be defamation in one of its most odious forms; but it would be only by a legal fiction that the satirist could be said to provoke a breach of the peace. On the other hand, an imputation on the courage of an officer, contained in a private letter, meant to be seen only by that

officer and two or three other persons, might, considered as defamation, be a very venial offence; but such an imputation would have an obvious tendency to cause a serious breach of the peace.

On these grounds, we have determined to propose that defamation shall be made an offence, without any reference to its tendency to cause acts of illegal violence.

We considered whether it would be advisable to make a distinction between the different modes in which defamatory imputations may be conveyed: and we came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to make any such distinction.

The last Chapter treats "Of Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance," which are punishable with imprisonment, fine, or both.

We do not offer this epitome of the Code as more than a hasty endeavour to shew some of its general and particular features. Our readers will soon be in possession of the whole.

ON HEARING A MINAH SINGING LIKE A THRUSH.

I've lam on the banks of a crystal rill,
In the shade of the hawthorn in bloom,
A listening the mavis' and blackbird's trill,
Inhaling the blue-bell's perfume
I've sat on the ground, 'mong the flowering broom,
Where the rich-flavoured strawberry twined,
And marked the rich song of the lark in the sky,
As he busily carolled his brisk notes on high,
To the white fleecy clouds consigned.

I've strayed in the depths of the greenwood shade,
In the shade of the pine-tree and yew,
Where the woodbine and ivy festooned in each glade,
O'er sprinkled with silvery dew;
And harked to the sound of the stock-dove's coo,
On the storm-beaten beech-tree scar,
While the tones of the cuckoo, the first of the Spring,
As he flew from each hedge-row on unsettled wing,
Fell softly and sweet on my ear.

I've roamed o'er the moorlands, where heath-bells bloomed,
When the curlew his swell wound high;
I've tracked up the mountains where dark storms gloomed,
And heard the wild eagle's cry.
The note of each sea-bird from Gunga to Skye,
I've marked as I pitched o'er the wave;
Been lulled by the sound of the bulbul's lay;
Been wakened by matins from that orange spray:
But none half the pleasure ere gave,

As that mimic Thrush in its bamboo pen,
Which the landsman has taught to sing,
The wood-notes wild of his own Highland glen,
On the first sunny morning of Spring.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE LATs, OR PILLARS, OF HINDUSTAN.

Mr. Prinsep, the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by a persevering study of the ancient characters on the *Lâts*, or Pillars, of Delhi, Allahabad, Radhia, and Mattiah, and a skilful application of the results to the alphabet of the character, has succeeded in reading the celebrated inscription on Feroz's column at Delhi, which has so long baffled all attempts at interpretation. "This is the less to be wondered at," he observes, in his paper laid before the Society, and printed in its Journal for July, "when we find that five hundred years before, on the re-erection of the pillar, perhaps for the second or third time, by the emperor Feroz, the unknown characters were just as much a mystery to the learned, as they have proved at a later period. 'Round it,' says the author of the *Haftaklim*, 'have been engraved literal characters which the most intelligent of all religions have been unable to explain. Report says, this pillar is a monument of renown to the râjas, or Hindu princes, and that Feroz Shâh set it up within his hunting-place: but on this head there are various traditions, which it would be tedious to relate.' Neither Muhammed Amin, the author of the *Haftaklim*, nor Ferishteh, in his account of Feroz's works, alludes to the comparatively modern inscription on the same pillar, recording the victories of Visala Deva, king of Sâcambhari (or Sâmbhar), in the twelfth century, of which Sir William Jones first, and Mr. Colebrooke afterwards, published translations in the first and seventh volumes of the *Researches*. This was in quite a modern type of Nâgarî, differing about as much from the character employed on the Allahabad pillar to record the victories of Chandra and Samudra-gupta, as that type is now perceived to vary from the more ancient form originally engraven on both of these pillars; so that (placing Chandra-gupta in the third or fourth century, midway between Visala, in the Samvat year 1220, and the oldest inscription) we might have roughly deduced an antiquity of fourteen or fifteen centuries anterior to Visala's reign for the original *lât* alphabet, from the gradual change of form in the alphabetical symbols, had we no better foundation for fixing the period of these monuments.

"But, in my preceding notice, I trust that this point has been set at rest, and that it has been satisfactorily proved that the several pillars of Delhi, Allahabad, Mattiah, and Radhia, were erected under the orders of king Devâ-nampiyâ Piyadasi, of Ceylon, about three hundred years before the Christian era. I have there also explained the nature of the document, and have now only to disclose its contents in detail, as far as my hasty scrutiny, and my very imperfect acquaintance with the languages of ancient India, will permit.

"The difficulties with which I have had to contend are of a very different nature from those presented by more modern inscriptions, where the sense has to be extracted from a mass of hyperbolical eulogy, and extravagant exaggeration, embodied still in very legible and classical Sanskrit. Here the case is opposite:—the sentiments and the phraseology are perfectly simple and straightforward—but the orthography is sadly vitiated—and the language differs essentially from every existing written idiom: it is, as it were, intermediate between the Sanskrit and the Pâli; and a degree of license is therefore requisite in selecting the Sanskrit equivalent of each word, upon which to base the interpretation—a license dangerous in the use, unless restrained within wholesome rules; for a skilful pandit will easily find a word to answer any purpose, if allowed to insert a letter, or alter a word *ab libitum*."

Mr. Prinsep then details the aids he had in his difficult enterprize—the

opies of the inscriptions in the society's portfolio, and in the *Researches*; and his operations in contriving a fount for the pillar character, which he terms an 'ancient and highly elegant form of Nágarí,' and which is certainly more simple and easier to read than the more complicated letters of the (so called) 'perfected' (*Samskríta*) alphabet of the Brahmins.

"The four inscriptions facing the four cardinal points on the pillar, appear to be enclosed in frames, and to be each complete in itself. These four edicts are repeated verbatim on the three other *láts*, with exception of the lower half of the eastern tablet, which is wanting in all, as is likewise the long inscription round the shaft below the separate tablets.

"On the other hand, the Allahabad pillar has five short insulated lines at foot, which are not to be found elsewhere. They are curious, from their allusion three times to the second queen of Devánampiya; but from the incompleteness of the lines on the right hand, the context cannot thoroughly be explained: the three letters at the end of the third line look like numerals.

Devánampiyasá vechanená savata vahamagá
Vataviyá: cheta dutiyáyá devíye dāne.
Jambāvadi kāvā alameva dāna petha ē (?)
Kichhī ganiyatāye deviye sanāni ava.
Datīyáyá deviye titīvalamatu evākiye.

"We might translate the whole of the first line: देवानांप्रियस्य

वचनेन सर्व्वतः ब्रह्मगाः वक्तव्याः 'By the word of Devánampiya—must be called a perfect ascetic, or Brahmagá.' The second line certainly records a gift, द्वितीयायादेव 'of the second queen;' and the *alamevadāna*, a sufficiency of gifts of some particular kind. *Kichhī ganiyatā dev*, may be supposed to be the name of the lady, or *kichhī* may be *kinchit*, 'some, little.' *sanāni*, 'a general;' *titī*, for *tritīya*, 'third,' and other insulated words can be recognized, but without coherence.

"To return from this digression. The general object of Devánampiya's series of edicts is, according to my reading, to proclaim his renunciation of his former faith, and his adoption of the Buddhist persuasion, to which wholesome change he invites others from every rank in society, by a representation of its great excellency. He addresses his disciples, or devotees (for so I have been

obliged to translate *rajaká*, as the Sanskrit राजका, though I would have preferred *rājaká*, 'ministers,' had the first *á* been long), a number of specific rules for their guidance, with penalties of a comparatively mild nature, for any omission in their performance; but the chief drift of the writing seems directed to enhance the merits of the author; the continual recurrence of *esa me kate*, 'so have I done,' arguing rather a vaunt of his own acts, than an inculcation of virtue in others, unless by the force of example.

It is a curious fact that, although the intent of the royal convert seems to have been to spread every where the knowledge of his conversion, and of the virtuous acts to which it had given rise on his part, and further, to set forth the main principles of his new faith, yet the name of the author of that religion is nowhere distinctly or directly introduced, as Buddha, Gotama, Shákya muni, &c. At the end of the first sentence, indeed, the expression *Sukatham chhati*, which I have supposed to be intended for *sugatham gachhati*, may be thought to contain one of Buddha's names, as Sugato (the welcome); but

even in this, the error in spelling makes the reading doubtful. In another place, I have rendered a final expression *agnim namisati*, 'shall give praise to Agni'—a deity we are hardly at liberty to pronounce connected with the Buddhist worship, though points of agreement and harmony may be adduced. But in any case, Agni, if rendered generally, as 'god,' keeps him distinct from Buddha, 'the teacher,'—of whose deification no evidence is afforded by the inscription; for neither is there any allusion to images of him, nor to temples or shrines enclosing his relics; it is only by the general tenor of the dogmas inculcated, that we can pronounce it to relate to the Buddhist religion. The sacred name constantly employed—the true keystone of Shākya's reform—is *Dhamma* (or *dharma*), 'virtue,' upon the exceeding excellencies, and the incontestable supremacy of which divine attribute, the whole of his system seems to have originally rested, and by which it may have won its way to the hearts of a people whose inclinations were already imbued with admiration of this quality in their own ancient system, though it had since been mixed up with an unseemly mass of inconsistencies and gross idolatries; and the pious and reflecting must have been glad to reject them, when an opportunity was afforded of saving their consciences from the dreadful alternative of being thought to throw off all religion, if they discarded the one in which they were born and bred. Buddhism was, at that time, only sectarianism; a dissent from a vast proportion of the existing sophistry and metaphysics of the Brāhmanical schools, without an absolute relinquishment of belief in their gods, or of conformity in their usages, and with adherence still to the milder qualities of the religion; to all, in short, that it contained of *dharma*—virtue, justice, law. The very term *Devānampiya*, 'beloved of the gods,' shows the retention of the Hindu pantheon generally; and this might be easily confirmed, by reference to Mr. Cosma's note on the birth and life of Shākya.

"Those who have studied the mystics of Buddhism from the lucid dissertation of Mr. Hodgson, in the January and February numbers of last year's Journal, will know that *Dharma* is the second member of the Triāmnāya, or triad (*Buddha, Dharma, Sangha*), according to the theistical school; while what Mr. Hodgson calls the atheistical school, exalts *Dharma* to the first place. With them, *Dharma* is *Diva natura*—matter as the sole entity, invested with intrinsic activity and intelligence, the efficient and material cause of all: *Buddha* is derivative from *Dharma*, is the active and intelligent force of nature, first put off from it, and then operating upon it: *Sangha* is the result of that operation; is embryotic creation, the type and sum of all specific forms, which are spontaneously evolved from the union of *Buddha* with *Dharma*.* Happily, in our inscription, there is no necessity to resort to these subtleties of the schools, which have rendered a plain matter perplexed. The word is here evidently used in its simple sense of 'the law, virtue, or religion;' and though its gifts and excellencies are vaunted, there is no worship offered to it—no godhead claimed for it.

"The word *dhamma* is, in the document before us, generally coupled with another word, *vadhi*, in its several cases—*dhamma-vadhi*, *dhamma-vadhiyā*, &c. according to the Sanskrit grammatical rules of combination, or *saṁāsa*. The most obvious interpretation of the word *vadhi* is found in the Sanskrit वृद्धि *vṛddhi*, 'increase,' whence are derived the vernacular words *barhnā*, 'to increase;' *barhtā*, 'increasing;' *barhā*, 'increase,' &c., differing imperceptibly in pronunciation from the *vadhi* and *vadhitā* of the inscription. The constant

* *Journ. Asiat. Soc.*, vol. v. page 37.

recurrence of the same expression would lead to the conclusion that the religion of Buddha was then generally known by this compound title, as 'the increase of virtue,' 'the expansion of the law,' in allusion to the rapid proselytism which it sought and obtained. Against this interpretation, if it be urged that the dental *dh* is in other cases used for the Sanskrit *dh* ध, as in the word *dharmma* itself; in *vadha*, 'murder;' *bandha*, 'bound,' &c.; such objection may be met by instancing other undoubted cases, where the cerebral *dh* is used for the Sanskrit ध *ddh*, as in *adhakosayāni* (for *arddha*), 'half cos;' and in like manner, the dental *rth* is generally expressed by the cerebral *h*, as *atha*, *athāya*, for अर्थ, अर्थाय. The only other word by which *vadhi* can be rendered, is the Sanskrit वृत्ति *vrithi*, 'occupation, turning.'

Now, we have examples of the dental *t* being represented by the cerebral *d* in the inscription, especially when double, or combined with *p*, as *sadda* for *apta* (or *satta*, Pāli), 'seven;' and in one compartment (the commencement of the under inscription round the shaft), the same letter, *dd*, is used indifferently for *dh*, in the very word, *dhamma vaddiyā*, which we are discussing. It is hardly possible to imagine that two expressions, so strikingly similar in orthography as *dharmavaddhi* and *dharmavatti*, or *vaddi*, yet of such opposite meaning, should be applied to the same thing. One must be wrong; and I should have had no question which to prefer, were it not for a curious expression I remembered to have met with in the Tibetan translation of the Buddhist plumes. Of the twelve principal acts in Shākya's life, described in the *Gyaserrolpa* (S. *Lalitavistāra*), the tenth is translated by Mr. Csoma Korosi, 'He runs the wheel of the law, or publishes his doctrine;' now, it was possible that

the Sanskrit of this expression might be found धर्म्मे वृत्तिं विवत्रयते in the Pāli, *dharmavutti vavethayati*, *vutti* signifying explication, or 'doctrine,' as well as 'wheel.'

Finding a copy of the *Lahta Vistāra*, in Sanskrit, amongst Mr. Hodgson's valuable collection of Buddhist works, transferred from the College of Fort William to the Asiatic Society's library, I requested my pandit, Kamalākānta, to look into it for this expression, 'wheel of the law,' adopted by the Tibetan translators; and he was not long in extracting an abundance of examples of its use. thus, in the 299th leaf, in the 25th *adhyāya*, Tathāgata (Buddha) is made to say :

I will go to Benares. Having arrived at the city of Kāśha, I will turn the wheel of the law, which is revolving amongst mankind (i. e. I will run my religious course).'

The word *dharmachakra* is here distinct enough, and not to be confounded with our *dharmavaddhi*. The following example, from the 213th leaf, I therefore add, less to strengthen the evidence, than as a curious employment of one of the expressions met with in other parts of our inscription, particularly in the eastern tablet :

Having bowed the head in reverence, do thou, oh Bhagavān, be pleased to set me turning the wheel of the law of him that hath firmly embraced Tathāgata. Turn the wheel of the law, oh Sugata ! For the benefit of much people, for the delight of much people, for compassion to the world, for the urgent reason of the necessities of man—for the benefit, for the delight alike of angels and men, perform thou, oh

Bhagaván, the sacrifice of the law : pour down the plentiful shower of the law : lift up on high the great banner of the law : blow forth the great conch of the law : strike aloud the great drum of the law !'

"The multitude of metaphors employed in this example, and throughout the volume, in connection with *dharma*, prepares us for the *dhamma kámatá*, *dhamma pekkhá*, *dhamma vadhi* of our inscription. Still, a more direct illustration, by the actual employment of the term *dharma vridhhi*, was wanting; and although, on further search, the precise expression was not found, the pandit met with many instances of the word *vridhhi*, occurring in connexion with *bodhi*, which, as applied to the Buddhist faith, was nearly synonymous with *dharma*: *Bodhi vridhhi*, 'the growth of knowledge,' or, metaphorically, the growth of the *bodhi*, or sacred fig-tree—the tree of knowledge, being as applicable to Buddhism, as *dharma vridhhi*, 'the growth of grace.' Thus, in the 181st leaf:

'The *bhikkhus* (priests) at that time (said there were) eight goddesses of *bodhi vridhhi*, that is to say. *Sri vridhhi*, *dayá*, *sriyasí*, *chit*, *idavati*, *satyavádini*; *samagíní*, *chayá*.* These (eight divine personifications), from doing service to the great saint, by the practice of asceticism, as well as by the grace of the great saint, (the said priests) have magnified.'

"This passage is corrupt, and consequently obscure; but it teaches plainly that *dharma vridhhi* of our inscription may always be understood, like *bodhi vridhi*, in the general acceptance of 'the Buddhist religion.'

"Proselytism, turning the wheel, or publishing the doctrines, whichever is preferred, was evidently a main object of the Buddhist system, and it is pointed at continually in the pillar inscription. Not content with injunctions to spread the tenets among the rich, the poor, the householder, and the ascetic; *bráhmans*, the arch-opponents of the faith, are also named, under the disguise of the corrupt spelling, *bábhana*; even the court and the zenánah (if the term is allowable for a period anterior to the seclusion of the fair sex) are specifically recommended to the discreet and respectful endeavours of the missionary.

"I have said that the founder of the faith is not named. Neither is the ordinary title of the priesthood, *bhikkhu*, or *bhichhu*, to be found, though the word is so frequently met with among the *Bhilsa danans*. The words *mahamatá* (written sometimes *máta*), and *dhamma mahámátá*, seem used for priests 'the wise men, the very learned in religion.' The same epithet is found in conjunction with *bhikkhá*, in the interesting passage quoted by Mr Turnour on the *Putakattayan*.

"But it is possible that this expression has been misunderstood by the pandit: *mahámátá*—even if, by shortening the *a*, it be read *mahámatá*, 'the greatly wise'—can only metaphorically be said to become *vyáptá*, or 'pervading' all orders of society, in order to conversion; while Mr. Hodgson's epitome, above alluded to, gives us another mode of interpretation, perhaps more consonant with the spirit of the system. *Mahámátrá* (in Páli *mahámátá*) is another name for *Dharma*, as *Prajná Paramítá*, the 'great mother' of Buddha—the universal mother, omniscience, illusion, *máyá*, &c.; and as such, may be more correctly supposed to pervade than *mahámatá* the priests, which, moreover, is always written in Páli, *mahámátá*.

"It will be remembered that assemblies are mentioned (*nikáyáni*), and

* Grace, increase, mercy, happiness, genius, praise-giving, truth-speaking, equality. *Dayá* is written *dagá*; *idavati*, *avavati*; and *samagíní*, *samagíní*: in fact, the whole volume is so full of errors of transcription, that it was with difficulty Kanakakānta could manage to restore the correct reading.

teachings (*dharmasāvānāni*) and ordinances of all sorts; but there is no allusion to the *vihāra* by name, nor to the *chaitya*, or temple: no hint of images of Buddha's person, nor of relics preserved in costly monuments. The spreading fig-tree and the great *dhātris*, perhaps in memory of those under which his doctrines were delivered, are the only objects to be held sacred, or to have rites performed at them; and in those rites, the meat-offering, the sacrifice of blood, is interdicted as the highest sin.

"The edict prohibiting the killing of particular animals, is, perhaps, one of the most curious of the whole. The particularity with which it commences on the birds, is ill supported by what follows regarding animals, which are dismissed with a *savachatupadē*, 'all quadrupeds,' as if the sculptor or scribe had found the engraving of such a list too long a job to complete. The two first birds, *suke*, *sārike*—the green parrot and *maina*, are the principal pet birds of the Hindus, still universally domesticated, and not rivalled by the nightingale of Persian introduction. Many of the names in the list are now unknown, and are, perhaps, irrecoverable, being the vernacular rather than the classical appellations. I have pointed out such endeavours as have been made by the pandits to identify them, in my notes. Others of the names in the enumeration of birds not to be eaten, will remind the reader of the injunction of Moses to the Jews on the same subject. The list in the eleventh chapter of *Leviticus* comprises 'the eagle, the ossifrage, the ospry, the vulture, and kite; every raven after his kind, the owl, night-hawk, cuckoo, and hawk; the little owl, cormorant, and great owl; the swan, pelican, and gier-eagle; the stork, heron, lapwing, and bat'—those marked in italics being found in our list. The verse immediately following the catalogue of birds—'All fowls that creep on all four shall be an abomination unto you'—presents a curious coincidence with the expression of our tablet, '*savachatupade ye pati bhogan no etē*,' which comes after *gāmakaṭote*, the tame dove.

"But the edict by no means seems to interdict the use of animal food; probably, this would have been too great an innovation. It restricts the prohibition to particular days of fast and abstinence; on the chief of which, fowls that have been killed are not even to be offered for sale; and on these days, beasts of burthen are to be exempted from labour: 'the ox shall not even be tied up to his stall.'

"The sheep, goat, and pig seem to have been the staple of animal food at the period; they are expressly mentioned as kept for fattening, and are only not to be slaughtered while with young or giving milk: but merit is ascribed to the abstaining from animal food altogether.

"Ratna Paula tells me no similar rules are to be found in the Pāli works of the Pylon, nor are the particular days, set apart for fasting or *upavāsan* in the inscription, exactly in accordance with modern Buddhist practice, which observes only the *athami* and *panarudassami*, or eighth and fifteenth of each full-moon (that is, nearly every seventh day). All the days inserted are, however, of great weight in the Hindu calendar of festivals, and the sectarians may not yet have relinquished them. Thus, the two lunar days mentioned in the south tablet, *tishya* (or *pushya*) and *punarvasu*, though now discarded, are known from the *Lalit Vistāra* to have been strictly attended to by the early priests. In the fourteenth leaf, we have the following example:

The priests, perceiving the people of the cities of Bodhisatwa to be sleeping, and knowing, too, that the middle of night had arrived, and knowing that the moon had entered into the mansion of *Pushya*—knowing that this was the time of night to depart (for some religious observance), called their disciples.'

"In one respect, the mention of these days is of high interest, as proving that the luni-solar system of the bráhmans was the same as we see it now, three centuries before our era, and not the modern invention Bentley and some others have pretended. The astronomy of the *Puránas* was (as Mr. Wilkinson has shown) as much a bone of contention between the two sects, as were their other branches of metaphysics.

"None of the fierce conflicts between the followers of the two religions had yet, probably, taken place. Occupying the throne and the court, it had nothing yet to fear. Nevertheless (if I have read the passage aright), opposition was contemplated as conversion should proceed, and the weapons prescribed to meet it are—the foolishness of preaching,* and a steadfast adherence to ordinances. Meantime, the example of royal benevolence was exercised in a way to conciliate the *Nánápásandas*—the Gentiles of every persuasion, by the planting of trees along the roadsides, by the digging of wells, by the establishment of bazars and serais, at convenient distances. Where are they all? On what road are we now to search for these venerable relics, these banyan trees and mangoes, which, with the aid of Professor Caudolle's theory, would enable us to confirm the assumed date of our monuments? The *lát* of Feroz is the only one which alludes to this circumstance, and we know not whence that was taken to be set up in its present position by the emperor Feroz in the fourteenth century—whether it had stood there from the first, or whether it was re-erected when it received the inscription recording the victories of Visala deva in the Samvat year 1220, or A.D. 1163?—This cannot be determined, without a careful re-examination of the ruinous building surrounding the pillar, which I hope some of my antiquarian friends will undertake. The chambers described by Captain Hoare as a menagerie and aviary, may have been so adapted from their original purpose as cells for the monastic priesthood—a point which the style of their architecture may settle. The neighbourhood should also be examined for traces of a *vihára*, a holy tree, a road, and boulevards, or large *pakka* wells; the texture of the stone also should be noticed, that the quarry whence it was brought may be discovered; for now that we know so much of its history, we feel a vivid curiosity to pry into the further secrets of this interesting *sulastambha*, even to the difficulties and probable cost of its transport, which, judging from the inability of the present government to afford the expense even of setting the Allahabad pillar upright on its pedestal, must have fallen heavily on the coffers of the Ceylon monarch!

"But I must now close these desultory remarks, in the hope of hereafter rendering them more worthy of the object by future study and research, and proceed to lay before the society—first, a correct version of the inscription in its own character, and then in Roman letters, which I have preferred to Nágari, because the Páli language has been already made familiar to that type by MM. Bournouf and Lassen, as well as by Mr. Turnour's great edition of the *Mahāvansa*, now just issued from the press."

The copy of the original inscription, in the ancient character, is then given, in a very elegant type; and then the version in Roman letters, and the translation into English. We subjoin the two latter:

Transcript of the Inscription on the North Compartment.

Line

1. Devánampya piyadasi Lāja evam áhá. Saddavísativasa
2. adhisitenamé, iyam Dhammalipi likhápítá.
3. Hidatapálitē dusampátipádaye. Annata agáyá dhammakámatáyá
- * 4. agáyá palikháyá, agáyá susisáyá, agéna bhuyená,

Line

5. agena usihená, esa chakhomama anusathiyá.
6. Dhamma pekhá, dhamma kámatá cha suve suve vadhitá vadhisati cha vi
7. pulisápi cha me ukasá cha gevayá cha marítimácha anuvídhianti,
8. sampatipádáyanti cha : alanchapalan samádipayitave hemeva anta
9. mahámátápi esahi vídhi yá, iyam dhammèna páliná dhammèna vídhiáne
10. dhammèna sukhiyaná dhammena gótti. Devánampiya piyadasí Lájá
11. hevam áhá. Dhamme sádhu, kiyamecha dhammèti ; apássinavai bahukeyáne ;
12. dayádane, sachá sochaye ; chakhodáne pime ; bahu vídha díne, Dupada
13. chatupadesu, pakhi-válichalesu, vívidhame anugahe kate ; apána
14. dákhináye annánipicha me bahúni kayánáni katáni ; étáye me
15. atháya iyam dhammalipi lkhapitá. Heva anupatipajantu chiran
16. thitikácha hotutiti, Ye cha hevam sampatapajisati se sukatam kachhatiti.
17. Devánam piya piyadasí Lájá hevam áhá. Kayánammeva dekhati iyam me
18. kayánekateti. Nomma pápam dekhati, iyam me pápekati. iyamvá asinave
19. námáti Dupatavekha chukho esa hevam chukho esa dekhiye. Imáni
20. asinava gaminínána (ti) ; atha chandiye nithúriye kódhá máne isyá :
21. karananavahakam mápalibhasayisanti. esa bádha dekhiye iyam me
22. hidatikáye iyam mana me pálti káye (ti).

Translation.

“ Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasí.—In the twenty-seventh year of my appointment, I have caused this religious edict to be published in writing. I acknowledge and confess the faults that have been cherished in my heart. From the love of virtue—by the side of which all other things are as sins ; from the strict scrutiny of sin, and from a fervent desire to be told of sin ; by the fear of sin, and by very enormity of sin.—by these may my eyes be strengthened and confirmed (in rectitude).

“ The sight of religion and the love of religion of their own accord increase, and will ever increase ; and my people, whether of the laity (*grihist*) or of the priesthood (ascetics)—all mortal beings, are knit together thereby, and prescribe to themselves the same path : and above all, having obtained the mastery over their passions, they become supremely wise. For this is, indeed, true wisdom : it is upheld and bound by (it consists in) religion—by religion which cherishes, religion which teaches pious acts, religion that bestows (the only true) pleasure.

“ Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasí.—In religion is the chief excellence ; but religion consists in good works ; in the non-omission of many acts ; mercy and charity ; purity and chastity : (these are) to me the appointment of consecration. Towards the poor and the afflicted, towards bipeds and quadrupeds, towards the fowls of the air and things that move in the waters, manifold have been the benevolent acts performed by me. Out of consideration for things inanimate, even many other excellent things have been done by me. To this purpose is the present edict promulgated ; let all pay attention to it (or take cognizance thereof), and let it endure for ages to come ; and he who acts in conformity thereto, the same shall attain eternal happiness (or shall be united with Sugato).

“ Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasí.—Whatever appeareth to me to be virtuous and good, that is so held to be good and virtuous by me, and not the less if it have evil tendency is it accounted for evil by me, or is it named among the *asinave* (the nine offences ?) Eyes are given (to man) to distinguish between the two qualities (between right and wrong) : according to the capacity of the eyes, so may they behold. The following are accounted among the nine minor transgressions :—mischief, hard-heartedness, anger, pride, envy. These evil,

deeds of nine kinds shall on no account be mentioned. They should be regarded as opposite (or prohibited). Let this (ordinance) be impressed on my heart; let it be cherished with all my soul "

Transcript of the Inscription on the West Compartment

Line

1. Devānampiya piyadasī Lājā hevaṃ āhā. Saddhavisati vasa
2. abhisitenamē iyaṃ dhammalipi lkhāpitā. Lajakāne
3. bahusu pāna sata sahasesu janasi āyatā, tesam ye abhikāreva
4. dandeva atapatiya me kate. Kiṃti rajakā asvatha abhita
5. kamāni pavataye vū (ti) - janasajanapadasā hitasukham upadahevu (ti)
6. anugahineva chā sakhiyana-dukkhiyanam janā-santi : Dhammayatena cha
7. viyo vadisanti. Janajanapadam kiṃti datamecha palitam cha
8. aladhaye vūti rajakāpalahanti; patichalitavemaṇa pulisāni me
9. chhandamāni patichahanti, tepi cha kāmā viyo vadisanti - yena merajakā
10. chappanti āradhayitave Athā hi paṇa viyatāye dhātaye nūsi jata
11. asvathē hoti; viyata dhāti chappati me paṇa; sukham lūlā hātaye (ti).
12. hevaṃ mama rājakā katā, janapadasa lutasukhāye, yena ete abhita
13. asvatha santam avimaṇā kamāni pavataye vūti Etena me rajakānaṃ
14. abhikāreva dandevā atapatiye kate. Ichhātaviyehi esā kīti
15. viyohara samatācha siya danda samatācha; aya ite pichame avuti.
16. Bandhana baddhāna mulhānaṃ tīrita dandana; pata vadhānaṃ tinnē divasāni me
17. yote dinnenāti kāvakāni nūsi payitahanti; jīvītaye tānaṃ
18. nāsantam vā nī rīpayitā dānaṃ dāhanti paritikaṃ—upavāsaneva kachhanti
19. Ichhāni me hevaṃ mroddhasipi kārasi palitāni aradhaye vūti; janasacha
20. varhanti viddha dhamma charane, sayame dāna sa vibhāgeti.

Translation

"Thus spake king Piyadasi, beloved of the gods.—In the twenty-seventh year of my anointment, I have caused to be promulgated the following religious edict. My devotees, in very many hundred thousand souls, having (now) attained unto knowledge, I have ordained (the following) fines and punishments for their transgressions. Wherever devotees shall abide around (or circumambulate) the holy fig-tree for the performance of pious duties, the benefit and pleasure of the country and its inhabitants shall be (in making) offerings; and according to their generosity, or otherwise, shall they enjoy prosperity or adversity; and they shall give thanks for the coming of the faith. Whatever villages, with their inhabitants, may be given or maintained for the sake of the worship, the devotees shall receive the same, and for an example unto my people, they shall follow after (or exercise solitary) austerities. And likewise, whatever blessings they shall pronounce, by these shall my devotees accumulate for the worship (?). Furthermore, the people shall attend in the night the great myrobalan tree, and the holy fig-tree. My people shall foster (accumulate) the great myrobalan. Pleasure is to be eschewed as intoxication (?).

"My devotees, doing thus for the profit and pleasure of the village, whereby they, (coming) around the beauteous and holy fig-tree, may cheerfully abide in the performance of pious acts. In this, also, are fines and punishments for the transgressions of my devotees appointed. Much to be desired is such renown! According to the measure of the offence (the destruction of *vigo*, or happiness?) shall be the measure of the punishment, but (the offender) shall not be put to death by me. Banishment (shall be) the punishment of those malefactors deserving of imprisonment and execution. Of those who commit murder on the high-road (dacoits?), even none, whether of the poor or of the rich, shall be injured (tortured) on my three especial days (?). Those guilty of cruelly beat-

ing or slaughtering living things, having escaped mutilation (through my clemency), shall give alms (as a deodand), and shall also undergo the penance of fasting. And thus it is my desire that the protection of even the workers of opposition shall tend to (the support of) the worship; and (on the other hand) the people, whose righteousness increases in every respect, shall spontaneously partake of my benevolence."

Transcript of the Inscription on the South Compartment.

Line	
1.	Devánampiya piyadasi Laja hévam áhá. Saddavisati vasa
2.	abhisitenamé. Imáni játāni avadhīyāni katāni seyathá.
3.	Suke, sáhká, árañe-chakávake, hansa, nandimukhe, geráté
4.	jatuká, ambá kapilika, dadí, anathí kamave, vēdavēyaké,
5.	gangápupntaké, sankujamavé, kadhata sayaké, pannasa sēsimalé,
6.	sandake, okapade, parasaté, setakapoté, gāmakapoté ;
7.	Save chatapade, ye patibhogā no éti, na chakhādīyati :—Ajakānāni
8.	edakāchá, sukarīchá, gabhuvā payamīnāva . avadhaya—pataka
9.	pi chakāni āsanmāsiké vadlukakaté no kataviyé . tase sajivé
10.	nq rīpetaviyé ; dāve anathāyevā vīhāsīyevā no rīpetitaviyé
11.	jīvenajivé no pusitaviyé . Tisuchātummāsīsu tisāyam punnamāsīyam
12.	tīmudivasāni chāvudāsani pannadasam patipadāyē dhavāyēcha
13.	anuposatham machihé avadhīyē nopiviketaviyé . etāni (yevā) divasāni
14.	nāgavanasi-kevatabhogāsi yāni annāni pi jvamkāyāni
15.	nohantaviyāni . A hamīpakhāyē, chāvadasāyē, pannadasāyē, tisāyē
16.	pannavasane tisuchātumāsī samsu divasāyē gonē nonīakhitaviyé.
17.	Ajāké, edaké, sukālē, evapiannē nīlakhiyati no nīlakhitaviyé.
18.	Tisāyē punnavasane chātummāsīyē chatummāsīpakhāyē, asvasā gomāsā
19.	lakhanē nokataviyé : yāva saddavisativasa abhisitenamé etāyē
20.	antahīkayē pannavisati bandhana mokham katāni.

Translation.

"Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasi.—In the twenty-seventh year of my anointment. The following animals shall not be put to death:—the parrot, the maina (or thrush), the wild duck of the wilderness, the goose, the bull-faced owl, the vulture, the bat, the *ambákapilika*, the raven, and the common crow, the *vēdavēyaka*, the adjutant, the *sankujamava*, the *kadhatasayaka*, the *pannasēsimala*, the *sāndaka*, the *okapada*, those that go in pairs, the white dove, and the domestic pigeon. Among all four-footed beasts, the following shall not be for food—they shall not be eaten: the she-goat of various kind, and the sheep, and the sow, either when heavy with young or when giving milk. Unkilled birds of every sort, for the desire of the flesh, shall not be put to death. The same, being alive, shall not be injured: whether because of their usefulness, or for the sake of amusement, they shall not be injured. Animals that prey on life shall not be cherished.

"In the three four-monthly periods (of the year), on the evening of the full moon, during the three (holy) days, namely, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, and the first day after conjunction, in the midst of the *uposatha* ceremonies (or strict fasts), unkilled things (or live fish?) shall not be exposed for sale. Yea, on these days, neither the snake tribe, nor the feeders on fish (alligators), nor any living beings whatsoever, shall be put to death.

"On the eighth day of the *paksha* or half moon, on the fourteenth, on the fifteenth, on (the days when the moon is in the mansions of) *tirsha* and *punarvasuna*; on these several days in the three four-monthly periods, the ox shall not be tended; the goat, the sheep, and the pig—if, indeed, any be tended (for,

domestic use)—shall not then be tended. On the *tirsha* and the *punarvaruna* of every four months, and of every *paksha*, or semilunation of the four months, it is forbidden to keep (for labour) either the horse or the ox.

“Furthermore, in the twenty-seventh year of my reign, at this present time, twenty-five prisoners are set at liberty.”

Transcript of the Inscription on the East Side of the Column.

Line	
1.	Devánampiya piyadasī Lāja hevaṃ áhá. Duwadasa
2.	vasa abhisitenamē, dhammalipi lkhapīta lokasā
3.	hitasukháyē: sētam apaphátá, tamtam dhammavadhī pápová
4.	hevaṃ lokasā hētavakhatī pativekhāmi. Atha iyam:—
5.	nátisu, hevaṃ patiyāsannesu, hevaṃ apakathesu
6.	kimānkāni sukhāṃ avahāntī; tatthaccha vidahamī; hēmēvā
7.	savanikāyesu pativekhāmi; savapāsandapimē puñjā
8.	vividhāya puñjāya echa iyam ātanā pachupagamanē
9.	sēmē mokhyamatē. Saddavāsativasa abhisitenamē
10.	iyam dhammalipi lkhapitā.
11.	Devánampiya piyadasī Lajā hevaṃ áhá. Ye atikā
12.	ataram rājanne, hesa hevaṃ ichhāsu. Katham jāne
13.	dhammavadhīyā vadhēyā? nichajanne anurūpāyā dhammavadhīyā
14.	vadluthā etam. Devánampiya piyadasī Lāja hevaṃ áhá. Esama
15.	hutha átikantancha antaram hevaṃ ichhāsu rājanne katham jāne
16.	anurūpāyā dhamma vadhiyā vadheyāti? nachajanne anurūpāyā
17.	dhamma vadhiyā vadluthā se kīna sujane anupatipajjāyā
18.	kīna sujane anurūpāyā dhamma vadhiyā vadhiyāti; kinasukani
19.	a (dyunā) mayē ham dhamma vadhiyāti etam.
	Devánampiya piyadasī Lāja hevaṃ
20.	áhá. Esamehutha dhammasāvanāvi sāvapayāmi dhammānūsathini
21.	anūsāsāmi Etam jāne suta anupatipajjati agnim namisati.

Translation

“Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasi.—In the twelfth year of my anointment, a religious edict (was) published for the pleasure and profit of the world; having destroyed that (document), and regarding my former religion as sin, I now, for the benefit of the world, proclaim the fact. And this (among my nobles, among my near relations, and among my dependants, whatsoever pleasures I may thus abandon) I therefore cause to be destroyed; and I proclaim the same in all the congregations; while I pray with every variety of prayer for those who differ from me in creed, that they, following after my proper example, may, with me, attain unto eternal salvation: wherefore, the present edict of religion is promulgated in this twenty-seventh year of my anointment.

“Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasi.—Kings of the olden time have gone to heaven under these very desires. How, then, among mankind, may religion (or growth in grace) be increased? Yea, through the conversion of the humbly-born shall religion increase.

“Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasi.—The present moment and the past have departed under the same ardent hopes. How, by the conversion of the royal-born, may religion be increased? Through the conversion of the lowly-born, if religion thus increaseth, by how much (more) through the conviction of the high-born, and their conversion, shall religion increase? Among whomsoever the name of God resteth (?), verily this is religion (or verily virtue shall there increase).

“Thus spake king Devánampiya Piyadasi.—Wherefore, from this very hour,

I have caused religious discourses to be preached; I have appointed religious observances, that mankind, having listened thereto, shall be brought to follow in the right path, and give glory unto God (*Agni* ?)

Transcript of the Inscription round the Column.

1. Dhamma addiyá cha bádha vadhisati; etayema athaye dhammasávánáni sávápítáni, dhammánusatháni vidadháni ánapítáni: yatáyá (?) pápi bahune janasin áyatá ete paliyo vadisantipi, pavithalapantipi: rajakápi bahukesu pánasatasahasasu áyatá, tēpimē ánapitá, hevamcha hevamcha paliyo vadatha.

2. janam dhammayutam. Devánam piye Piyadasi heva áha: eta meva me anuvakhunáne dhammathábhani katani, dhamma mahámata kátá, dhamma.....ra kate. Devánam piye Piyadasi lája hevam áha. Mágesu pi me nigoháni ropápitáni chháyo-pagáni hasanti pasumanisánam. ambavabhiyá ropápitá adhako-sayáni pi me udupánáni

3. khánápápitáni; nisi.....picha kálápitá; ápanáni me bahukáni tata tata kálápitáni, patibhogiya pasumunisánam.....Esa patibhogenama, vividháyáhi sukháyánaya puli me róhi inama yácha sukhayite loké; unáncha dhammánupatipati ánapat'pajan-tuti: etadathá me

4. esa kate. Devánampiye Piyadasi heva áhá: Dhamma mahámata pi me tá bahu vidhesu athesu ánuvahikesu viyá-pata, se pavajitánam cheva ghithánam cha sava pásan-desu picha viyá-satá; se sanghathasi pi me kate, ime viyápatá bahantiti: hemeeaa bábhanesu ajivikesu pi me kate,

5. ime viyápatá hohantiti; nigathesu pi me kate, ime viyápatá hohantiti. nánápá-sandesu pi me kate, ime viyápatá hohantiti: pativísitha pativísitham tesu tesu te te mahámata dhammá mahámata cha me, etesu cheva viyápatá, savesu cha anesu pásan-desu. Devánam piye Piyadasi lája hevam áha

6. Ete cha ane cha bahu kámakhá dánavisagasi viyápatá se mama cheva devínam cha, savasi cha me indodhanasi te bahu vidhena á (da) lena tám tám tathá yatanáni patita..... lida cheva disasu cha dálakánam pi cha me kate; annánám cha devikumá-ránam ime dánavisagesu viyá-pata hohantiti, Dhammápadána tháye dhammánupati-patiye esahi dhammápadána

7. Dhammápatipatchu, yá iyam dayádáne sachosochave mandavesádhave cha lokasa hevam vadhisatiti. Devánampiye piya dasi lája hevam áhá, yámhikáni cha mama ya sadhaváni katáni tam loka anupatipanne tamcha amvidhiyanti; tena vad-hitá cha.

8. vadhisanti cha mاتا pitisu susásaya,—gurusu susásaya; vayámahálakanam anupatipatiyá;—badhanasamanesu,—kapanavalakesu, avadása bhatikesu sampatipa-tiyá. Devánampiya Piyadasi lája hevam áhá. Munísánam cha yá iyam dhammavadhi vadhitá duweli yeva ákálchi dhamma niyamena cha nirítiyá cha

9. tata cha bahuse dhamma niyamenritiyiva cha bhuye; dhamma niyame chakho esa ye me iya kate. Imáni cha unáni jātani avadhiyáni, annánapi cha bahu dhammá-náyamáni yáni me katáni nirítiya va cha bhuye; munísánam Dhamma vadhi, vadhitá avihinsaye bhutanam,

10. analabbaye pánánam. se etáye atháye iyam kate: putá papotike chanda masuliyike hotuti: tathácha anupatipajantuti hevam hi, anupatipajantam hi, *ata ladha* ta aládhaboti, satavisati vasábhisitenumé iyam dhammalibi lkhapápitáti, eta Devá-nampiya áhá;—“Iyam

11. dhammalibi ata athá silathabhanivá sila dhalakániva tata kataviyá; ena esa chilathiti siyá.”

Translation.

“Moreover, along with the increase of religion, opposition will increase: for which reason I have appointed sermons to be preached, and I have established ordinances of every kind; through the efficacy of which, the misguided, having acquired true knowledge, shall proclaim it on all sides (?), and shall become active in upholding its duties. The disciples, too, flocking in vast multitudes

(many hundred thousand souls), let these likewise receive my command—‘in such wise do ye, too, address on all sides (or address comfortably?) the people united in religion.’ King Devānāmpīya Piyadasi thus spake.—Thus, among the present generation, have I endowed establishments, appointed men very wise in the faith, and done for the faith.

“King Devānāmpīya Piyadasi again spake as follows—Along the high-roads I have caused fig-trees to be planted, that they may be for shade to animals and men; I have (also) planted mango-trees; and at every half-coss I have caused wells to be constructed, and (resting-places?) for the night to be erected. And how many taverns (or serais) have been erected by me at various places, for the entertainment of man and beast! So that, as the people, finding the road to every species of pleasure and convenience in these places of entertainment, these new towns (nayapuri?), rejoiceth under my rule, so let them thoroughly appreciate and follow after the same (system of benevolence). This is my object, and thus have I done.

“Thus spake king Devānāmpīya Piyadasi.—Let the priests, deeply versed in the faith (or let my doctrines?), penetrate among the multitude of rich capable of granting favours, and let them penetrate alike among all the unbelievers, whether of ascetics or of householders; and let them penetrate into the assemblies (?), for my sake. Moreover, let them, for my sake, find their way among the brāhmins and the most destitute; and among those who have abandoned domestic life—for my sake, let them penetrate; and among various unbelievers, for my sake, let them find their way; yea, use their utmost endeavours among these several classes, that the wise men—these men learned in the religion (or these doctrines of my religion)—may penetrate among these respectively, as well as among all other unbelievers.

“Thus spake king Devānāmpīya Piyadasi.—And let these (priests) and others, the most skilful in the sacred offices, penetrating among the charitably disposed of my queens, and among all my secluded women, discreetly and respectfully use their most persuasive efforts (at conversion); and acting on the heart and on the eyes of the children, for my sake, penetrate in like manner among the charitably disposed of other queens and princes, for the purpose (of imparting) religious enthusiasm and thorough religious instruction. And this is the true religious devotion—this the sum of religious instruction (*viz.*): that it shall increase the mercy and charity, the truth and purity, the kindness and honesty, of the world.

“Thus spake king Devānāmpīya Piyadasi.—And whatsoever benevolent acts have been done by me, the same shall be prescribed as duties to the people who follow after me; and in this (manner) shall their influence and increase be manifest: by doing service to father and mother; by doing service to spiritual pastors; by respectful demeanour to the aged and full of years; and by kindness and condescension to brāhmins and sramanas, to the orphan and destitute, to the servants and the minstrel tribe.

“King Devānāmpīya Piyadasi again spake.—And religion increaseth among men by two separate processes: by performance of religious offices, and by security against persecution. Accordingly, that religious offices and immunities might abound among multitudes, I have observed the ordinances myself, as the apple of my eye (?), (as testified by) all these animals which have been saved from slaughter, and by manifold other virtuous acts performed on my behalf. And that the religion may be free from the persecution of men, increasing through the absolute prohibition to put to death living beings, or to sacrifice aught that draweth breath. For such an object is all this done, that it may

endure to my sons and their sons' sons, as long as the sun and the moon shall last. Wherefore, let them follow its injunctions, and be obedient thereto; and let it be had in reverence and respect. In the twenty-seventh year of my reign, have I caused this edict to be written. So sayeth (Devānampīya):—"Let stone pillars be prepared, and let this edict of religion be engraven thereon, that it may endure unto the remotest ages."

The notes contain a mass of explanatory criticism, with reference to the sense and allusions of the inscriptions.

PROFESSOR KIDD ON THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.*

THE Rev. Mr. Kidd, Chinese professor at University College, London, has printed his "Lecture on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language," which affords a clear and popular view of that curious tongue. He traces the written character from the symbols of Tsang-heč, and shows the combinations by which symbols were made to express a figurative or metaphorical meaning. In speaking of the classification of the characters, he observes: "The general divisions of thought, recognised in the structure of the language, are:—Number, celestial objects, the earth, man, animals, plants, works of art, and miscellaneous subjects of an abstract nature. Its elementary principles, based on pictorial representations of familiar objects, and abstract conceptions symbolised, are two hundred and fourteen, denominated heads of classes, to which the whole language may be reduced; or roots, the simplest form to which a character can be traced." This seems to imply that the keys, or radical characters, were originally fixed upon as such; but we have always understood that they were arbitrarily selected from the component parts of characters at the pleasure of the lexicographer, and that there are various modes of arrangement followed in the Chinese dictionaries, in some of which, that by keys is not adopted. He accounts for the oral language being monosyllabic, "on the principle that, when the language was reduced to writing, the understanding was consulted in preference to the feelings, and the eye an object of gratification rather than the ear. If it had been alphabetical, greater variety of sounds would be required to express one idea." Mr. Kidd observes:

It is not surprising that the Chinese tongue should be extolled by a native, when foreigners are enamoured of its real or supposed beauties. The student, on becoming familiar with symbols which strike the eye, and vividly impress the mind, is apt to overrate the ideas they convey, nor will he discover his error until they are translated into another language. Though the spirit of the composition is preserved in translation, its effect will not bear comparison with that produced by the original. The symbolic nature of Chinese accounts for its superior power of expression. The points of superiority in alphabetic languages are—that the sense of books can be conveyed by reading to persons ignorant of letters, without the colloquial expositions necessary for the understanding of Chinese authors,—and that a key is furnished by a few simple elements to the general pronunciation:—a process far less formidable than the acquisition of several thousands of arbitrary symbols, some of which agree in sound but differ in meaning.

In the last two sections, he treats of "the Oral language," and the "Chinese Symbols," interspersing various illustrative extracts from Chinese writers. He concludes with some remarks upon the Chinese library collected by Dr. Morrison.

* *Lecture on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language, delivered at University College.* By the Rev. SAMUEL KIDD, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in that Institution. London, 1838. Taylor and Walton.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society took place on the 7th of April; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M. P., the President of the Society, in the chair. Several donations to the library were laid before the meeting; and Captain Sir John Ross, Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., and Charles Forbes, Esq., were elected Resident Members.

The Secretary, Colonel Briggs, read a letter which had been recently received from Major Rawlinson, dated at Teheran, in January last, on the subject of Persepolitan Antiquities. Major Rawlinson stated that, on his arrival in Persia, about four years since, he had interested himself in the study of the history, geography, literature, and antiquities of the country; and particularly in the decyphering of the arrow-headed inscriptions, so numerous in different parts of Persia. He had made considerable progress in the prosecution of his researches; and had identified nearly the whole of the forty characters which composed the simple Cuneiform alphabet. He was not discouraged by the difficulties he had met with; but had continued to accumulate inscriptions, and to analyze them; and found the labours of his task diminished at every step. From the interpretation of these inscriptions, he anticipated the most extraordinary results, as far as regarded the elucidation of ancient history. A sculptured tablet at Bisitoun contained a thousand lines of Cuneiform writing, recording in detail the Eastern victories of Darins Hystaspes. Persepolis contained a similar record of the triumphs of Xerxes; and various other places contained monuments whose inscriptions would doubtless serve to illustrate the internal history of the empire from the age of Cyrus to the Macedonian conquest. Major Rawlinson forwarded to the Society the translation of the first paragraph of the great inscription at Bisitoun, containing the genealogy of Darins Hystaspes; and which singularly confirmed the veracity of Herodotus; determining, at the same time, the signification of his celebrated passage in Book VII, C. II, which has been long a matter of critical dispute. He says he should be happy to forward to the Society a complete copy of the Bisitoun tablet, together with his proposed translation of the same; and a sketch of his labours in the same field of investigation. The Secretary added, that the Society could not fail to be greatly interested in the labours of Major Rawlinson; and that measures had been taken to transmit to him such European works on the subject of his researches, as might assist him in his enquiries.

Dr. Royle communicated to the meeting some extracts of letters which he had recently received from Dr. Spry, a member of the Society, now in India, and who, on going out, had promised to exert himself in procuring information for, and promoting the objects of, the agricultural and commercial committee of the Society. Dr. Spry stated, that the article Caoutchouc, although called Indian rubber, had hitherto been procured from South America only, and was totally unknown in the Indian markets, as an Indian product, in 1828. Its cultivation, however, was now engaging attention; a quantity had already been sent home; and enough would doubtless be procured from India to supply all the demands of this country. Dr. Royle also stated, that a consignment of Assam tea had been despatched to England; the price was about two annas or four-pence per pound. The only kind yet produced was black; but some green tea cultivators from China were expected in Assam.

Professor Wilson read the concluding part of his paper, on the travels of a Chinese Buddhist priest in India, in the fourth century; and gave a general

summary of the information derived from this remarkable writer, a translation of whose work, the *Fih-kwŭ-ke*, had been recently published in France. It was evident that, at the time of the Chinese traveller's pilgrimage, the names of places and things throughout India were Sanscrit; and that the Pali language, the immediate offspring of the Sanscrit, was studied from Khoten to Ceylon. It was also evident that the Buddhist religion was then flourishing on the borders of the Great Desert, prosperous on the upper course of the Indus, declining in the Punjab, and its monuments crumbling into dust. In Ceylon, Buddhism triumphed; but on Java it was then unknown, although it soon afterwards rose into prosperity on that island. The political information afforded by the traveller was less definite than the literary and religious; but he confirmed the occupation of the country on the N.W. of the Indus, and their encroachments on the Punjab, by the *Yu-che*, or Scythians, at a period, which even he calls ancient.

Colonel Briggs addressed the meeting in reference to some of the particulars alluded to in Professor Wilson's paper; especially as regarded the confirmation thence derived of the Hindus having been, at a very early period, a people skilled in the arts of navigation; further proofs of which were to be found in the history of the early conquests of the Portuguese in India. Faria-e-Souza, who arrived in India in 1529, related that Vasco de Gama, in 1498, after having passed the Cape of Good Hope, put into Melinda, on the south-east coast of Africa, where he found several Gujerat merchant-vessels, from one of which he obtained a pilot for the Malabar coast, and that these voyagers considered the astrolabe of the Portuguese inferior to their own instrument for taking observations of the sun's altitude, which instrument was nothing more than a simple gnomon, and a knotted string. The same history also recounted some engagements which took place, in the early part of the sixteenth century, between Zamori, a Hindu king of Malabar, and the king of Cochin, in which the former made use of fire-ships, and a kind of floating castles or batteries; and whose fleet consisted of eighty vessels, carrying in all three hundred and eighty guns.

The right hon. the President addressed the Turkish ambassador, who was present at this meeting; and after adverting to the efforts which had been made by the sultan of the Ottoman empire, for the advancement of his people, suggested that the Society would be proud of the honour of enrolling his highness as an honorary member. The ambassador replied, that he should be happy to convey to his master, the sultan, an intimation of the wish of the Society; but requested that the proposition of the President might not be carried into effect until an answer had been received from the sultan; particularly as he believed it to be the intention of the sultan to prove himself worthy of the honour the Society would confer upon him, by a contribution of Turkish works to its library.

David Urquhart, Esq., who kindly acted as interpreter on this occasion, exhibited to the meeting a variety of specimens of Circassian armour and costumes; the workmanship of which was of extraordinary excellence, when the wandering habits of these people were considered; and remarked, that their present struggles for their liberty rendered every thing relating to them matter of interest

21st of April.—A general meeting was held this day; Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair. Donations were presented to the Society's library.

Dr Royle read to the meeting a paper explanatory of various specimens of

Indian produce, consisting of seeds, gums, silk, cordage, &c., which had been transmitted to the Society from Bengal, in furtherance of the objects of the committee of agriculture and commerce. He also brought to the notice of the meeting several specimens of drawings of fishes, reptiles, and mollusca, in the Bay of Bengal, beautifully executed by Dr. Caunter, and intended to illustrate a work on which that gentleman is engaged.

Captain George Edward Westmacott, of the Bengal army; Lient. E. W. Cartwright, of the Bombay army; Thomas Samuel Rawson, Esq., and Major Rawlinson, were elected members of the Society.

The Chairman announced that the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the Society would be held on the 12th May, at one o'clock.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India, comprising the Districts of Behar, Shahabad, Bhagalpoor, Goruckpoor, Dinagepoor, Puraniya, Rungpoor, and Assam, in relation to their Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Fine Arts, Population, Religion, Education, Statistics, &c. Surveyed under the Orders of the Supreme Government, &c. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN. In Three Vols. Vol. 1. Behar (Patna City) and Shahabad. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is an abridgment of the voluminous report of Dr. Francis Buchanan (Hamilton) of a survey undertaken by order of the Court of Directors and the Supreme Government of India, in 1807, to which seven years were devoted by Dr. Buchanan, with competent assistants, and which is computed to have cost £30,000. The materials collected are of the most valuable kind, and it is matter of extreme regret that they should have so long slumbered in manuscript. Mr. Martin deserves great credit for having brought them from their dormitory in the East-India House. When the work is completed, we shall be able to give a more extended notice of it.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. VII. Edinburgh, 1838. Cadell. London, Murray Whittaker.

WE have now the entire life of Scott, compiled from authentic and copious materials, with great ability, on a plan which, though it may not be always practicable, we should recommend as a pattern to biographers. As a history of the individual, it is almost perfect; as a work of interest, it is scarcely inferior to any of the Waverley novels; as the dissection of a mind and character of a high order, its value is not likely to be overlooked even in after-ages. In the gossip of the *salons*, which begins now to usurp much of that influence upon public taste which used to be more responsibly exercised by the reviews, insinuations are heard, that Sir Walter's character has been lowered by the minute details which Mr. Lockhart has suffered to see the light; that he now appears only a man of ordinary mind. We pity those who have profited so little by commerce with the world as to form so false an opinion of human character and of the true end of biography. That a man who, without any adventitious helps, even with a defective education, raised himself to the very head of our romantic literature; who, in less than forty years, realized by his pen a princely fortune; gained by no base pandering to the vitiated appetite of any class of the people, but, on the contrary, by annihilating a source of reading which was working mischief in society, and impressing a vigorous, useful, and virtuous character upon the most seductive species of our literature; who, in a list of works, rivaling in number those of the most fertile authors, wrote not

One line which, dying, he need wish to blot—

was a common man, is an assertion palpably absurd. And what is the end of biography, but to teach by example; and how can any example be instructive that is artificial and fictitious? The portrait of Scott exhibited in these volumes is that of a real

personage, who, in his intellectual, moral, and social features, displays splendid qualities, clouded with a few natural specks. The portrait might have easily been rendered more dazzling, but it would have been less pleasing and less useful.

We need only say of this volume that it brings the life of Scott down to its close, which took place in his own house, surrounded by his children, a tranquil slumber sealing his eyes, whilst "the gentle ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, the sound of all others most delicious to his ears, was distinctly audible as they knelt round his bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes."

Mr. Lockhart has, in a concluding chapter, given an excellent summary of the character of Scott.

A History of Russia. Vol. III. Being Vol. C. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the concluding volume of the history. It brings down the narrative of events to the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. The transactions which ended in that treaty are related with considerable fulness, and, generally, with an accuracy and industry of research highly praiseworthy.

The author has devoted a chapter to the subject of the invasion of India by Russia, the practicability of which, through Central Asia, he thinks, admits of no doubt; but he is of opinion, that Russia will suspend its execution till Persia is completely in her interests.

An Historical Essay on the Real Character and Amount of the Precedent of the Revolution of 1688. By R. PLUMER WARD, Esq. In Two Vols. London, 1838. Murray.

THIS is a critical examination, by the able author of "Tiemaine," of the principles of the Revolution, and of the opinions of various eminent statesmen and writers upon that important event, with direct reference to the political theories of the present day, when "Revolutionary principles are debated among all ranks, in all places, and at all times." The false glosses which have been put upon the doctrines of the great leaders of the Revolution, and the dangerous theories which are deduced from maxims constitutional in themselves, are well exposed by Mr. Ward. This work, we think, will make a deep impression upon those who are yet wavering, as to the party they shall embrace.

Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern, being a History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

By ALEXANDER CRICHTON, LL.D., and HENRY WHEATON, LL.D. In Two Vols. Vols. XXIII. and XXIV. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Oliver and Boyd.

THE history of Scandinavia has been much neglected, and we are happy to see the conductors of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* have undertaken to supply what is a serious void in the department of general history in England. Dr. Crichton has already signalized his talents in this department of literature; and Dr. Wheaton, a distinguished northern antiquary, has contributed a valuable stock of materials, acquired by reading northern authors and by local acquaintance with the country, having resided at the Danish capital as American Chargé d'Affairs. To the student of our own early records, this work will prove a valuable auxiliary.

A General Plan for a Mail Communication by Steam between Great Britain and the Eastern and Western Parts of the World, and also to Canton and Sydney, Westward by the Pacific, &c. With Charts. By JAMES McQUEEN, Esq. London, 1838. Fellowes.

THIS work develops a magnificent plan, for connecting China and New South Wales with Great Britain, through the West-Indies, which, Mr. McQueen shows, is not only practicable, but practicable with comparatively little more expense than is now incurred. "With eight steam-boats (only four additional to the number already in the West-Indies), added to the present sailing-packet establishment, the whole plan for the western world, extending it westward to China and New South Wales, can be put in execution to the fullest extent." The details are given with great minuteness, and the author holds the assertions of "the timid and the interested" very cheap. The plan is highly worthy of examination.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen. By the Right Hon. T. P. COURTENAY. Vol. 1. Being Vol. CI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

TWO lives occupy this volume, but they are lives of men eminent and conspicuous in the most important periods of our history—Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; and Osborn Earl of Danby and Duke of Leeds. They are narrated with ability, and do credit to a gentleman who, after, retiring from public life, dedicates the elegant studies of his leisure to general utility in another form.

British Colonization and Coloured Tribes. By J. BANNISTER, late Attorney-general of New South Wales. London, 1838. Ball.

THIS is another humane effort, on the part of Mr. Bannister, to force upon public attention the claims of the coloured tribes throughout the world, who are fast disappearing under the oppressive and impolitic conduct of settlers. This little work, the fruit of considerable research amongst published works and parliamentary papers, guided by local experience and observation in Southern Africa and Australia, must have the effect in keeping up that sympathy for the unhappy people who are the object of the writer's solicitude, which applies itself not merely to the checking of the sanguinary effects of the struggle between white and coloured man, but to founding a better system of colonization and commercial intercourse between the two races.

On Education and Self-formation, based upon Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Religious Principles. From the German of Dr. J. C. HEINROTH, Professor at the University of Leipsic. London, 1838. Schloss.

THIS is an excellent elucidation of the principles of education, though tinged with some of the peculiarities of German metaphysics.

Piers de Gaveston. By F. E. C. In Two Vols. London, 1838. Whittaker.

A novel, descriptive of the manners of the fourteenth century, and of the celebrated favourite of Edward II.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays. By WILLIAM HAZLITT. Third Edit. Edited by his Son. London, 1838. Templeman.

ORIGINALITY is the distinguishing feature of all Hazlitt's productions. Many of his errors are the result of that freedom from all restraint, which is the source of his beauties. His dramatic criticisms are much and deservedly admired—he seems imbued thoroughly with the spirit of Shakspeare.

The Religious History of Man, tracing Religion and Superstition from their Sources. By D. MORISON. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS work displays learning, reflection, and some originality of thought. Its fault is want of severe method, which is essential in such a work.

A Letter to Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., on British Interference with the Religious Observances of the Natives of India. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS pamphlet is the production of no every-day writer—he is one who has evidently had, and profited by, experience of the native character; and his conclusions with respect to the difficult and “dangerous” subject he discusses, are expressed in clear and forcible language. We believe that those to whom the government of India is confided take a view of the question which will preclude all risk but such as may arise from constant reiteration of opinions, the result of superficial knowledge and indiscreet and intemperate zeal.

Remarks and Suggestions concerning the Trial of Controverted Elections of Members to Serve in Parliament. By PERCIVAL WELDON BANKS, M.A., Barrister at Law. London, 1838. Lumley.

MR. BANKS has examined, with much familiarity with the subject, the existing machinery for the trial of controverted elections. and he is not sparing towards those political quacks who proffer remedies which will do more harm than good. His own suggestions deserve attention.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD: The Penal Code, which, according to the order of Government of the 15th of June 1835, we had the honour to lay before your Lordship in Council on the 2d of May last, has now been printed under our superintendence, and has, as well as the notes, been carefully revised and corrected by us, while in the press.

The time which has been employed in framing this body of law will not be thought long by any person who is acquainted with the nature of the labour which such works require, and with the history of other works of the same kind. We should, however, have been able to lay it before your Lordship in Council many months earlier, but for a succession of unfortunate circumstances against which it was impossible to provide. During a great part of the year 1836, the Commission was rendered almost entirely inefficient by the ill-health of a majority of the members, and we were altogether deprived of the valuable services of our colleague, Mr. Cameron, at the very time when those services were most needed.

It is hardly necessary for us to intreat your Lordship in Council to examine with candour the work which we now submit to you. To the ignorant and inexperienced, the task in which we have been engaged may appear easy and simple; but the members of the Indian Government are doubtless well aware that it is among the most difficult tasks in which the human mind can be employed; that persons placed in circumstances far more favourable than ours have attempted it with very doubtful success; that the best codes extant, if malignantly criticised, will be found to furnish matter for censure in every page, that the most copious and precise of human languages furnish but a very imperfect machinery to the legislator; that, in a work so extensive and complicated as that on which we have been employed, there will inevitably be, in spite of the most anxious care, some omissions and some inconsistencies; and that we have done as much as could reasonably be expected from us if we have furnished the Government with that which may, by suggestions from experienced and judicious persons, be improved into a good code.

Your Lordship in Council will be prepared to find in this performance those defects which must necessarily be found in the first portion of a code. Such is the relation which exists between the different parts of the law, that no part can be brought to perfection while the other parts remain rude. The Penal Code cannot be clear and explicit while the substantive civil law and the law of procedure are dark and confused. While the rights of individuals and the powers of public functionaries are uncertain, it cannot always be certain whether those rights have been attacked, or those powers exceeded.

Your Lordship in Council will perceive that the system of penal law which we propose is not a digest of any existing system, and that no existing system has furnished us even with a groundwork. We trust that your Lordship in Council will not hence infer that we have neglected to inquire, as we are commanded to do by Parliament, into the present state of that part of the law, or that in other parts of our labours we are likely to recommend unsparing innovation, and the entire sweeping away of ancient usages. We are perfectly aware of the value of that sanction which long prescription and national feeling give to institutions. We are perfectly aware that lawgivers ought not to disregard even the unreasonable prejudices of those for whom they legislate. So sensible are we of the importance of these considerations, that, though there are not the same objections to innovation in penal legislation as to innovation affecting vested rights of property, yet, if we had found India in possession of a system of criminal law which the people regarded with partiality, we should have been inclined rather to ascertain it, to digest it, and moderately to correct it, than to propose a system fundamentally different.

But it appears to us that none of the systems of penal law established in British

India has any claim to our attention, except what it may derive from its own intrinsic excellence. All those systems are foreign; all were introduced by conquerors differing in race, manners, language, and religion, from the great mass of the people. The criminal law of the Hindus was long ago superseded, through the greater part of the territories now subject to the Company, by that of the Mohamedans, and is certainly the last system of criminal law which an enlightened and humane government would be disposed to revive. The Mohamedan criminal law has, in its turn, been superseded, to a great extent, by the British Regulations. Indeed, in the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay, the criminal law of the Mohamedans, as well as that of the Hindus, has been altogether discarded, except in one particular class of cases; and even in such cases, it is not imperative on the judge to pay any attention to it. The British Regulations, having been made by three different legislatures, contain, as might be expected, very different provisions. Thus, in Bengal, serious forgeries are punishable with imprisonment for a term double of the term fixed for perjury;* in the Bombay presidency, on the contrary, perjury is punishable with imprisonment for a term double of the term fixed for the most aggravated forgeries;† in the Madras presidency, the two offences are exactly on the same footing.‡ In the Bombay presidency, the escape of a convict is punished with imprisonment for a term double of the term assigned to that offence in the two other presidencies,§ while a coiner is punishable with little more than half the imprisonment assigned to his offence in the other two presidencies.|| In Bengal, the purchasing of regimental necessaries from soldiers is not punishable, except at Calcutta, and is there punishable with a fine of only Rs. 50;§ in the Madras presidency it is punishable with a fine of Rs. 40;¶ in the Bombay presidency it is punishable with imprisonment for four years.** In Bengal, the vending of stamps without a license is punishable with a moderate fine; and the purchasing of stamps from a person not licensed to sell them is not punished at all;†† in the Madras presidency, the vender is punished with a short imprisonment; but there, also, the purchaser is not punished at all,‡‡ in the Bombay presidency, both the vender and the purchaser are liable to imprisonment for five years, and to flogging §§

Thus widely do the systems of penal law now established in British India differ from each other. Nor can we recommend any one of the three systems as furnishing even the rudiments of a good code. The penal law of Bengal and of the Madras presidency is, in fact, Mohamedan law, which has gradually been distorted to such an extent, as to deprive it of all title to the religious veneration of Mohamedans, yet which retains enough of its original peculiarities to perplex and encumber the administration of justice. In substance it now differs at least as widely from the Mohamedan penal law as the penal law of England differs from the penal law of France; yet technical terms and nice distinctions, borrowed from the Mohamedan law, are still retained. Nothing is more usual than for the courts to ask the law officers what punishment the Mohamedan law prescribes in a hypothetical case, and then to inflict that punishment on a person who is not within that hypothetical case, and who, by the Mohamedan law, would be liable either to a different punishment, or to no punishment. We by no means presume to condemn the policy which led the British Government to retain, and gradually to modify, the system of criminal jurisprudence which it found established in these provinces; but it is evident that a body of law thus formed must, considered merely as a body of law, be defective and inconvenient.

* Bengal Reg. XVII. of 1817, sec. ix.

† Bombay Reg. XIV. of 1827, secs. xvi. and xvi

‡ Madras Reg. VI. of 1811, sec. iii.

§ Bombay Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xxiv. and Reg. V. of 1831, sec. i., Bengal Reg. XII. of 1818, sec. v. cl. 1, Madras Reg. VI. of 1822, sec. v. cl. 2.

¶ Bombay Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xvii., Bengal Reg. XVII. of 1817, sec. ix., Madras Reg. II. of 1822, sec. v.

‡ Calcutta Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, passed 21st August, registered 11th Nov. 1821.

§ Madras Reg. XIV. of 1832, sec. ii. cl. 1.

** Bombay Reg. XXII. of 1827, sec. xix.

†† Bengal Reg. X. of 1829, sec. ix. cl. 2.

‡‡ Madras Reg. XIII. of 1816, sec. x. cl. 10.

§§ Bombay Reg. XVIII. of 1827, sec. ix. cl. 1.

The penal law of the Bombay presidency is all contained in the Regulations, and is almost all to be found in one extensive Regulation.* The Government of that presidency appears to have been fully sensible of the great advantage which must arise from placing the whole law in a written form before those who are to administer, and those who are to obey it; and, whatever may be the imperfections of the execution, high praise is due to the design. The course which we recommend to the Government, and which some persons may perhaps consider as too daring, has already been tried at Bombay, and has not produced any of those effects which timid minds are disposed to anticipate even from the most reasonable and useful innovations. Throughout a large territory, inhabited to a great extent by a newly-conquered population, all the ancient systems of penal law were at once superseded by a code, and this without the smallest sign of discontent among the people.

It would have given us great pleasure to have found that code such as we could with propriety have taken as the groundwork of a code for all India; but we regret to say, that the penal law of the Bombay presidency has, over the penal law of the other presidencies, no superiority, except that of being digested. In framing it, the principles according to which crimes ought to be classified, and punishments apportioned, have been less regarded than in the legislation of Bengal and Madras. The secret destroying of any property, though it may not be worth a single rupee, is punishable with imprisonment for five years.† Unlawful confinement, though it may last only for a quarter of an hour, is punishable with imprisonment for five years.‡ Every conspiracy to injure or impoverish any person is punishable with imprisonment for ten years;§ so that a man who engages in a design as atrocious as the gunpowder plot, and one who is party to a scheme for putting off an unsound horse on a purchaser, are classed together, and are liable to exactly the same punishment. Under this law, it two men concert a petty theft, and afterwards repent of their purpose, and abandon it, each of them is liable to twenty times the punishment of the actual theft.|| All assaults which cause a severe shock to the mental feelings of the sufferer are classed with the atrocious crime of rape, and are liable to the punishment of rape, that is, if the courts shall think fit, to imprisonment for fourteen years.¶ The breaking of the window of a house, the dashing to pieces a china cup within a house, the riding over a field of grain, in hunting, are classed with the crime of arson, and are punishable, incredible as it may appear, with death. The following is the law on the subject: "Any person who shall wilfully and wrongtully set fire to or otherwise damage or destroy any part of a dwelling-house, or building appertaining thereto, or property contained in a dwelling-house, or building or enclosure appertaining thereto, or crops standing or reaped in the field, shall be liable to any of the punishments specified in section iii. of this Regulation."*** The section to which reference is made contains a list of the punishments authorized by the Bombay Code, and at the head of that list stands death.

But these errors, the effects probably of inadvertence, are not, in our opinion, the most serious faults of the Penal Code of Bombay. That code contains enactments which it is impossible to excuse on the ground of inadvertence; enactments, the language of which shows, that when they were framed, their whole effect was fully understood, and which appear to us to be directly opposed to the first principles of penal law. One of the first principles of penal law is this, that a person who merely conceals a crime after it has been committed, ought not to be punished as if he had himself committed it. By the Bombay Code, the concealment after the fact of murder is punishable as murder; the concealment after the fact of gang-robbery is punishable as gang-robbery:†† and this, though the concealment after the fact of the most cruel mutilations, and of the most atrocious robberies committed by not more than four persons, is not punishable at all.

If there be any distinction which more than any other it behoves the legislator to

* Bombay Reg. XIV. of 1827.

† Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xlii. cl. 2.

‡ Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xxxiii. cl. 1.

§ Reg. XVII. of 1828.

|| Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xxix. cl. 1.

¶ Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xiv. cl. 1.

*** Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. xxxix.

†† Reg. XVI. of 1827, sec. i. cl.

bear constantly in mind, it is the distinction between harm voluntarily caused and harm involuntarily caused. Negligence, indeed, often causes mischief, and often deserves punishment; but to punish a man whose negligence has produced some evil which he never contemplated as if he had produced the same evil knowingly, and with deliberate malice, is a course which, as far as we are aware, no jurist has ever recommended in theory, and which, we are confident, that no society would tolerate in practice. It is, however, provided by the Bombay Code, that "the unintentional commission of any act punishable by that code shall be punished according to the Court's judgment of the culpable disregard of injury to others evinced by the person committing the said act, but the punishment for such unintentional commission shall not exceed that prescribed for the offence committed."*

We have said enough to show that it is owing, not at all to the law, but solely to the discretion and humanity of the Judges, that great cruelty and injustice is not daily perpetrated in the Criminal Courts of the Bombay presidency.

Many important classes of offences are altogether unnoticed by the Bombay Code; and this omission appears to us to be very ill supplied by one sweeping clause, which arms the Courts with almost unlimited power to punish as they think fit offences against morality, or against the peace and good order of society, if those offences are penal by the religious law of the offender.† This clause does not apply to people who profess a religion with which a system of penal jurisprudence is not inseparably connected. And from this state of the law some singular consequences follow. For example, a Mahomedan is punishable for adultery: a Christian is at liberty to commit adultery with impunity.

Such is the state of the penal law in the Mofussil. In the meantime, the population which lives within the local jurisdiction of the Courts established by the Royal Charters is subjected to the English Criminal law, that is to say, to a very artificial and complicated system—to a foreign system—to a system which was framed without the smallest reference to India—to a system which, even in the country for which it was framed, is generally considered as requiring extensive reform—to a system finally which has just been pronounced by a commission, composed of able and learned English lawyers, to be so defective, that it can be reformed only by being entirely taken to pieces and reconstructed.‡

Under these circumstances we have not thought it desirable to take as the groundwork of the Code any of the systems of law now in force in any part of India. We have, indeed, to the best of our ability, compared the Code with all those systems, and we have taken suggestions from all; but we have not adopted a single provision merely because it formed a part of those systems. We have also compared our work with the most celebrated systems of Western jurisprudence, as far as the very scanty means of information which were accessible to us in this country enabled us to do so. We have derived much valuable assistance from the French Code and from the decisions of the French courts of justice on questions touching the construction of that code. We have derived assistance still more valuable from the code of Louisiana, prepared by the late Mr. Livingston. We are the more desirous to acknowledge our obligations to that eminent jurist, because we have found ourselves under the necessity of combatting his opinions on some important questions.

The reasons for those provisions which appear to us to require explanation or defence will be found appended to the Code in the form of Notes. Should your Lordship in Council wish for fuller information as to the considerations by which we have been guided in framing any part of the law, we shall be ready to afford it.

One peculiarity in the manner in which this Code is framed will immediately strike your Lordship in Council. We mean the copious use of illustrations. These illustrations will, we trust, greatly facilitate the understanding of the law, and will at the same time often serve as a defence of the law. In our definitions we have repeatedly

* Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. 1. cl. 1.

† Reg. XIV. of 1827, sec. 1. cl. 3.

‡ Letter to Lord John Russell, from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the criminal law, dated 19th January 1837.

found ourselves under the necessity of sacrificing neatness and perspicuity to precision, and of using harsh expressions because we could find no other expressions which would convey our whole meaning, and no more than our whole meaning. Such definitions standing by themselves might repel and perplex the reader, and would perhaps be fully comprehended only by a few students after long application: yet such definitions are found, and must be found, in every system of law which aims at accuracy. A legislator may, if he thinks fit, avoid such definitions, and by avoiding them he will give a smoother and more attractive appearance to his workmanship: but in that case he finches from a duty which he ought to perform, and which somebody must perform. If this necessary but most disagreeable work be not performed by the lawgiver once for all, it must be constantly performed in a rude and imperfect manner by every judge in the empire, and will probably be performed by no two judges in the same way. We have, therefore, thought it right not to shrink from the task of framing these unpleasing but indispensable parts of a code; and we hope that when each of these definitions is followed by a collection of cases falling under it, and of cases which, though at first sight they appear to fall under it, do not really fall under it, the definition, and the reasons which led to the adoption of it, will be readily understood. The illustrations will lead the mind of the student through the same steps by which the minds of those who framed the law proceeded, and may sometimes show him that a phrase which may have struck him as uncouth, or a distinction which he may have thought idle, was deliberately adopted for the purpose of including or excluding a large class of important cases. In the study of geometry, it is constantly found that a theorem which, read by itself, conveyed no distinct meaning to the mind, becomes perfectly clear as soon as the reader casts his eye over the statement of the individual case taken for the purpose of demonstration. Our illustrations, we trust, will in a similar manner facilitate the study of the law.

There are two things which a legislator should always have in view while he is framing laws: the one is, that they should be as far as possible precise; the other, that they should be easily understood. To unite precision and simplicity in definitions intended to include large classes of things, and to exclude others very similar to many of those which are included, will often be utterly impossible. Under such circumstances, it is not easy to say what is the best course. That a law, and especially a penal law, should be drawn in words which convey no meaning to the people who are to obey it, is an evil. On the other hand, a loosely worded law is no law; and to whatever extent a legislature uses vague expressions, to that extent it abdicates its functions and resigns the power of making law to the Courts of Justice.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that the best course is that which we have adopted. We have, in framing our definitions, thought principally of making them precise, and have not shrunk from rugged or intricate phraseology when such phraseology appeared to us to be necessary to precision. If it appeared to us that our language was likely to perplex an ordinary reader, we added as many illustrations as we thought necessary for the purpose of explaining it. The definitions and enacting clauses contain the whole law. The illustrations make nothing law which would not be law without them. They only exhibit the law in full action, and show what its effects will be on the events of common life.

Thus the Code will be at once a statute-book and a collection of decided cases. The decided cases in the Code will differ from the decided cases in the English law-books in two most important points. In the first place, our illustrations are never intended to supply any omission in the written law, nor do they ever, in our opinion, put a strain on the written law. They are merely instances of the practical application of the written law to the affairs of mankind. Secondly, they are cases decided not by the judges but by the legislature, by those who make the law, and who must know more certainly than any judge can what the law is which they mean to make.

The power of construing the law in cases in which there is any real reason to doubt what the law is, amounts to the power of making the law. On this ground the

Roman jurists maintained that the office of interpreting the law in doubtful matters necessarily belonged to the legislature. The contrary opinion was censured by them with great force of reason, though in language perhaps too bitter and sarcastic for the gravity of a Code. "Eorum vanam subtilitatem tam risimus quam corrigendam esse censuimus. Si enim in presenti leges condere soli imperatori concessum est, et leges interpretari solo dignum imperio esse oportet. Quis legum ænigmata solvere et omnibus aperire idoneus esse videbitur nisi is cui legislatorem esse concessum est? Explosis itaque his ridiculis ambiguitatibus tam conditor quam interpres legum solus imperator juste existimabitur."*

The decisions on particular cases, which we have annexed to the provisions of the Code, resemble the imperial rescripts in this, that they proceed from the same authority from which the provisions themselves proceed. They differ from the imperial rescripts in this most important circumstance, that they are not made *ex post facto*; that they cannot therefore be made to serve any particular turn; that the persons condemned or absolved by them are purely imaginary persons; and that, therefore, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of any judgment which we have passed, there can be no doubt of its impartiality.

The publication of this collection of cases, decided by legislative authority, will, we hope, greatly limit the power which the Courts of Justice possess of putting their own sense on the laws. But we are sensible that neither this collection nor any other can be sufficiently extensive to settle every question which may be raised as to the construction of the Code. Such questions will certainly arise, and, unless proper precautions be taken, the decisions on such questions will accumulate till they form a body of law of far greater bulk than that which has been adopted by the legislature. Nor is this the worst. While the judicial system of British India continues to be what it now is, these decisions will render the law not only bulky, but uncertain and contradictory. There are at present eight chief courts subject to the legislative power of your Lordship in Council, four established by Royal Charter and four which derive authority from the Company. Every one of these tribunals is perfectly independent of the others. Every one of them is at liberty to put its own construction on the law; and it is not to be expected that they will always adopt the same construction. Under so inconvenient a system there will inevitably be, in the course of a few years, a large collection of decisions diametrically opposed to each other, and all of equal authority.

How the powers and mutual relations of these Courts may be placed on a better footing, and whether it be possible or desirable to have in India a single tribunal empowered to expound the Code in the last resort, are questions which must shortly engage the attention of the Law Commission. But whether the present judicial organization be retained or not, it is most desirable that measures should be taken to prevent the written law from being overlaid by an immense weight of comments and decisions. We conceive that it is proper for us, at the time at which we lay before your Lordship in Council the first part of the Indian Code, to offer such suggestions as have occurred to us on this important subject.

We do not think it desirable that the Indian Legislature should, like the Roman emperors, decide doubtful points of law, which have actually been mooted in cases pending before the tribunals. In criminal cases, with which we are now more immediately concerned, we think that the accused party ought always to have the advantage of a doubt on a point of law, if that doubt be entertained after mature consideration by the highest judicial authorities, as well as of a doubt on a matter of fact. In civil suits, which are actually pending, we think it on the whole desirable to leave to the Courts the office of deciding doubtful questions of law, which have actually arisen in the course of litigation. But every case in which the construction put by a judge, on any part of the Code, is set aside by any of those tribunals, from which, at present, there is no appeal in India, and every case in which there is a difference of opinion, in a Court composed of several judges, as to the construction

* Cod. Just. lib. I. tit. XIV. 12.

of any part of the Code, ought to be forthwith reported to the legislature. Every judge of every rank, whose duty it is to administer the law, as contained in the Code, should be enjoined to report to his official superiors every doubt which he may entertain as to any question of construction which may have arisen in his Court. Of these doubts, all which are not obviously unreasonable ought to be periodically reported by the highest judicial authorities to the legislature. All the questions thus reported to the Government might, with advantage, be referred for examination to the Law Commission, if that Commission should be a permanent body. In some cases it will be found that the law is already sufficiently clear, and that any misconstruction which may have taken place is to be attributed to weakness, carelessness, wrongheadedness, or corruption on the part of an individual, and is not likely to occur again. In such cases it will be unnecessary to make any change in the Code. Sometimes it will be found that a case has arisen respecting which the code is silent. In such a case it will be proper to supply the omission. Sometimes it may be found that the Code is inconsistent with itself. If so, the inconsistency ought to be removed. Sometimes it will be found that the words of the law are not sufficiently precise. In such a case it will be proper to substitute others. Sometimes it will be found that the language of the law, though it is as precise as the subject admits, is not so clear that a person of ordinary intelligence can see its whole meaning. In those cases it will generally be expedient to add illustrations, such as may distinctly show in what sense the legislature intends the law to be understood, and may render it impossible that the same question, or any similar question, should ever again occasion difference of opinion. In this manner every successive edition of the Code will solve all the important questions as to the construction of the Code which have arisen since the appearance of the edition immediately preceding. Important questions, particularly questions about which Courts of the highest rank have pronounced opposite decisions, ought to be settled without delay; and no point of law ought to continue to be a doubtful point more than three or four years after it has been decided in a court of justice. An addition of a very few pages to the Code will stand in the place of several volumes of reports, and will be of far more value than such reports, inasmuch as the additions to the Code will proceed from the legislature, and will be of unquestionable authority; whereas the reports would only give the opinion of the judges, which other judges might venture to set aside.

It appears to us also highly desirable that, if the Code shall be adopted, all those penal laws which the Indian Legislature may, from time to time, find it necessary to pass, should be framed in such a manner as to fit into the Code. Their language ought to be that of the Code. No word ought to be used in any other sense than that in which it is used in the Code. The very part of the Code in which the new law is to be inserted, ought to be indicated. If the new law rescinds or modifies any provision of the Code, that provision ought to be indicated. In fact, the new law ought, from the day on which it is passed, to be part of the Code, and to affect all the other provisions of the Code, and to be affected by them as if it were actually a clause of the original Code. In the next edition of the Code, the new law ought to appear in its proper place.

For reasons which have been fully stated to your Lordship in Council in another communication, we have not inserted in the Code any clause declaring to what places and to what classes of persons it shall apply.

Your Lordship in Council will see that we have not proposed to except from the operation of this Code any of the ancient sovereign houses of India residing within the Company's territories. Whether any such exception ought to be made is a question which, without a more accurate knowledge than we possess of existing treaties, of the sense in which those treaties have been understood, of the history of negotiations, of the temper, and of the power of particular families, and of the feeling of the body of the people towards those families, we could not venture to decide. We will only beg permission most respectfully to observe, that every such exception is an evil; that it is an evil that any man should be above the law; that it is a still greater

evil that the public should be taught to regard, as a high and enviable distinction, the privilege of being above the law; that the longer such privileges are suffered to last, the more difficult it is to take them away; that there can scarcely ever be a fairer opportunity for taking them away, than at the time when the Government promulgates a new Code, binding alike on persons of different races and religion; and that we greatly doubt whether any consideration, except that of public faith solemnly pledged, deserves to be weighed against the advantages of equal justice.

The peculiar state of public feelings in this country may render it advisable to frame the law of procedure in such a manner that families of high rank may be dispensed, as far as possible, from the necessity of performing acts which are here regarded, however unreasonably, as humiliating. But though it may be proper to make wide distinctions as respects form, there ought, in our opinion, to be, as respects substance, no distinctions except those which the Government is bound by express engagements to make. That a man of rank should be examined with particular ceremonies, or in a particular place, may in the present state of Indian society be highly expedient; but that a man of any rank should be allowed to commit crimes with impunity, must in every state of society be most pernicious.

The provisions of the Code will be applicable to offences committed by soldiers, as well as to offences committed by other members of the community. But for those purely military offences which soldiers only can commit we have made no provision. It appears to us desirable that this part of the law should be taken up separately, and we have been given to understand that your Lordship in Council has determined that it shall be so taken up. But we have, as your Lordship in Council will perceive, made provision for punishing persons who, not being themselves subject to Martial law, abet soldiers in the breach of Military discipline.

Your Lordship in Council will observe that in many parts of the Penal Code we have referred to the code of procedure, which as yet is not in existence: and hence it may possibly be supposed to be our opinion that, till the code of procedure is framed, the Penal Code cannot come into operation. Such, however, is not our meaning. We conceive that almost the whole of the Penal Code, such as we now lay it before your Lordship, might be made law, at least in the Mofussil, without any considerable change in the existing rules of procedure. Should your Lordship in Council agree with us in this opinion, we shall be prepared to suggest those changes which it would be necessary immediately to make.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully to suggest that, if your Lordship in Council is disposed to adopt the Code which we have framed, it is most desirable that the native population should, with as little delay as possible, be furnished with good versions of it in their own languages. Such versions, in our opinion, can be produced only by the combined labours of enlightened Europeans and natives: and it is not probable that men competent to execute all the translations which will be required would be found in any single province of India. We are sensible that the difficulty of procuring good translations will be great. But we believe that the means at the disposal of your Lordship in Council are sufficient to overcome every difficulty; and we are confident that your Lordship in Council will not grudge any thing that may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the people who are placed under your care to know what that law is according to which they are required to live.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

T. B. MACAULAY.

J. M. MACLEOD.

G. W. ANDERSON.

F. MILLET.

*Indian Law Commission,
13th of October 1837.*

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CHAP. I.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

1. Throughout this Code, every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every illustration of every such definition or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the chapter entitled "General Exceptions," though these exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision, or illustration.

Illustration.

Clause 294 contains the following definition of an offence: "Whoever does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of thereby causing, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause, the death of any person, and does by such act or omission cause the death of any person, is said to commit the offence of voluntary culpable homicide." Here it is not expressed that a child under seven years of age cannot commit voluntary culpable homicide; but the definition of voluntary culpable homicide is to be understood subject to the general exception contained in clause 64, which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

2. Every expression which is explained in any part of this Code, is used, in every part of this Code, in conformity with the explanation.

3. Wherever the causing of a certain effect with a certain intention, or with a knowledge of certain circumstances, is an offence, it is to be understood that if more persons than one jointly cause that effect, every one of them, who has that intention, or that knowledge, commits that offence.

Illustrations.

(a). A digs a pit, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause a person's death. B puts turf over the mouth of the pit, intending or knowing it to be

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likely that he may thereby cause a person's death. Here, if Z falls in and is killed, both A and B committed voluntary culpable homicide.

(b.) A and B are joint gaolers, and as such have the charge of Z, alternately, for six hours at a time. Each of them, during his time of attendance, illegally omits to furnish Z with food, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B have committed voluntary culpable homicide.

4. Wherever the causing of a certain effect by an act or by an omission is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission, is the same offence.

Illustration.

A voluntarily causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. A has committed voluntary culpable homicide.

5. The pronoun "he" is used of any person, whether male or female

6. The word "man" denotes a male human being of any age: the word "woman" denotes a female human being of any age

7. The word "party" denotes collections of persons, as well as persons.

Illustrations

The Government of India, the Bank of Bengal, the Union Bank, the Asiatic Society, are parties.

8. The word "king" denotes as well the Queen Regnante, as the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

9. The words "Government of India" denote the executive government of India, unless it be otherwise expressed.

10. The words "Government of a presidency" denote the Governor in Council or Deputy Governor in Council of that presidency, if there be a council; but if there be no council, then the Governor or Deputy Governor alone.

11. The word "presidency" denotes all the territories subject to the Government of a presidency.

12. The word "judge" denotes, not only every person who is officially designated as a judge, but also every person who is empowered by law to give in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment; or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive; or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive; or who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

Illustrations.

(a). A collector sitting on a summary suit, under Regulation VIII. of 1831, of the Bengal presidency, is a judge.

(b). A magistrate sitting on a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal, is a judge.

(c). A land-holder empowered by Regulation XV. of 1827, of the Bombay presidency, to try persons accused of certain offences, is a judge.

13. The words "court of justice" denote a judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such judge or body of judges is acting judicially.

14. The words "public servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following, namely:

1st. Every covenanted servant of the East-India Company;

2d. Every commissioned officer, military or naval, in the service of the East-India Company;

3d. Every commissioned officer of the King's army, while serving under the Government of India;

4th. Every judge;

5th. Every officer of a court of justice, whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep, any document, or to take charge of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the court;

6th. Every juryman;

7th. Every arbitrator, to whom any cause has been referred by any court of justice;

8th. Every person who holds any office, by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

9th. Every officer of police, whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety, or convenience;

10th. Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property, on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment, or contract, on behalf of the Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to make, authenticate, to keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Government;

11th. Every officer, whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property for any secular common purpose of any village, town, or district, or to make, authenticate, or keep, any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town, or district;

12th. Every person holding any situation, the holders of which have been declared to be public servants by an order of the Government of India, or of the Government of the presidency under which such situation is held.

Explanations. Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.

Wherever the words "public servant" occur, they shall be understood of every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

15 "Wrongful gain" is the gain of property to which the party gaining is not legally entitled. "Wrongful loss" is the loss of property to which the party losing it is legally entitled. A party is said to gain wrongfully, when such party retains wrongfully, as well as when such party acquires wrongfully. A party is said to lose wrongfully, when such party is kept out of property wrongfully, as well as when such party is deprived of property wrongfully.

16. Whoever does any thing with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one party by means of wrongful loss, or risk of wrongful loss, to another party, is said to do that thing "fraudulently"

17. When property is put into the possession of a person's wife or servant, in trust for that person, it is put into that person's possession, if it was not before in his possession, and continues in his possession, if it was before in his possession.

18. Property in possession of a child under twelve years of age, of a lunatic, or of an idiot, if such child, lunatic, or idiot, be in the keeping of a guardian or guardians, is in the possession of such guardian or guardians.

19. Property is not said to be in the possession of any party other than a person.

Illustrations.

Property is not said to be in the possession of the Government of India, of the Government of Madras, of the Bank of Bengal, of the Agra Bank, of the Asiatic Society, but of the persons who are in trust for those parties.

20. A person is said to "counterfeit," who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending to deceive by means of that resemblance.

Explanation. It is not essential to counterfeiting, that the imitation should be exact.

Illustration.

If the embellishment of a coin be a wreath of forty leaves, and the inscription be "King William," a person counterfeits that coin who, with the intention to deceive by means of a resemblance, makes a wreath of thirty-nine leaves, and the inscription "King William."

21. The word "document" is not used to denote any matter except matter, the whole or part whereof is in hand-writing, or is meant by the maker thereof to appear to be in hand-writing. Therefore, a printed hand-bill, or a lithographed letter, no part of which was meant by the engraver to be taken for manuscript, is not a "document;" but a single word, or a single letter, or significant mark, if that word, letter, or mark be in hand-writing, or be meant by the maker thereof so to appear, is a document, and is sufficient to make the whole of the matter connected therewith a document, and every part of that matter part of a document.

Illustration.

A promissory note, the whole of which is in print or copper-plate, excepting the signature, which is in hand-writing, is a document, and the part of the note which is in print or copper-plate, is part of the document.

22. The words "valuable security" denote a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished, or released, or whereby any party acknowledges that such party lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

23. A statement is said to be "made under a sanction which is tantamount to an oath" in each of the three cases hereinafter described:

1st. When it is made by one of the people called Quakers, on affirmation, received according to law, instead of an oath;

2dly. When it is made under the sanction of a declaration made according to law, by permission of an authority legally competent to require that an oath shall be taken to the same effect with such declaration;

3dly. When it is made after an admonition to speak the truth, which admonition has been given according to law by an authority legally competent to require that an oath to speak the truth shall be taken by the person so admonished.

24. The words "to do a thing" denote omissions, as well as acts.

Illustration.

Clause 67 contains the following general exception: "Nothing is an offence which a person does in consequence of being mad or delirious at the time of doing it." A, a gaoler, goes mad, and in consequence of his madness omits to supply his prisoners with food. The words "thing done by a person" apply to A's omission, and he has committed no offence.

25. The word "act" denotes as well a series of acts, as a single act; the word "omission" denotes as well a series of omissions, as a single omission.

26. A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily" when he causes it by

means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew to be likely to cause it.

Illustration.

A sets fire by night to an inhabited house, in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery, and thus causes the death of a person. Here A may not have intended to cause death, and may even be sorry that death has been caused by his act; yet if he knew that he was likely to cause death, he has caused death voluntarily.

27. The word "offence" denotes a thing made punishable by this Code.

28. The word "illegal" is applicable to every thing which is an offence, or which is contrary to any direction of the law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action: and a person is said to be "legally bound to do" whatever it is illegal in him to omit.

29. The word "injury" denotes any harm whatever, illegally caused to any party in body, mind, reputation, or property.

30. The words "free consent" denote a consent given to a party who has not obtained that consent by directly or indirectly putting the consenting party in fear of injury.

31. The words "intelligent consent" denote a consent given by a person who is not, from youth, mental imbecility, derangement, intoxication, or passion, unable to understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent.

32. The words "a person of Asiatic blood" denote a person whose father or mother, or grandfather or grandmother, was of Asiatic birth, and, as far as can be discovered, of pure Asiatic extraction.

33. The word "death" denotes the death of a human being, unless it be otherwise expressed.

34. The word "animal" denotes any living creature other than a human being.

35. The word "vessel" denotes any floating thing used for the conveyance by water of human beings, or of property.

36. Wherever the word "year" or the word "month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British calendar.

37. The word "clause" denotes one of those portions of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures.

38. The word "herein-before" and the word "herein-after" relate to matter contained within the same clause in which these words occur.

39. Nothing which falls within any definition of an offence shall be construed as not being an offence because it does not fall within the title of the chapter containing that definition.

Illustration.

A illegally imports sugar from Bombay into Bengal. Here A is within the definition of the offence of smuggling, though A's act may not affect the public revenue, and though the chapter by which the offence of smuggling is made punishable is entitled "Of Offences relating to the Revenue."

CHAP. II.

OF PUNISHMENTS.*

40. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are,

First, Death:

* The mode of inflicting, commuting, and remitting punishments, belongs to the law of procedure.

Secondly, Transportation :

Thirdly, Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, viz. (1) Rigorous ;

(2) Simple :

Fourthly, Banishment from the territories of the East-India Company :

Fifthly, Forfeiture of property :

Sixthly, Fine.

41. In every case in which sentence of death has been passed, the Government of the presidency within which the offender has been sentenced may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description, or for banishment from the territories of the East-India Company, which imprisonment or banishment may be for life, or for any term.

42. In every case in which sentence of imprisonment for a term of seven years, or upwards, has been passed on any offender who is not both of Asiatic birth and of Asiatic blood, it shall be lawful for the Government of the presidency within which the offender has been sentenced, at any time within two years after the passing of such sentence, to commute the remaining imprisonment, without the consent of the offender, for transportation for a term not exceeding the unexpired term of imprisonment, to which may be added banishment for life, or for any term, from the territories of the East-India Company.

43. In every case in which sentence of rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards, or of imprisonment of any description for a term of two years or upwards, has been passed on any person who is not both of Asiatic birth and of Asiatic blood, it shall be lawful for the Government of the presidency within which the offender was sentenced, at any time before one-third of the imprisonment has been suffered, to commute the remaining imprisonment, without the consent of the offender, for banishment from the territories of the East-India Company, which banishment may be either for life or for any term.

44. In every case, the Government of the presidency within which an offender has been sentenced may, with the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code, except death.

45. In every case, the Government of the presidency within which an offender has been sentenced may, at any time, remit the whole or any part of the punishment, without conditions, or on any conditions to which the offender has agreed.

46. In every case in which it is provided that an offender shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender, to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple.

47. In calculating fractions of terms of imprisonment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty-four years.

48. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to forfeiture of all property, the sentence renders that offender incapable of acquiring any property except for the benefit of the Government.

Illustration.

A, for waging war against the Government of India, is sentenced to forfeiture of all his property. After the sentence, A's father dies, leaving an estate, which, but for the sentence of forfeiture, would become the property of A. The estate becomes the property of Government.

49. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited.

50. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine, unless he be also sentenced to death, to imprisonment for life, or to transportation for life, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct by the sentence, that in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

51. The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.

52. The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine, may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.

53. If the offence be not punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, the term for which the Court directs the prisoner to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, shall not exceed seven days, and the imprisonment shall be simple imprisonment.

54. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine, shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid, or levied by process of law.

55. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

Illustration.

A is sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, and to four months' imprisonment, in default of payment. Here, if Rs. 75 of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If Rs. 75 be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged. If Rs. 50 of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed. If Rs. 50 be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of those two months, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged.

56. The fine, or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the sentence; and if under the sentence the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, then at any time previous to the expiration of that period; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debts.

57. Whenever any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence falling under one penal provision of this Code, also commits an offence under another provision of this Code, the punishment shall not be cumulative, unless it be so expressly provided.

Illustration.

A strikes Z with violence, knowing it to be likely that he may thereby break Z's arm, and does break Z's arm. Here A commits an assault; he also, by the same act, commits the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. But A is not liable to punishment both for assault and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

58. Where it is provided that punishment shall be cumulative, that provision does not authorize the combining in any case of the punishments provided by more than two penal provisions of this Code.

59. Where any thing which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is in itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

Illustrations.

(a). A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here, A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating—that is to say, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, if the hurt which he has voluntarily caused is not grievous; and for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than six months, if the hurt which he has voluntarily caused is grievous.

(b). But if, while A is beating Z, Y interposes, and A strikes Y, here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

60. In all cases in which judgment is given, in the manner prescribed in the law of procedure, that a person is guilty of an offence, but that it is doubtful under which of certain penal provisions of this Code he is punishable, the offender shall be liable to be punished with whatever punishment is common to the penal provisions between which the doubt lies; and if imprisonment is common to the penal provisions between which the doubt lies, and any one of those provisions admits of simple imprisonment, the offender may be sentenced to simple imprisonment.

Illustrations.

(a). Judgment is given, in the manner prescribed in the law of procedure, that A is guilty either of murdering Z, or of previously abetting by aid the murder of Z. The punishment of murder, and that of previously abetting murder by aid, are the same: A is, therefore, liable to that punishment.

(b). Judgment is given, in the manner prescribed by the law of procedure, that A has committed an offence, but that it is doubtful whether that offence be theft or criminal breach of trust. Theft is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for three years, or fine, or both; criminal breach of trust is punishable with imprisonment of either description for the same term, or fine, or both. A is, therefore, liable to fine, which is common to both the penal provisions, and to rigorous imprisonment for three years, which is common to both the penal provisions; but he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment, because one of the penal provisions admits of simple imprisonment.

(c). Judgment is given in the manner prescribed in the law of procedure that A has committed either theft or criminal misappropriation of property not in possession. Here, as the punishment of fine is common to theft and to criminal misappropriation of property not in possession, A is liable to fine. Theft is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years; criminal misappropriation of property not in possession is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years. Imprisonment for two years is, therefore, common to both, and A may be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The imprisonment in both cases may be rigorous: A's imprisonment may, therefore, be rigorous. But the imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of property not in possession may be simple: therefore, A is liable to imprisonment of either description.

(To be continued)

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. VI.

THE distress prevailing in the interior of the British provinces in Upper India, owing to the late drought and dearth, is still a prominent and painful topic in the latest accounts from Calcutta. The details of the sufferings experienced by the lower classes of the natives are dreadful. When we find the Cawnpore Relief Society stating (p. 70), as the result of actual observation, that the number of deaths from exposure and starvation throughout that station only, in five months, was upwards of 1,200, and that 1,300 persons were relieved daily with a few pice or cowries (less than a farthing); when we read (p. 70.) that, at Agra, men, women, and children are crushed to death in the struggle to obtain the scanty pittance which the hand of charity extends to them; that the inhabitants of Agra "are denying themselves their usual evening ride, because of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station—and that a nullah, near Cawnpore, is said to be choaked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death;" the picture can scarcely be heightened by the powerful imagination of a Dante. It is gratifying to observe, that not only the Government, but individuals (chiefly European, indeed), have humanely endeavoured to lessen the sufferings of the poor; but the distress is on a scale so gigantic, that it surpasses human power to provide a remedy. The suspension of the revenue, the employment of the able-bodied, and a large contribution to funds raised by individual subscriptions, is all that Government can do in this emergency; the cause of the evil being unlooked-for, and not to be provided against. It is some consolation to know that, by the latest accounts, this cause was apparently disappearing: a letter from the Governor-general's camp at Kurnaul, dated March 6th, reports that rain had fallen, and, with a rapidity known only in that climate, was turning the barren land into a fruitful plain.

Lord Auckland, according to the last reports, had left Delhi, after the customary routine of visits, durbars, and entertainments, and was on his way through the delightful valley of the Dhoon to the hills, where his lordship and party will have the benefit of that bracing climate.

Our law intelligence from Calcutta embraces two topics (p. 65) worthy of a passing remark. The Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the late Sir Benjamin Malkin, in the Insolvent Court, pronounced in the case of Fergusson and Co., which is justly regarded as of great importance, since it establishes this point: that the circumstance that the house was insolvent at the period when the retiring partner quitted it, is not sufficient to affect the transaction, if otherwise *bonâ fide*. "The whole question turns on the existence or non-existence of fraud." Now, when it is considered that the law never presumes fraud; that fraud must be satisfactorily proved by the party seeking to impeach the transaction, and that legal proof is extremely difficult in all cases, and in some absolutely impracticable, though there may be a moral certainty, this decision may be considered to

throw a mantle of impunity around parties deserting an insolvent concern. The rule of common sense seems to be, that where a person quits a firm which was actually insolvent at that time, taking away his capital, that capital so taken away should be liable, in case of failure, to the demands of creditors, on these grounds—that credit was given to the firm, partly on the strength of that part of the capital, and that the retiring partner ought to know, what no creditor can know, the actual state of the concern. However, *Diis aliter visum est*—the law says otherwise.

The other topic is an action in the Supreme Court on an agreement, one of the conditions of which was, that a party should not marry a second wife in the life-time of the first, whereas he had married two, which fact was assigned as a breach of the agreement; and in aggravation of the case it was stated, that the party aggrieved was subjected to expense for the maintenance of a child which she had *bought*. The learned judges of the court suggested (we are not told whether seriously or jocosely), whether an agreement not to marry a plurality of wives (that privilege being recognized by Mahomedan law) was not illegal, as being against public policy, and in restraint of marriage in general. These are some of the anomalies of Eastern society, with which the makers and administrators of the laws have to deal in India.

Complaints are made (p. 67) of the delay attending the transmission of the packets of letters and papers, brought by the steam and overland conveyance, across the country, by *dak*, from Bombay to Calcutta. The weight of the packets (160lbs.) is a sufficient excuse, considering that they are to be carried by the same number of runners who were accustomed to bear about thirty or forty pounds. As this is an evil likely to increase, it is absolutely necessary, until the comprehensive plan of steam-communication be adopted, that a larger supply of *dak* runners be provided.

Application has been made to Government, by a vast number of native petitioners (p. 68), for the institution of schools, to be devoted exclusively to the study of Sanscrit, as a foundation for the formation of one general language, consolidating or superseding the various dialects of Bengallee which now obtain. This petition shows the sense entertained by the native population of the want of one general language and character, and will, probably, dispose them the more readily to cultivate English.

The superintendent employed in the cultivation of tea at Assam (p. 76) has furnished some samples to the committee, which have been pronounced by that body and the Government to be sufficiently good to constitute a merchantable commodity. The report of Dr. Griffith, who accompanied Dr. Wallich into Assam, to examine the tea plantations there, states (p. 79) his opinion, that the soil of Assam is of the same nature as that in those provinces in China in which tea is produced, and that, with adequate care, tea may be produced there fit to become an article of merchandize.

The abominable custom of human sacrifices still prevails in Goomsur, and two officers, Captain Campbell (p. 68) and Captain Millar (p. 81), have been the means of rescuing a vast number of children from this dreadful fate.

A case which came before the magistrate's court at Moughyr (p. 75), shows that the sect of Syud Ahmed, a Musulman heretic, who occasioned some commotion a few years ago, is not extinct, and that extraordinary means are resorted to in order to swell the number of his followers. These are indications of the state of religious feeling in India, which, however trivial in appearance, should be carefully watched by the Government.

The intelligence from the Native states of India is deficient in matters of interest. It is reported at Lucknow, that the king, in consequence of age and infirmity, has come to the determination of abdicating in favour of his son. The establishment of the Oude Auxiliary Force appears to have given but little satisfaction to the parties concerned, in a pecuniary point of view. Capt. Grant, commandant of the Auxiliary Force, has resigned.

The state of affairs in Burmah still remains uncertain; but the prompt measures adopted by the Government of India have evidently operated upon the prudence of the new king. In order to confirm this salutary change, H.M.'s 63d regiment has been ordered to Moulmein from Madras.

The most curious item of intelligence from the last-named presidency is the employment on the Red Hill Railway of a wind-carriage, which, it seems, travels at the rate of from nine to twelve miles an hour.

The opening of the Indus appears to have given already an impulse to the native trade, and promises to offer new markets for British goods in Candahar, Cabul, and Bokhara, as well as Sindh. Some Parsee merchants have succeeded in navigating the Indus up to Loodeanah; and this experiment was followed by another, a boat having reached that place from Bombay, freighted with English manufactures, intended for the Punjab market. A considerable return trade from the Punjab to Bombay, in sugar, raw and refined, has also recently sprung up.

At the Mauritius there appears to have been a tumult amongst the Indian coolies; but it was suppressed without mischief.

The news from China is indicative of some speedy crisis. The perseverance of the imperial and local authorities, in requiring the removal of the smuggling ships, in forbidding the access of Europeans to the city, and in throwing every impediment in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the claims of foreigners on insolvent Chinese merchants, can only arise from a determination to attain its objects, and perhaps to get rid of foreign trade altogether. We recommend to the perusal of our readers an extract from the Canton paper (p. 88), showing, in another instance, how true our anticipations have been in respect to the result of a free trade with China.

The intelligence from the Cape is of some importance, embracing the destruction of some of the emigrant Boers by the Caffers; a mutiny in a Hot-tentot corps, and the result of the action brought by Captain Stockenström against Captain Campbell.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

SIR JAMES CARNAC AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : In the *Madras Herald* of the 6th December last, I find a letter on the subject of steam-communication with India, dated from London, and signed "JAMES BARBER." With the first four paragraphs I have nothing to do; they contain little deserving of especial notice, their most remarkable characteristic being the Sybiline frenzy with which the author pours forth his sentiments, in "periods of a mile," which put the reader out of breath even to look at them. As far as his meaning can be collected, the correspondent of the *Madras Herald* is alike angry with the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control, whom he accuses of entertaining "shuffling propensities." This charge will, I dare say, give Sir John Hobhouse just as little of concern as among the public it will obtain of belief. It is simply ridiculous. The honourable baronet entertained certain views on the subject of steam-communication with India—views in accordance with those of the letter-writer to Madras, and he avowed those views in the most manly and straightforward manner, publicly and privately, as any one may see who will take the trouble of looking into the evidence before the last Committee of the House of Commons.

But it is in the fifth and last paragraph of his letter that the writer has put forth his strength, such as it is, for the purpose of attacking one of the best and ablest friends of India, and through him the Court of Directors, of which he is a member. It will be necessary to quote the whole of it :

"You may be lulled into security by reading the public prints, for it has been the fashion of late with a party here, to discover a sudden diffusion of liberality in Leadenhall Street, and they would persuade you, that a certain baronet has, by electricity or charm, opened the eyes, hearts, and understanding, of all around him, and by the touch of his magic wand, all dross is to be purged away—grievances redressed—merit rewarded; in short, extensive benevolence, without interruption, is to flow through the services. Put no faith in such sophistry—a portion of merit may be his due. I can see no reason why the "old three-and-twenty" should be sacrificed at his shrine; for amongst them there are men decidedly more brilliant in talent, sounder in judgment, more liberal in principle, and more just in their decision, and whose years of direction will outnumber his weeks; but, say they, "see what he has done for the army!" Bah! see what the army has done for itself!—think what will be done by approximating the governors and the governed! Hasten, then, that happy time, by your zealous and united cry for a full and comprehensive communication by steam *via* the Red Sea.

he Directors are here set down *en masse* as persons of incorrigible illiberality; but as mud thrown at random may chance to hit nobody, the writer thought it necessary to pick some one out to receive the greater portion of that which he had determined at all hazards to cast. Lord Coke held that a corporation had no soul, and I recollect having heard Sir Charles Wetherell declare, in Lincoln's-Inn Hall, that it had no body either. Seeing, then, that a corporation has neither soul nor body, and that, consequently, it must be extremely difficult to assail it in any way, it became expedient to select an individual as a scape-goat, and the highest functionary of the Court was naturally chosen. The "certain baronet" referred to in the paragraph just quoted is the late Chairman of the East-India Company; who has now quitted office in the full enjoyment of the approbation and confidence of his colleagues, and

followed by the grateful recollections of every servant and dependant of the Company, civil and military. With regard to the feelings of the latter class, the writer is especially sore. "Conscience does make cowards of us all;" and as Macbeth heard a voice crying "Sleep no more, to all the house," so he in imagination hears a general shout, "See what he has done for the army!" And how does he answer it? As the sheep-stealer answers the lawyer in the farce, "*bah! bah!*" Nobody can be insensible to the argument and wit contained in this classical monosyllable "*bah.*" It must be admitted to be conclusive on the subject. Still it may not be amiss to inquire what was actually done for the army during the three years in which Sir James Carnac was in succession Deputy and Chairman, in order to know how much is answered by this famous "*bah!*" In that period, the Court rejected a proposal, from very high authority, for disbanding the European regiments in India; they removed certain restrictions regarding full-tentage, which had pressed injuriously upon officers at particular stations; they secured pensions to retiring officers proportioned to length of service, instead of leaving the allowance on retirement dependent on the attainment of rank, a circumstance of great uncertainty; they granted half-pay to military and medical officers losing their health while on duty, after a service of three years; they procured the extension to Company's officers of the privilege enjoyed by retiring officers in her Majesty's service on settling in the colonies; they concluded a variety of arrangements very beneficial to the Company's officers, in regard to brevet rank, and obtained for them a fair share of the honours of the Bath; they opened the rank of general to Company's officers, the highest rank to which they could previously attain being that of lieutenant-general; they extended field-allowances to all European officers of the Madras and Bombay establishments stationed at places more than two hundred miles distant from the capitals of their respective presidencies; they procured an Act of Parliament enabling them to grant to officers of the Bengal and Madras armies, returning to England by Bombay, their Indian allowances to the date of quitting the latter presidency, and to those returning, the advantage of receiving such allowances on reaching Bombay; they procured another Act, to enable officers proceeding to the Cape on sick certificate to draw the allowances to which they are entitled, from month to month; they passed a resolution allowing officers on furlough, and retired officers, to draw their pay quarterly, instead of half-yearly, as formerly; they raised the allowances of regimental staff-officers at Madras and Bombay to the standard of Bengal. These are a few of the boons conferred on the army in the short space of three years; I cannot pretend to recount them all. Even the youths at Addiscombe were not forgotten or neglected; their aspirations for honourable distinction were encouraged by granting certificates to those cadets who might deserve appointments in the Engineers, but for whom there was no vacancy, and the time passed at the Seminary after the age of sixteen was allowed to be counted as so much service towards the attainment of retiring pensions on full pay.

I have dwelt the more upon the benefits conferred upon the military service, because I am best acquainted with them; but the civil service was not passed over by the Court or its Chairman; in proof of which I may mention the provision made for civil servants, who, before residing a sufficient period to entitle them to pensions from retiring funds, were compelled permanently to quit the country from ill-health.

I cannot pretend to enumerate, nor could I presume to occupy your space sufficiently to detail, all the benefits, great and small, which, during the

period referred to, have been conferred on the native community. It is the less necessary because, in spite of the efforts of such writers as the correspondent of the *Madras Herald* to create and foster discontent, the people of India are satisfied with their rulers, and are long likely to remain so.

But passing over all that has been done for the community in general, European and native, and giving the assailant the advantage of choosing his own ground, let me in conclusion call attention once more to the imperfect catalogue of boons conferred on the army of India within the short space of three years. What says the assailant of Sir James Carnac and the Court of Directors to these things? He says "*bah!*" and if he thinks this an answer, the friends of the parties attacked need not give themselves much trouble in framing a refutation. When the patriot and the philanthropist point to the various admirable measures by which India has been advanced in civilization and prosperity—when the young civilian, whose health has sunk beneath the effects of a pernicious climate, rejoices that, in abandoning his anticipated career, he does not encounter the horrors of destitution—when the worn-out soldier blesses the considerate care which has enabled him, notwithstanding any accidental tardiness of promotion, to pass his latter years in the land of his fathers—when these things are brought forward, let the envious and disappointed answer "*bah!*" and let the public decide between the disputants.

It is as unnecessary as it would be unjust to seek to elevate the character of Sir James Carnac by depreciating his associates. The Court of Directors contains many men (adopting the language of the correspondent of the *Madras Herald*) "brilliant in talent—sound in judgment—liberal in principle—and just in decision." Whether more or less so than the object of his abuse, is immaterial. In one point, however, it seems that he must yield to some of his colleagues, "whose years of direction will outnumber his weeks." Now, on referring to the *East-India Register*, I see that Sir James Carnac was elected a Director on the 7th March 1827. The letter to the *Madras Herald* is dated 5th August 1837; consequently, at that date, Sir James Carnac had held office about 542 weeks, and as the writer says (of course on good authority) that there are Directors whose years of office outnumber his weeks, we come to the startling fact, that there are Directors of almost, if not quite, 550 years' standing. The office of a Director will now be coveted more than ever. It confers a patent of longevity, and no one who loves life will ever disqualify. There is one difficulty, indeed: the first charter to the East-India Company was granted in the year 1599, and thus some of the present Directors would seem to have held office at least three hundred years before the Company existed. A German metaphysician may, perhaps, solve this; but nobody else can. However, if we can get over the difficulty of men in our days attaining such patriarchal longevity, the difficulty of men thus governing an institution three hundred years before it existed need not discompose us. By the way, the fact (for, of course, it is a fact) communicated in the *Madras Herald* ought to be made known to all assurance companies, as it will greatly facilitate the effecting securities of that nature upon the lives of East-India Directors.

Thus much for the writer who subscribes himself "JAMES BARBER." The circulation of the respectable journal in which his letter appears is, like that of all India papers, in a great degree local. The writer may now congratulate himself that, by appearing in a publication having a more general circle of readers, and which is a more permanent record, his production, or at least the more venomous part of it, is "damned to everlasting fame."

MILES ASIATICUS.

THE "WOO-KËEN-LUY."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: At a recent period, I found it necessary, in order to read some inscriptions that had been put into my hands, to give my attention to the *tsaou tsze*, or 'gross' hand of the Chinese. This character, although well known to natives of respectable education, presents considerable difficulties to the unaided European student. Characters, very different in the plain or printed hand, become so similar under the influence of the flying and dancing pencil, imitating the dragon and the snake, the roll of the wind or the course of the stream, to use their own metaphor, that considerable difficulty exists in satisfactorily identifying many of the forms. I consulted, for the purpose of elimination, Morrison's Dictionary—a "*thousand-character classic*," forming part of Kæmpfer's library, and a work entitled the *Woo-këen-luy*, or 'Bundle of Sportive Words,' referring, I suppose, to those innocent weapons, which the literati are allowed to wear in honour of Confucius. It is some analysis of this work that I have taken this opportunity of submitting to your attention. It has been "examined by Chet qua," as many of the books in the Chinese language deposited in the Museum testify. I know no more of this personage than that he was an *attaché* to Sir Joseph Banks, and by him considered very deficient in capacity. The notions extracted from him, relative to the works he examined, do not raise our opinion of his acquaintance with the language of his nation; and he was, probably, some obscure individual of Canton. Something must, however, be allowed to his probable want of familiarity with English, and the extracting parties' total ignorance of Chinese. The *Woo-këen-luy* contains an introductory essay, of several chapters, relative to the mode of holding the pencil—the invention of the characters—the formation of the language, and such like; and then, to illustrate the written characters, it gives specimens of several of that species of poetical prose, or Chinese blank verse, called *tsze* 詩 and the '*thousand-character classic*,' in this hand. To aid the student, the plain-hand form is written at the side of each character. Besides the writing-hand, the *Woo-këen-luy* contains all the varieties of the *chuen-tsze*, or real hand, and the specimens which Hager has transcribed in his "Essay on the Elementary Characters of the Chinese."

The work contains an introductory portion, giving instructions relative to the mode of writing, and some of the notions are distinguished for an amusing quaintness: as a specimen of the style, I will give the translation of the first section:

"The Essay of Se-lin-c says, that the first requisite is the heaven-endued depth of the human intellect; the second, good paper; the third, strong hair-pencils; the fourth, flowing ink; the fifth, elegant and even lines. These are the requisites of the writing-hand. The heart should be still, the mind tranquil, and the flow of soul inexpressibly harmonious. Firstly, you should not write but when dressed; secondly, you should not write when walking about; thirdly, you should not write at the approach of dusk; fourthly, you should not write after a fit of anger; fifthly, you should not write if the ink will not flow; seventhly, if the paper is too long, too short, too broad, or too narrow, you should not write without rectifying it; eighthly, you should not write after dinner; ninthly, you should not write by lamp-light; tenthly, you

could not write if you are not a man. Must not all these several things be observed?"

I will here give a specimen of the *tsze*, which I have taken the liberty of translating into English hexameter verse. It is called *Tsau-keuē-pih-yun-k'ü*, 'The poetical Lamentation of the Dying Plants,' and it embodies their chief ideas relative to the approach of autumn. I cannot say much in its favour as a specimen of poetical composition; but we are ignorant of what is pleasing to the ear, as well as appropriate to the sense, in the wilder flights of their composition.

THE SONG OF THE DYING PLANTS.

The clouds fast screen the splendour of the hill,
Amid the rustling reeds the breeze is still,
The poet seeks the Mei's* inspiring flower;
The midnight lute awakes the moonlight hour,
And far and wide the evening's cooling breeze
Spreads pearly drops of dew o'er groves of trees.
As the day closes, fast descends the rain,
In misty showers, o'er the arid plain;
Or else high soaring in the evening sky,
Like the famed bird,† all-tinted vapours fly.
Upon the waves of the autumnal stream,
The water-fowl with golden plumage gleam.
Fast falls the rosy blossom to the earth,
Which now to coarse and thickening weeds gives birth
Now the lone traveller, on the mountain path,
Dreads not the icy winter's piercing wrath,
Which drifts along the endless road its snow;
While prancing coursers stumble as they go,
The maid‡ within her sleeve conceals her face,
Lest the cold wind should rob it of its grace;
And as the sun sinks in the misty west,
The traveller scarce knows his place of rest.

B

London, April 27th.

* A kind of wild plum.

† The *fung*, or phoenix.

‡ In the original 奴, *noo*, or 'slave.'

A VOYAGE UP THE RED SEA.

No. II.

ON the 4th of May, we rose with the first dawn, and never did I so welcome the appearance of day. My first impulse was to look out for the reefs. I stepped a few ratlines up the rigging, and they were distinctly visible two miles to windward of us. How we passed between them, can be known only to One. To-day we were employed assisting some of the crew to mend the main-topsail : the main-sail still holds on. We were now comparatively safe, and in the middle of the sea. We leaked a little, which kept two buckets (in lieu of pumps) constantly baling. The only boat we had, towing astern, was this morning missing. On the 5th, the wind had abated a little; and by observation I found we had lost fifty miles since the commencement of the breeze. I tried all I could to persuade our pilot, who was an Arab, to carry us within the reefs, where we might be able to anchor at night; but to no purpose. He replied by pointing to the tattered sails and our staggering masts. Till the 11th, we beat to and fro in the middle of the sea, without making one inch of way to windward. We had long given the voyage over as lost, as to season, and fully expected some night to find ourselves on the top of one of the many reefs that encompassed us.

On the 11th, about ten, the breeze freshened up, and before we could clew up the topsail, off went the main-mast head; down came masts and yards, with a crash, accompanied by a yell from the pilgrims. We at first thought we had run upon a reef; but as it only proved to be the mast, we were rather glad, as it obliged us to run in and take shelter within the reefs. After clearing away the wreck, we sailed in between the reefs, under a jib, with the top-mast touching astern. It blew a fresh gale, and the tattered main-sail helped us along, at the rate of seven knots. The sea was quite smooth, and we cheered up our spirits, when, at sunset, we reached the Mursa Lete, which is a small coral lagoon, about a mile from the main land. We touched the ground as we entered, which shook the old craft a little; but having already made up our minds not to go out in her again, we only laughed at this supposed trifling accident. At sunset we were safe and sound, anchored in a small, but perfectly land-locked bay.

As we were once more steady, and safely at anchor, the captain and mates made their appearance. The *kōkas* were brought forth, smoked with double relish, and all the poor pilgrims enjoyed a meal; for more than half of them, during the breeze, lived upon unboiled rice. We were much annoyed with the captain and mates, for their cowardice and inattention during the continuance of the breeze. When the wind was fair, they, as well as the crew, passengers, and pilgrims, were quite talkative and happy; but the moment the wind veered and increased, there was an instant change; the whole business of every one seemed to be, to creep into some out-of-the-way hole, and for five days we never saw the captain's face. I generally told them when to tack; had I not, God knows where we should have been thrown! Some of our crew had made as many as thirty voyages to the Red Sea and Zanzibar, and never before this experienced a foul wind. Leaving, as they do, with the N.E. winds, the weather is beautifully mild, and the monsoon blows an equal and pleasant breeze; returning in September, with the tail or middle part of the S.W. monsoon, arriving on the Indian coast just at its close.

The trade from Africa is chiefly in horns, ivory, and slaves: although the

latter traffic is forbidden, it is still carried on to a great extent, for want of prompt measures for its prevention. Surat has a commercial intercourse with the east coast of Africa that Bombay, in its meridian of commerce, has not, and perhaps never will obtain. Muskat, and some ports on the Arab coast, trade with Africa; but we never find vessels from the Persian Gulf, and the different ports along the coast of India, engaged in it: they content themselves with such articles as they require being supplied to them by the more adventurous. An history of these trades would tend to illustrate that of more ancient times. Ten thousand slaves are annually brought from the east coast of Africa to India and Arabia. These slaves are all captives; and the ready market this inhuman traffic meets with, keeps the poor benighted African of the interior always at war, as his most profitable occupation. Slaves in the East are domestic, and the treatment they receive from the hands of their masters is humane. Their condition may be bettered; but the evil is, keeping up a ready and profitable market for human flesh, when we know it gives rise to the most cruel wars—wars of blood and captivity—which will never cease as long as the victors can drive their captives to the coast, and there find purchasers, from the Europeans on the west, the Arab on the east, and the Turks on the north, which are all the sides of this great geographic triangle.

May 12th. We made up a party, armed ourselves, and walked across a sandy plain to the village of Lete, which is situated about five miles from the harbour we had anchored in. Here we made acquaintance with an Arab merchant, who was very civil, and received us into his house. We were treated with coffee and fruits, and over and over again welcomed to the Holy Land. My companion was dressed as an Indian, and I as a Turk; and from our knowledge of Eastern languages, we were both mistaken for true believers. We remained in Lete the whole day; bought three small goats, some cheese, and raisins, from the Bedouins, who had come in from the country in great numbers, it luckily being a market-day. The merchant and the Bedouins wished us very much to go to Mecca; we would certainly have taken advantage of the opportunity, but we were afraid of the pilgrims on board the vessel. In the evening we drove the goats down before us to the beach; and a fatiguing business we had of it. After an infinity of trouble and fatigue, we reached the ship, to which we were obliged to swim off, as we had no boat.

13th. I walked up to Lete, and brought a Bedouin down, with whom we endeavoured to arrange to carry us to Jidda by land. We at last settled the bargain; four dollars for each of the camels, which were to be brought down in the morning: a dollar was paid in advance. The journey was a dangerous one; but there was no other mode of escape. About forty of our pilgrims left for Mecca, all on foot. The day was very hot, and the sands so much so, that without shoes I could not bear my feet on it.

Lete is a small village, of about two hundred houses. The inhabitants live by a petty trade they carry on with the Bedouins. Boats visit the port on their way up and down the Gulf.

In the evening, when we were ready for our land trip, a small fishing-boat entered the harbour; and we found she was going up to Jidda in the morning. Here was a happy chance of deliverance: we at once secured our passage for four dollars, half of which was paid in advance.

Early on the morning of the 14th, we got her alongside of the *Deria Doulat*, and put the few things we had on board of her. Two of the goats we had purchased at Lete, with the cheese and raisins, formed our stock for the

voyage. At ten we started, in company with our late craft. The old split main-sail had been repaired, and she now cut a more respectable figure. The spare topmast had been got up in a most seamanlike manner, and lashed to the main-mast head. Having no carpenter, they could not put the cap on. We soon outsailed her; and the last we saw of the *Deria Doulat* was her signal of distress. We heard her last gun, saw her lying on her beam-ends, and boats from *Lete* going off to save and *plunder* the crew. We met some of the *Lascars* afterwards, in Jidda, who told us, that the moment she got out to sea, the leak increased so fast, that the two buckets they had to bale with were of no avail, and the old vessel sank in deep water. The Arabs plundered them of every article they possessed.

The wind still continued to blow fresh from the N.W. We stood off and on till about three in the afternoon, which brought us to a *mirza* or harbour very similar to that of *Lete*. We were rejoiced to find we had made good at least thirty miles. The boat we are now in is a small fishing-vessel; she has been out from Jidda two months, employed fishing for mother-o'-pearl oyster-shells; and having now completed her cargo, is returning to dispose of it. She had several canoes on board, which were laid on the top of the shells. We each took possession of a boat, in which we spread our mats; and would have been comparatively comfortable, had not the heat of the sun been intolerable. We killed a goat, and the boatmen cooked an excellent *pilau* from it. A strong north-west wind, and so heavy a sea running, that our little boat was very nearly swamped, which obliged us to make a port rather sooner in the day than we otherwise should. To-day and yesterday, we passed several of the *mirzas* or harbours, some of which extend a distance from the shore of ten miles, formed by coral reefs, extending in the form of crescents parallel with the shore, each of which has its convex side to the seaward. These reefs afford very secure shelter to the coasting boats. Those that are near the shore have still calm water on their leeward sides.

After we had anchored for the day, our sailors, who were chiefly slaves, employed themselves in fishing. Fine red-coloured rock-cod were abundant; this and Dukkun bread (*solghum vulgare*) was their only food. The *naquedah*, and two others of the crew, were Arabs, of the *Hotami* tribe.* In the lagoons, where the mother-o'-pearl oyster is found, the fishers proceed about in small canoes, and pick the oysters out from beneath the clefts in the rocks. Upwards of a thousand tons of these shells are annually taken to Jidda, whence they are sent to Jerusalem, and there worked into religious relics: large quantities of these holy toys are carried to the continent.

May 15th. We left our anchorage early this morning. The wind still strong from the north-westward; the sea was very rough, and the spray dashed incessantly over us. Our little bark sailed at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. While standing off shore on a tack, we reached a short distance to windward of a coral reef; judging there was sufficient room for us to clear it, we stood on; the current was stronger than we anticipated, and we soon found ourselves carried within the curl of the surf, which swept past us, and, at the distance of a few yards, rose high, and broke with fearful violence on the rocks beneath our lee. Every one held his breath—not a whisper was heard; on the nerve of the helmsman depended all our lives—one shake of the sail, and the waves would have closed over eleven souls for ever. We could not help admiring the intrepidity and coolness of our boatmen, which were almost

* Literally 'fish-eaters,' *Ichthyophagi*. There is a considerable tribe of these people inhabiting this coast.

hourly put to the test; the dexterity with which they managed their little boat and its unwieldy sail, was quite surprising. We traced our way through the shoals in safety, although at times the pilotage required both quickness of eye and soundness of judgment.

May 16th. We made about forty miles during the morning, so by one o'clock we had reached Jidda roads. A custom-house boat came off to us, in which we put all our things, and landing, we proceeded to the British agent's. As we passed through the streets, the *Delauls*, or *Ciceronis*, who attach themselves to pilgrims, attacked us, thinking we were Moslem pilgrims. When we were ushered into the presence of Malum Yusuf, the British agent, he was puzzled how to receive us. We told him we were English travellers, and officers in the East-India Company's service; but seeing us without a servant, and in such uncouth dresses, unshaven, and dirty, he would have it we were "*Français*," to whose external appearance he thereby paid but a sorry compliment.

We remained twenty days in Jidda, and during the whole time partook of the hospitality of our agent: the kindness of this gentleman is proverbial here.

We had only arrived a few hours, when the missionary Wolff came in. He was then *en route* to Abyssinia. This meeting was highly agreeable, as we exchanged our budget of news—his of the West, ours of the East. Wolff's unbounded information regarding the East, gathered during a series of adventures in the wildest countries of the oriental world, afforded us a good night's entertainment. The last time I had seen Wolff was before his Bokhara trip, not long since; but fatigue and hardship had much changed him. Two boxes containing Bibles and religious tracts, a carpet, and a single native dress, constituted his whole equipment. In company with Wolff, we occupied the house-top. The stars shone with indescribable brilliancy; a balmy dew softened the air, and as we gazed above, the words of the prophet occurred to us: "Canst thou bind the secret influence of the stars?" It was in this land, the land of Ur, the inspired writer had his dwelling-place. We spent the whole night in conversation, and we could not help admiring some of Wolff's apt illustrations of the Scriptures.

As we approached Jidda, I was very much struck with its appearance. Like Mocha, the view it presents from the sea is very imposing—an illusion quickly dissipated when the traveller puts his foot on shore; the moment we did so, we were beset by beggars, whose importunity never ceased during our whole stay. We were incessantly haunted with the cry of "*musken*"—"poor." In no places have I ever been so beset by beggars, as in Dublin, Malta, and Jidda. The port, in which we found upwards of thirty large ships riding, is formed by successive crescents of coral, behind which vessels can ride at anchor, in perfect security, in the roughest weather. As these reefs only rise to the water's surface, they afford shelter only from the sea; so, while a vessel rides in perfect safety in smooth water, she remains exposed to the winds. The harbour is difficult of approach at night, but the water is so beautifully clear by day, that the reefs can easily be distinguished, as they appear of a light green colour, in strong contrast to the deep water, which remains "the purple of ocean deepest in dye." When the wind blows strong, the side of the reefs exposed to its force becomes fringed with a white feathery curl, which increases in height on their edges as they extend to seaward. The outer one receives the first shock of the sea; broken, it rolls over each succeeding one till it reaches the innermost, subdued to a mere ripple, not sufficiently high to rock the smallest boat. The town is built upon a sandy strip of sterile and barren country, that intervenes between the heights of the Hedjaz and the sea. Their ascent commences

about ten miles from the town. The houses are constructed of madrepora, in the same style as those of Mocha, consisting of several stories; but from irregularity of design, and not being generally white-washed on the outside, they bear not the same neat and comfortable appearance as those of the towns of Yemen. The windows are latticed, and the projecting balcony, so general an ornament to the buildings of the East, is here left unpainted, giving the dwellings a neglected and decayed appearance. The doorways and windows are in every variety of the Arabesque style. Like all oriental towns, the streets are exceedingly narrow, so that in some of them the sun cannot shine more than one hour of the day, and only at one season. The principal buildings, as the mosques and khans, are constructed in very bad taste, and the latter cannot accommodate half the number of pilgrims who rest here on their way to the Caaba. The bazars are well supplied, and, during the pilgrimage, filled with strangers from all the Moslem countries of the East. The shops are small cells, about eight feet square, in which the merchant sits, amidst his wares; the buyer stands in the street, and where the bazar is not covered, a small mat or piece of sail-cloth protects him from the sun. Beggars, dervishes, pilgrims, and merchants, crowd the bazars to excess. In this great focus of eastern nations, in a few moments, you see the people of Yakund, in the original of our European costume; the swarthy Mughrabe, shrouded in his ample burnouse; the African, in nature's dusky garb; the courtly and well-clad Persian; the Osmanli, in his rich and flowing robes; the Arab from Yemen, the Desent, and Bahrain; the merchant of Mosul, distinguished by the graceful folds of his turban; the Indian Lascar and the Malay sailor, in their blue chequered dresses. The Indian pilgrims are generally of the poorest class; thousands of them crowd to the ships that sail from that continent to the Red Sea. By some they are accommodated with a free passage, and are landed here in the most miserable plight, almost without clothes. In this forlorn state they bivouac in the corners of the most deserted streets, or in some old building. Few return; some die here; the stout and hearty reach Mecca and Medina. Should they die at either of these two places, they are happy.

During our stay, the weather was very warm, and the swarms of flies were insupportable. We were obliged to use a small fan, which every body carries, either to cool themselves, or keep off these destroyers of peace. The evenings were pleasant; the dews descended, and the atmosphere became cool. It was then our custom to bathe and dine, which we did with Malum Yusuf, on the house-top. The dinner was served in a style half-European and half-Asiatic; the dishes were cooked *à la cuisine Arabe*, and we ate them from off a table with spoons, sitting on chairs. Our breakfasts were truly oriental: we dipped our fingers in the dish with the master of the house. The evenings were spent in Malum Yusuf's divan, where we drank coffee and smoked till a late hour. This is the visiting-house in Jidda, and the divan was always occupied.

The government of Jidda is the same as that of Mocha. The garrison consists of a regiment of Mahomed Ali's regular troops. The revenues are derived from the customs and exorbitant exactions, which swell the revenue annually to four lakhs of dollars, which, with the whole revenue of the Hedjaz, falls short of the yearly expenditure by three lakhs. The greater portion of the inhabitants are foreigners, or their descendants, and each class can be distinguished by their still retaining some portion of their original native costume. Many of the townspeople of Mecca keep shops here, and are to be distinguished by three large scars on each cheek, a mark that denotes them to be

natives of the Holy City. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in trade, the staple of which is grain, rice from India, and wheat from Egypt: the former is a monopoly of the pasha's, and the latter exclusively brought from India; of which principally consist the freight of the large ships that visit this port from Bengal. From the circumstance of Arabia producing but little grain, and its population being mostly pastoral, and averse to cultivation, it entirely depends for supplies for the resident population upon imports; of this the Pasha of Egypt has taken advantage—he monopolises and exacts heavy duties; consequently, the pilgrims and the natives are obliged to pay excessively dear for the two essential articles of their daily consumption, rice and bread.

The only object worthy of notice in Jidda is Eve's tomb, which is a small sepulchre, on the desert, just without the walls. It is a small quadrangular building, surmounted by a dome, and stands in a court surrounded by a low wall; within is holy ground, which is crowded with tombs of pilgrims. On entering the tomb, we found it to contain a small oblong ark, covered over with a green cloth. They believe Adam to be buried on Ceylon. After we had walked round the ark, I asked the müllah how they knew the precise spot where Eve was buried, and at the same time acknowledged the Deluge, which must have altered the face of all the earth? I had hardly put the question, when the old fellow threw his turban on the ground, and exclaimed, "I have shown an infidel our mother's tomb! It is defiled, and I never can enter it again!" A crowd of idlers soon collected, and thinking we should probably be roughly handled by them, I held a dollar up in my hand, taking care none but himself should perceive it. The effect was magical: he picked up his turban, and coolly said, he had mistaken us for some other persons. When he approached and kissed my hand, I slipped, not a dollar, but a five-piaster piece, into it. The whole scene was truly ridiculous; for in five minutes after, we were sitting down and smoking with *the saint*, whose friendship we had purchased for a quarter of a dollar.

We waited upon the governor, Suliman Effendee. After our visit was concluded, he begged us to remain, as he had a case to try between a Jew and a Sayud: the former was a particular friend of ours. The members of the Court, deep-bearded Turks, entered, and seated themselves cross-legged upon the divan, every man with his pipe. The plaintiff was called in, and motioned to sit down, which he had no sooner done, than he exclaimed aloud: "I am a Moslem." Upon this, the whole conclave stroked their beards, and responded, "Thank God!" "My enemy is a Jew, whom you abhor." After which exclamation, he repeated a whole verse from the *Koran*, abusive of heretics. This had a very visible effect upon the judges and witnesses. The Sayud said, "I claim Rs. 5,000 from the accursed Jew." I begged the governor would call him in, as he was a British subject, and hear his story. The poor Jew's case had been already decided in Bombay, the civil court of which presidency accorded him the full payment of the debt he claimed from the Sayud. The case was clear enough, and I explained it in the strongest terms I could to the governor; but the prejudice against the Jew was too strong. He admitted to me (privately) the justice of the Jew's claim; but the whole town was up in arms. That an Israelite should dare to bring a claim against a true believer in the heart of the holy land of Islam, was an unheard-of innovation; so our agent, who was himself a Christian, was afraid to demand justice to a subject of the country the interests of which he was paid for attending to. The divan lasted during the whole day, and we smoked at least fifty pipes, and drank about a pint of strong coffee. This appeared a matter of some interest to the greater

part of the divan, who puffed and drank, and drank and puffed again, till they said they could make nothing of the affair.

A detached tribe of the Asser Arabs, who had been won over by Mahomed Ali's fair promises to become traitors to their country, were encamped without the town, with a brigade of the pasha's army. One day, they marched in triumph through the city, and their sheikh was honoured with a dress, to procure which, they went in procession to the palace; after receiving the dress, they marched back to their camp. The few stalls that were open in the market, where they passed through, they robbed of every thing in them.

The governor lent us horses, and we rode out a few miles to visit the Egyptian camp. The Egyptian army makes a very respectable figure *en bivouac*; their tents were pitched in regular lines; each tent held eight men, and was made of such a light material, that a camel carried eight of them. Each soldier was provided with two water-bottles (*zemzemeyeh*), which, together with the appearance of their knapsacks, covered with goat-skin unshorn, gave them a wild look. We saw them brigaded. The chief movements were easily enough got through; but there was great shuffling and pushing amongst the men to get into their places. The want of distinction between the officers and men appears a great drawback to their efficiency: each officer is promoted from the ranks. The commander of the horse treated us with pipes and coffee, after which we went forth to see a division of the army strike their tents, which they did, and packed them upon the camels with great celerity; a most necessary military acquirement when acting against Bedouins. The provisions consisted of bad biscuit, olives, coarse Levant cheese, and *ghi*. The rations were served twice a week; each man had the addition of half a pound of meat. The privates were fine-looking men, obedient to command, and afford good materials.

Jidda owes its importance to being the port of Mecca, which is about forty-five miles from the coast. A visit to this city is impracticable to Christians in their own character; but they can now, by the late regulations of the Egyptian commander-in-chief, approach it within twelve miles. Those Europeans in the pasha's service who profess their own religion, turn aside when the army comes within twelve miles of Mecca.

On inquiring of Moslems here about the Caaba, they invariably answered, in bitterness, that it was now a den of thieves, and in a few years Christians would enter it as freely with their shoes on, as they now do into the Sultan's divan. A current tradition here, as well as in other parts of the East, is, that the Christians will take the holy cities from the Moslems; that Mahomet's body will be removed to Alexandria; after which, the Mahdi will appear.

The pasha entertains several ships, which are employed to carry grain from the port of Cosseir to Yamba and this place. As one of these was returning in ballast, we thought it a good opportunity of proceeding to Egypt by her.

On the 4th of June we embarked, having purchased a passage for fifteen dollars; for this we were to have half of the after-cabin, wood, and water. On the 5th we weighed, and sailed with a fresh north-west wind. The cabin was spacious enough, and divided into halves by a canvass screen. We had one side; the other was occupied by five ladies, two slaves, and four children. The latter kept up a continued squalling the whole of the first night, and the five ladies were incessantly talking about the *Frangees*. This was evidently the first time they had been placed so near infidels. The whole *domestique* of the harem was completely exposed to profane gaze, through the chinks, which were filled every now and then by a bright eye. Our light was first out, and they were wondering what we were about, while we could plainly see all they did.

The lords of these fair ladies were upon deck the whole of the passage, as they could not afford to pay for a share of the cabin. We had, at least, fifty other passengers on board, nearly all of whom were pilgrims. There were also two Frenchmen, who had just returned from Abyssinia, where they had been preaching the doctrines of St. Simon. The Turks were very much pleased and flattered when they told them they believed in Mahomet, and all the other prophets; but a learned mullah, who was from Bokhara, found out they had as much reverence for Budh as for the Moslem prophet, and the Mohamedans began to avoid them. These travellers had penetrated as far as Gondar, and in attempting to reach the sources of the Nile, they were severely handled by the Galla tribes. The people of Gondar spoke of Bruce (Yakub) having visited the country in their fathers' time.

June 6th. Our bark was about 250 tons in burden, and ship-rigged, mounting fourteen twelve-pounder guns, with a crew of forty men, all natives of Alexandria, who had been educated for the sea in Mahomed Ali's vessels of war in the Mediterranean. Our captain was a Turk, who had been promoted for his gallant conduct at Navarino. The second and third officers were Circasians. Besides these, we had two navigators, natives of India; for none of the Turkish officers could navigate, although they worked and managed the sails. Till the 12th, the wind continued moderate, and we kept working to windward in the centre of the sea. By observation, we had made sixty miles, and were so far in favour with our fair neighbours, that, after dark, we used to converse with them (Pyramus and Thisbe-like) through the chinks of the screen; but not before we had put the hatch on, and secured the fair ladies from every chance of the sack.

The first officer became a great friend of ours. Kurshed was a native of Circassia; when a little boy, he strayed out with some others of his own age, to gather apples. He had ascended a tree, and while employed there throwing the apples down to his companions beneath, a party of a neighbouring tribe, on a foray, came up; his companions scampered off, and poor Kurshed was taken, sold, and sold again, till at last, Mahomed Ali's agent, at Smyrna, purchased him for five hundred dollars. He was a very handsome and intelligent man, now in his twenty-first year. When relating to us the story of his capture and conversion to Mohamedanism, he used to shed tears. We tried to appease him, by planning and advising his escape; but he was afraid that, when he did return, he might not be able to find his father's home, as he was but seven years old when he was taken.

June 15th. The wind had increased considerably these last two days, and the sea rose to a great height. We had lost forty miles from the sixty we had such trouble in gaining. We had leaked considerably, but this afternoon a heavy sea struck us, which increased it to such a degree, that we were making at least thirty inches an hour. Our captain now grew afraid to keep the sea; so we stood in-shore, and anchored to leeward of a coral reef. On the 10th we examined the vessel, and found the leak to be under the fore-foot, where it was impossible to remedy it. On the 18th, with difficulty, we reached Robagh. The leak had so much increased, that we were obliged to keep the pumps working night and day. The vessel was an old rotten tub, and now that the water began to wash about in her hold, fresh leaks opened every day. We now made forty inches an hour. Next day, we had hardly been two hours at sea, when we found the vessel really water-logged. The helm was put up, and we just reached the harbour we left yesterday. In the afternoon, a boat arrived from Jidda, bound for Yamba; in her we took our passage, for which we paid

six dollars. There were thirteen more besides us: we were stowed very close. Our old vessel reached Jidda in safety two months after this event, but she never attempted another voyage.

20th. The boat we are now in is an open one, and returning to Suez for a load of grain. The coast from Babegh to Yamba is a barren strip of sand, behind which rises a granite and limestone range of hills, about 3,000 feet in height. The coast is destitute of any tree besides the hardy acacia and a few saline esculent plants.

On the 25th, we made Yamba, and anchored close off the town. The approach to the harbour is by a narrow passage between the coral reefs, which so shelter it from the sea, as to leave it a perfect pond in the roughest weather.

Yamba, or Yamba, is a small town on the coast of Idumea, in lat. $24^{\circ} 10' N.$, about four days' journey, or 120 miles, from Medina. The houses, which are low and mean, are constructed of madrepore; but it bears the traces of former opulence in the ruins of many buildings. The present population is estimated at three thousand souls. The coffee-houses are numerous, but the bazars are mean, and ill-supplied. The government is in the hands of Mahomed Ali, and the force consists of a corps of Albanian soldiers. Good water is very scarce, and sold in the streets at a considerable price. The town is surrounded by a wall about three miles in circumference. This is in a dilapidated state, and, from the great decrease in the size of the place, the inhabitants have constructed another within this, which may be a mile or so in circuit.

The country about Yamba is a dreary barren waste; a range of hills rises from the sterile plain, at the distance of eight miles from the town, which are inhabited by the Beni Harb, a tribe of independent Arabs, who are constantly at war with Mahomed Ali. This tribe is of great antiquity, and of considerable strength. The Arabs here spoke of their country as fertile, and their encampments as abounding in plenty.

The boat we came in landed her cargo, and we were obliged to debark. For want of better accommodation, we took up our quarters in a coffee-house. On a spare bench we spread our carpets, and from the nearest *kabab* shop we procured our meals, which never amounted to more than a few pence a-day. We experienced great difficulty in obtaining a passage, from the crowded state of the boats: we were at last obliged to hire the boat we came from Jidda in, to land us at Cosseir.

On the 1st July, in the afternoon, we made the harbour of Jebel Hassan, which is capable of holding about ten boats. A large island, called Hassan, stands about ten miles to the seaward of it. As we passed the island, on our way in, the boatmen informed us of the existence of very old ruins, and the vestiges of a deep crater on the summit of the hill.

Immediately we anchored, our crew left us for their village, which is six miles from the sea; the inhabitants of which are of the Jehainnee tribe, to the chiefs of which they are obliged to pay an arbitrary tribute for protection. That of Jebel Hassan, to which our boatmen belong, is a small tribe of about sixty families. Their chief employment is upon the sea; they own about fifty boats; in these they carry grain from Cosseir and Suez to the ports of Arabia. The island of Jebel Hassan is their patrimony. The village or camp of Jebel Hassan has no chief or sheikh; the father of every house exercises authority over his own family. I walked to the village of the Jehainnee; it consisted of about five hundred huts, built of palm branches, and in the vicinity were encamped several of the Jehainnee tribe. About half the inhabitants were of the Jebel Hassan tribe, who before dwelt upon the

coast, but from war with a neighbouring tribe, were obliged to shift inland, and reside with the Jehainee.

While in the village, I was witness to an Arab wedding. The two parties had been out to a neighbouring date grove, where they had gone to a particular tree, owned by the father of the bridegroom, and called upon it to witness their declaration of love, and to the agreement of each of the parties this tree was to be the witness; the bride and bridegroom broke a branch from it, and mounted horses, followed by a great crowd, a party of whom came in advance, bearing flags and beating drums. This simple rite reminds us of the olden time, when heaps of stones and groves were considered as sufficient witnesses to the most solemn contract.*

The captain's wife told me that the Jebel Hassan tribe were formerly Christians, and possessed the island of Hassan, which was then fertile and abundant; but that, within the last generations or two, these people had wholly neglected agriculture, had taken to fishing and carrying grain between Egypt and Arabia, migrated to the main land, and entered into a treaty with the Jehainee tribe. They still possess the island, which they yearly visit for the purpose of catching turtle and oysters.

We sailed on the 6th, and after three days buffetting a foul wind, we anchored in the port of Wishee. Here we procured honey and butter at a fair price.

Wishee is a safe cove, and may with ease be approached by ships. Sheep, honey, and water, are the only supplies; however, these were in abundance; and during the time we staid here, no less than twenty boats laden with poor half-starved pilgrims found it a pleasant hospice. The cove is a small break in the line of coast, which about here is tabular, and about sixty feet in height. The hills begin to rise about three miles from the coast. A small town and fort, at present occupied by Mahomed Ali's troops, called Wishee, is the only built town in this part of the country: the whole district being occupied by the tribe of Jehaince and their dependants, who dwell in tents. Near the harbour, the Arabs had erected a few sheds, in which they sold their honey, sheep, and water, to the pilgrims.

On the 10th, we sailed with a fresh west wind. We passed many coral reefs to-day, under the lee of which we observed several boats, the crews of which were employed fishing for mother-o'-pearl oysters.

On the 12th, we anchored close to the shore; and the crew landed to collect wood. We also put our clothes on our heads, and swam thereto, and rambled a couple of miles over a parched wilderness. A couple of Arabs arrived upon a camel, who met our crew. They embraced, putting their heads over each other's shoulders. Their meeting was primitive and affectionate, and a perfect picture of that described in Scripture between Esau and his brother.†

Our water being expended, we made a small port called Dowbah. We landed, and about a mile from the sea we found four deep wells, surrounded by a grove of dome trees. These wells were dug for the caravan of pilgrims that traverse the road between Akaba and Medina. We continued beating to windward till the 12th, when our captain considered we had attained sufficient nothing to cross the sea. The high peaks of the mountains of the peninsula of Sinai were very distinct, and the fort and harbour of Moilah lay just on our lee. This port is about the entrance of the Gulf of Akaba. About sunset we stood off from the Arab shore, across the sea. The wind was very

* Genesis, xxxi. 45 and 48.

† Genesis, xxxiii. 4.

high during the night. Our old vessel rolled exceedingly. About midnight we shipped a heavy sea, which wetted us all to the skin. Our captain crowded on all sail, and our vessel plunged her sharp prow deep into the furious sea. Our poor pilgrims cried in despair, and kept groaning "O, *Misr!*" Our captain was evidently frightened, but refused to relieve the vessel of her press of sail. Daylight came at last, and the wind decreased as we neared the Egyptian shore. At ten o'clock we were safely at anchor in Cosseir roads, and the dangers and troubles of a Red Sea voyage over.

Since quitting Jidda we had suffered thirty-eight days of misery, in a variety of ways; the greatest of which was being cramped up in small open boats, and beating to windward against a violent wind and sea, daily gaining only a few miles. In a voyage up or down the Red Sea, the voyager has no chance of an alteration of wind; it blows uniformly from the same points. If you arrive in the sea during the season of north-westers, you must make up your mind to a troublesome voyage of eleven hundred miles, to be gained perhaps at twenty a day, without the remotest chance of either a slant of wind or a favourable current. Nowhere will the constancy of steamers running be a greater accommodation than in the Red Sea.

Cosseir is a very small harbour, only capable of holding two or three ships, which take shelter to leeward of a coral reef, on which they lay their anchors, but subject to be driven on shore in case of a sudden change of wind; but as this seldom or ever happens, we have never had any accidents. The native boats, which draw very little water, lay close in to the town, and take their cargo of grain in with great facility. The town consists of about three hundred houses, ill-built; and the inhabitants are merely those who are employed in shipping off grain, and a few who keep the bazar. The English agent is a civil, obliging creature, a son of the one at Genah. Waghorn has a packet agent here: an Italian doctor serves him, Signior Morice, who stands upon a wooden leg; the original he lost in Napoleon's wars, from the wound of a Cossack's rusty lance. Morice inhabits a miserable house; but one of the best in Cosseir. We dined with him off *maccaroni*, the only thing palatable in this wretched place. Water-melons were in abundance, and also some few grapes, which were supplied from the banks of the Nile.

We remained two days at Cosseir, during which time we found the doctor a very pleasant companion in our ramble over the desolate hills and plains surrounding the town. A large caravan of camels, which were returning to Genah, after bringing over grain, afforded us a cheap opportunity of getting to the Nile. We hired three, for which we paid five piastres, each tenpence. We bade adieu to Cosseir with gladness, and after the second hour of our journey we saw the Red Sea for the last time.

Our caravan consisted of eighty camels. The camel-drivers were all unsound men: some had lost two fingers of the right hand—purposely cut off, to prevent their being drafted as conscripts for the Egyptian army. If their hands were entire, their teeth on the right side of their mouth were extracted, to incapacitate them from biting the cartridge. This system of mutilation is extensively practised in Egypt. But Mahomed Ali, "The Regenerator," was too cunning for them; all persons who were thus mutilated were shipped off to the hulks or roads. As we travelled along, the drivers would come and exhibit their hands and mouths, at the same time vowing vengeance against the author of their mutilation, praising the English, and hoping that it would not be long before we took the country from so great a tyrant.

We did not halt till we reached the wells of Lagata, and then only for a few

hours. The third day, about ten A.M., we arrived at Bir Ambar, and tasted the sweet water of the Nile. When did I think water so sweet before! for two days we had been drinking it oily, putrid, and saline, from the skins.

Bir Ambar is a village, and near it a few acacias, which were now in full blossom. To us this was Elysium. We reclined beneath the trees, and sipped water. The day was hot, so we bathed. Refreshed, we continued our journey with the Nile in sight, on our left, and at sunset we were established in a small *karavanserai* in Genah.

The distance from Cosseir to Bir Ambar is about ninety-eight miles; along this whole tract there is no palatable water. A low range of hills binds the road, for the first seventy miles, on either side. Not a shrub of the hardiest description is to be met with; bare sterile rocks, without even a vestige of moss, is the only scenery. About Legata the country opens, and we entered vast sandy plains, which continue to the Nile. Half-way between Legata and Bir Ambar, the traveller gets his final view of the Nile—the golden Nile. He sees its placid water meandering, with its fringe of verdure, through an interminable desert. This view is only to be had for a few hundred yards, for the road again descends. We met with a few Arabs of the Ababdee tribe: their dark swarthy features, darker by many shades than the real Arab, spoke of a warmer country than even Arabia. They were living in tents, in the most wretched condition, and were unable to supply us with milk.

The heat was intolerable. The heated rocks on either hand reflected the vertical sun's heat upon us as from two focuses. We wore sandals, and our feet, which had been bare for months, were burnt, blistered, and swelled. If we exposed the skin of our hands or faces for a moment, they suffered likewise.

The road is of hard gravel, equal to any *Macadamized* one; and gigs or carriages might be driven upon it.

II. A. O.

THE CAST-AWAY.

Oh! had I the wing of that albatross, skimming
 The bleak naked peaks o'er that surf-beaten cave,
 Oh! had I the wing of these shoal fishes, swimming
 Beneath the white crest of that high-breaking wave;
 How glad would I stretch from this desolate shore
 To the scenes of my boy-days, my dear native home!
 Oh! blest be the day when the bold Briton's oar
 Shall dash to our rescue through broad sheets of foam!
 'Mongst these rocky masses our drown'd friends are sleeping,
 The planks of our stout ship are strew'd on the strand;
 On these sandy hillocks our sea-mates are weeping
 For lost friends, for home friends, for dear native land.
 Whilst houseless and hungry, whilst naked and fainting,
 I sit on the watch-tower and gaze from the steep,
 In fancy the form of some passing sail painting,
 But nought but the broken wave varies the deep;
 And nothing is heard but the hoarse ocean roaring,
 The howl of the rough blast along the wild shore:
 The scream of the sea-fowl, the hail-shower pouring;
 And sighs for the forms we may visit no more.
 Roll on, thou dark Ocean, till stretch'd in that cave,
 Where no broken slumbers its inmates shall know;
 Let festoons of weed deck my shell-cover'd grave,
 And sea-birds float over its tenant below.

ON THE ZEND.

It is said that the merry monarch, Charles II., proposed this question to the Royal Society: "If a live fish be placed in a basin full of water, why does not the water run over?" The members of that learned Society immediately began to discuss that question, and several hypotheses were proposed for explaining and accounting for the alleged phenomenon. At length, one of the members suggested, that it might be as well to ascertain whether the circumstance stated by his Majesty was a real fact. A live fish was accordingly placed in a basin full of water, and the water of course ran over.

This anecdote was forcibly recalled to my recollection when I recently read the "*Mémoire sur deux Inscriptions Cunéiformes*" and the "*Commentaire sur le Yagna*" of M. Eugene Burnouf. For, however convinced M. Burnouf may be of the genuineness of the Zend as a language, he must be aware that several writers are of opinion that the words of which the *Vendidad* is composed do not belong to any language which was ever spoken by any people; and that, on the contrary, they were entirely invented by the Guebre or Parsi priests. This opinion, therefore, should surely have been discussed and refuted before M. Burnouf expressed himself in such positive terms as these: "Mais aujourd'hui les doutes, qu'on a élevés sur l'authenticité de la langue Zende, ne sont plus permis; et il faut bien admettre que cette langue a vécu quelque part en Asie, puisqu'au v^e siècle avant notre ère, elle avait commencée à veiller en Perse."* For M. Burnouf himself states: "Vers la fin du xiv^e siècle de notre ère, la copie du *Vendidad* qu'ils (les Parses du Guzerate) avaient apportée avec eux, était déjà perdue. Ce fut un Destour, nommé Ardeslur, qui vint du Sistan dans le Guzerate, et qui donna aux prêtres un exemplaire du *Vendidad*, avec la traduction Pehlvie. On en tira deux copies, et c'est de ces deux copies que viennent tous les *Vendidads* Zends et Pehlvis que l'on trouve dans l'Inde." It will hence be obvious that the authenticity of the *Vendidad*, and the genuineness of the language in which it is written, must depend entirely on such a work and such a language being found in some part of Persia. But this has not been yet proved, and, on the contrary, Chardin has remarked: "Quant à l'ancien Persan, c'est une langue perdue; on n'en trouve ni livres ni rudimens. Les Guebres, qui sont les restes des Perses ou Ignicoles, qui se perpétuent de pere en fils depuis la destruction de leur monarchie, ont un idiome particulier; mais on le croit plutôt un jargon que leur ancienne langue. Ils disent que leurs prêtres, qui se tiennent à Yezd, ville de la Caramanie, qui est leur Pirée, et leur principale place, se sont transmis cette langue jusqu'ici par tradition, et de main en main; mais quelque recherche que j'en aye faite, je n'ai rien trouvé qui fut me persuader cela."†

It is thus admitted that the Parsis of Guzerat had lost the copies of the *Vendidad* which they brought with them to India before the fourteenth cen-

* *Mémoire sur deux Inscriptions Cunéiformes*, p. 165.

† *Voyages en Perse*, &c., vol. ii. p. 165.

tury of the Christian era, and that all the copies of it now in their possession have originated since that period in some manner or other, and it is not proved that the original of those copies was brought from Persia. These circumstances alone might have led M. Burnouf to hesitate before he asserted that the results of his researches establish that the words of which the *Vendidad* is composed belong to a language of high antiquity, a considerable part of which is contemporary with the primitive dialect of the *Vedas*.* His own statement, also, must show that, with whatever discernment it may be applied, the method which he has adopted in those researches can never produce the least degree of certainty; for he says: "La comparaison des mots identiques ou presque identiques en Zend et en Sanscrit, par exemple, m'avait donné un certain nombre des lois de permutations de lettres, lois dont la certitude est d'autant plus grande qu'elle repose sur un plus grand nombre d'observations, et qu'elle a sa raison dernière dans la constitution propre de l'organe vocale."† For "la constitution de l'organe vocale" differs among different people, and nothing can be more dissimilar than the euphony of the Sanscrit and the harshness of the Zend; and, entirely arbitrary as a method depending on the permutation of letters must always be, it is in this case quite inapplicable, as neither the number nor the real pronunciation of the Zend letters has been determined. The late Professor Rask has, at the same time, remarked: "In fact, I scarcely recollect ever meeting with a single word in Zend agreeing altogether with Sanscrit;"‡ and in Anquetil du Perron's list of 661 Zend words, I can find only eighty-three which bear the least resemblance to Sanscrit. By permutation of letters, however, the words of one language may be easily identified with the words of another language; but such a capricious and forced manner of identifying words together can never produce conviction, nor prove the affinity of Zend with Sanscrit.

M. Burnouf has even observed: "Nous pouvons donc admettre *comme établi*, que le système d'écriture qui occupe le premier rang sur les monumens de Persépolis est d'origine Semitique;"§ and yet he equally affirms: "Nous pouvons donc affirmer positivement, malgré l'opinion contraire de M. Grotefend, que la langue qui occupe le premier rang sur les inscriptions Persépolitaines n'est pas le Zend des livres de Zoroastre. Mais nous pouvons dire, en même temps, que cette langue appartient à la même souche que le Zend; qu'elle s'en rapproche plus que de l'idiome des Brahmanes; enfin qu'elle a son caractère propre, que l'on ne peut méconnaître. Ce caractère nous paraît être celui d'un dialecte dérivé, dont les formes grammaticales tendent de s'effacer de plus en plus."|| The characteristic, however, of Semitic languages is, that the consonants are the essential elements of words, and the omission, consequently, of the vowels in writing is easily supplied by the habit of speaking those languages; but the vowels, on the contrary, are so essential to the words of Sanscrit, and of the languages in affinity with it, that, were they omitted in writing, the word could not be

* *Commentaire sur le Yacna*, pp. xxviii, xxix.

† *Ibid.*, p. xxix.

‡ *Transactions Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. iii. p. 537.

§ *Mémoire*, p. 160.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 163.

recognized. Defective, also, as most alphabetical systems are, no instance can be produced of any people having adopted an alphabetical system which was incapable of expressing the words of their language when written in an intelligible form. The Persians have adopted a foreign alphabet, the Arabic; but they have altered the sounds of several letters, and also added several letters, to express sounds unknown to that language; and had, therefore, the ancient inhabitants of Persia borrowed a Semitic alphabet, it seems unquestionable that they would only have adopted it with similar alterations. If, consequently, the language of cuneiform inscriptions is a dialect of Zend, and related to Sanscrit, as M. Burnouf supposes, all the Sanscrit or Zend vowels ought to be found in those inscriptions, and no decyphering of them can in consequence be received as correct, which proceeds on the assumption that the vowels have been omitted, either wholly or partially, in the words of which those inscriptions are composed. It is, indeed, very possible that vowels may be interchanged, and that even a syllable may be contracted by the omission of a vowel; but in such case the word would be easily recognized, as the Sanscrit words are in the dialects of India, and it is therefore quite unnecessary to have recourse to a Semitic alphabetical system for the decyphering of cuneiform inscriptions, if they be written in a language which bears affinity to Sanscrit.

It must, at the same time, be admitted, that before it can be determined that any form of speech or writing is merely a dialect of a particular language, it is indispensable that that language should be fully known and understood; but M. Burnouf does not deny that the Zend has long ceased to be a living language, and that the only proof of its ever having existed is contained in a few fragments of books which have been preserved by the Guebres of Persia from the fifth century before the Christian era; for he admits, as above remarked, that the Parsis of Guzerat lost the copies of those fragments which they brought with them to India. Instead, therefore, of remarking with Professor Rask, that, "As to the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*, it seems to stand or fall with the antiquity and reality of the language in which it is written"—it would surely be most correct to maintain that the reality of the language must stand or fall with the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*; because the Zend is no longer spoken, and no trace of its existence can be discovered in any other language; for it is in vain to contend, with Professor Rask, that "In modern Persian a considerable number of radical words are derived from Zend, not Sanscrit, which phenomenon cannot be easily accounted for, if the Zend were a foreign language never spoken in Persia:"* since there is no reason whatever to suppose that, for instance, the Persian *asman* was derived from the Zend *acman*—P. *mard* from Z. *mareto*—P. *chashm* from Z. *Cashma*—P. *ziban* from Z. *zafano*—P. *shah* from Z. *Kshahyo*; or the Sanscrit *Ashwa* from Z. *aspo*—S. *bhumie* from Z. *bumie*—S. *stri* from Z. *stree*—S. *putra* from Z. *potre*—S. *pati* from Z. *paitis*; but it is much more probable,

* *Transactions Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. III. p. 532.

that when Sanscrit and Persian words appear in Zend, these words have been borrowed from those languages by the fabricators of the pretended language in which the *Zendavesta* is written; for, were this not the case, it seems inexplicable how there should be no more than ninety-three Persian words in the list of 664 Zend words given by Anquetil du Perron; when it is considered that at least three-fourths of Latin are preserved in Italian, and four-fifths of Anglo-Saxon in English, and that, consequently, if Zend had been the ancient language of Persia, which had been superseded by Persian, much more than one-sixth of Zend words ought to be found in Persian even at the present day.* This circumstance alone must, therefore, show that the appearance of Sanscrit and Persian words in the jargon of the *Zendavesta* is so far from proving the antiquity and reality of Zend, that it, on the contrary, strongly supports the opinion, that the words in which the *Zendavesta* is written never belonged to a language spoken by any people.

Professor Rask has also remarked: "I am equally far from pretending that all the Zend fragments we now have are the genuine works of Zoroaster himself, but only that they were all of them composed before Alexander, or immediately after his conquest. Till that event, I imagine, the Zend was still a living language, and some prayers, liturgical forms, &c. might easily be composed by the priests long after the prophet was deceased; but after the conquest, a great confusion took place: the old language was lost, the religion neglected, the sacred text was to be translated; and it seems impossible that any correct piece should have been composed in such an obscure ancient dialect, or, if it were composed, that it should get such an authority and currency, not only among the priests, but in every private devotion of the common people."† Professor Rask has thus given up the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*, although he maintained "that the Zend was the old popular language, at least of a great part of Iran;" and that the fragments of the works ascribed to Zoroaster, now in the possession of the Parsis, are written in that language. But the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great took place more than two thousand years ago, and nine hundred years afterwards, that country was not only conquered by the Arabs, but its inhabitants even converted to the faith of Muhammad. If, therefore, the sacred writings of the followers of Zoroaster had been reduced, on the previous conquest of Persia, to some prayers, liturgical forms, &c., it would require the strongest testimony to render it in the slightest degree credible, that such fragments could have escaped destruction on the second conquest, and when the inhabitants were converted to a new religion. This obvious difficulty becomes the more insurmountable from the maintainers of the genuineness of the Zend also contending for the genuineness of the Pahlvi, another pretended language, into which it is said that the *Zendavesta* was translated in more modern times. For M. Burnouf observes: "Ce fut donc sur la connaissance du Pehlvi que reposa

* See Colonel Kennedy's *Researches into the Affinity of Languages*, pp. 172 et seq.

† *Transactions Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. iii. p. 539.

désormais l'interprétation des livres de Zoroastre; et dès lors la valeur de cette interprétation ne dépend plus aux yeux de la critique, que du plus ou du moins d'habileté dans la langue Pehlvi qu'on devra supposer à son auteur. Le Pehlvi, qui florissait encore sous la dynastie des Sassanides, a survécu long-temps en Perse à l'anéantissement de la monarchie Persane, et le sens de la traduction faite dans cet idiome a put continuer d'y être compris par le petit nombre de Parses qui parvinrent à se soustraire aux persécutions des Musulmans."*

But these remarks rest on no grounds whatever, because there exists no proof that there ever was such a language as Pahlvi, except that which is contained in the translation of the *Zendavesta*, and in two or three small works now in the possession of the Parsis. In 921 Pahlvi words, also, which I have examined, I can only find two Hebrew, sixty-four Arabic, and thirty-five Persian—and not a single Zend or Sanscrit word; thus there remain 820 words out of 921 which bear no resemblance or affinity to any known language, not even to the language which prevails in that country in which it is supposed that the Pahlvi was the daily speech of the people not more than eleven hundred years ago. But Richardson has justly observed: "Zend [and he should have added Pahlvi] appears not to bear the most distant radical resemblance to the modern dialect of Persia; a circumstance which all observation declares to be impossible, had it ever existed as an ancient Persian idiom. No convulsions of government, no efforts of the learned, can ever so alter a language as to deface every line of resemblance between the speech of the present day, and that of even the remotest ancestry; nothing but the absolute extirpation of the aboriginal natives can apparently accomplish so singular a revolution."† It must, therefore, seem surprising that any person should seriously suppose that the miserable fragments of books, which the Parsis now possess, are written in a language which ceased to be a living speech more than two thousand years ago, and that those fragments have been translated into another tongue, not a trace of which can be discovered in any existing language.‡ It is at least evident that, until the authenticity of those fragments is proved, and the manner in which they have been preserved for two thousand years is demonstrated, it is directly contrary to every principle of human belief to admit that the words of which they are composed belong to the language which was spoken in Persia when it was conquered by Alexander the Great; and that, until the date when, and the manner in which, their pretended translation was made, is clearly established, it is impossible to receive that translation as any proof that the jargon in which it is written was ever a real and living language.

The plainest principles, also, of philology require that, before it is assumed that an older language existed in any country, it should be first satisfactorily shown how the supposed modern language was introduced into

* *Commentaire sur le Yagna*, p. ix.

† Dissertation prefixed to his *Persian and English Dictionary*.

‡ The Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian words before-mentioned are much too few to deserve being taken into consideration.

that country, or obtained a prevalence in it. But conquest can alone produce an alteration in language, and it is sufficiently established that Persia has been conquered by only two foreign people—the Greeks and the Arabs. If, consequently, Zend was the popular language of Persia when it was conquered by the Greeks, repeated instances in other countries place it beyond a doubt that, if a new language had in consequence been formed, it must have been a mixture of Zend and Greek; and supposing that this new language received the name of Pahlvi, and that it was changed by the Arabic conquest, this second language must have consisted of Pahlvi and Arabic. But the most superficial examination of pure Persian in the *Shah Nameh* or in the *Firhang Jehangiri* will prove that Persian, when the Arabic words introduced into it, but not incorporated with it, are omitted, is an original language, which owes its formation to neither Zend, Pahlvi, Greek, nor Arabic; because there are no Greek words in it, and it is most probable that the few Persian words which appear in Zend and Pahlvi have been borrowed by the inventors of those jargons; for the originality of Persian cannot be disputed, and it is obvious that Zend and Pahlvi are not original, but made up of other languages. When, therefore, the originality of Persian, consisting not only in the words but also in the grammatical structure, is considered, it becomes totally improbable that any other language could ever have existed in Persia; for in that case unquestionable traces of it would be found in Persian, either incorporated with it or existing as distinct elements, as the Arabic words which have been introduced into it since that country was conquered by the Arabs. It is, consequently, most consistent with probability, and with the changes which language has undergone in other countries, to consider Persian as the language which has been spoken in Persia from time immemorial; and to conclude that the supposed existence of Zend and Pahlvi, as the popular language of Persia at any time, is a mere conjecture, which rests on no grounds whatever.

Adelung, however, has observed that the invention of a language is contrary to all probability, and even possibility; and that, therefore, the Zend must be considered as a real language, which was once actually spoken. He would seem, therefore, not to have been aware of the language of Formosa, invented by Psalmanazar, which was sufficiently original, copious, and regular, as to impose on learned men. In what language, also, is the *Desatir* written, as it is neither Zend nor Pahlvi? That book appears evidently to have been manufactured in India, and its existence is alone sufficient to show that the Parsi priests might have with equal facility invented a similar jargon, which was not subject to criticism or detection, as the knowledge of it was confined to a very few among them. The question, however, respecting the existence of Zend and Pahlvi as real languages seems to be one of mere curiosity; for the ingenious researches of the Baron de Saey and M. de Burnouf appear to prove that the inscriptions still existing in Persia cannot be decyphered by means of those pretended languages; and it is incontrovertible that the fragments written in the

Zend and Pahlvi contain no information which would in the least compensate for the labour bestowed on their study. Mr. Richardson has long ago remarked: "The last reason I shall offer on this ground (against the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*) is, the uncommon stupidity of the work. The Zeratusth of Persia, or the Zoroaster of the Greeks, was highly celebrated by the most discerning people of ancient times; and his tenets, we are told, were most eagerly and rapidly embraced by the highest in rank, and the wisest men in the Persian empire. But could his success have possibly been so remarkable, had his religion breathed only the most jejune puerilities—without one ray of genius to rescue it from contempt—without a sentiment that could elevate the soul, or give one dignified idea of omnipotence?"—"Upon the whole, M. Anquetil has made no discovery which can stamp his publications with the least authority. He brings evidence of no antiquity; and we are only disgusted with the frivolous superstition and never-ending ceremonies of the modern worshippers of fire." I have, also, observed in a former work, "That the religion of Zardusht existed in nearly the same state as that in which the Parsis have preserved it to the present day some centuries previous to the Christian era, I believe; but I as firmly believe that the *Zendavesta* is not only a spurious production of comparatively modern times,* but that it is also in every respect totally unworthy of attention. For I concur entirely in the justness of this dilemma, proposed by Sir William Jones to Anquetil du Perron: 'Ou Zoroastre n'avait par le sens commun, ou il n'écrivit pas le livre que vous lui attribuez: s'il n'avait pas le sens commun, il fallait le laisser dans la foule et dans l'obscurité; s'il n'écrivit pas ce livre, il était impudent de le publier sous son nom.'"

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1837.

VANS KENNEDY.

* Within the last four centuries, as it appears to be admitted that the Parsis had lost the copies of their sacred books which they had brought with them to India before the fourteenth century of the Christian era; and there is no proof whatever that the originals of the writings which they now possess were received by them from the Guebres of Persia.

JAMBULUS, THE ANCIENT TRAVELLER.

JAMBULUS, the ancient traveller, who was antecedent to Diodorus, is said to have made a voyage to Ceylon, and to have lived there seven years. He has been classed amongst impostors; but Dr. Vincent ascertained that nine of the facts he has recorded, as characteristic of the people of the country, though doubted in former days, have been confirmed by later experience; a tenth, which Dr. Vincent left for further inquiry, was this: Jambulus states, of the alphabet of Ceylon, that "the characters are originally only seven, but by four varying forms or combinations, they become twenty-eight." The discovery of the *Lat* alphabet, used in the inscriptions of India and Ceylon, recently made by Mr. Prinsep, has proved his accuracy on this point. "It would be difficult," says that gentleman, "to describe the conditions of the Indian alphabetical system more accurately than Jambulus has done in this short summary, which proves to be not only true in the general sense, of the classification of the letters, but exact as to the origin and formation of the symbols."

THE PLAGUE SHIP.

BY LIEUTENANT J. R. WELLSTED.

IN one of the winter evenings of last year, a party of my brother officers, of the Indian Navy, who had passed many years of servitude in the East, assembled in a snug room of mine, and were relating various incidents and adventures which had befallen them during their long absence from their native land. It was singular that, though by profession voyagers by water, we had all been travellers by land. Each had recounted his success in overcoming some peril, when a brief pause in the conversation was thus broken by the junior of the party: "Well, I do believe I am one of the most unlucky devils in existence. I belong to a service where I should rise by rotation; but it is one in which nobody dies, and it seems utterly impossible to kill them. You," added he, "for instance, are here, safe and sound, after your wanderings in Arabia, and after being desperately wounded. You," pointing to a second, "went down in a steamer in the Euphrates, and although no Humane Society existed in those parts, was resuscitated. You," to a third, "got through, without care or precaution, two plagues at Bagdad, which swept off 80,000, out of a population of 120,000, and were rescued after having been led out to be stoned at Damascus; but worse than all, here is one," pointing to the fourth, "who has actually had the plague, and yet lives to torment me."

The rain pattered against the window, and the wind rushed by in fitful gusts; in a word, it was an English November evening. As I foresaw that a tale was inevitable, I did my best in self-defence. The table was drawn nearer to the fire, and the fire stirred into a blaze as we closed around it. As our glasses were charged, "Come," said I, "N., as none of us keep either middle or morning watches to-night, let us have this wondrous tale." After some modest apologies for its length and toughness, my friend commenced as follows, addressing himself at first to me:*

"We last parted some three years ago, to travel in very opposite directions; you for unexplored portions of Arabia; I westward, after an absence of fifteen years, to re-visit my native land. We meet now, after strange events befalling both: but to my tale. Although no person is better qualified to estimate the miseries, not to say dangers, of a three months' voyage in a native boat from Bombay to Suez, than yourself, yet the subsequent occurrences of my journey so completely absorb the interest of every thing which preceded my arrival there, that you must be content to take me up at Cairo.

"It was in the month of March 1833, and the plague was raging with great violence in Alexandria. To avoid entering the city, I determined to proceed to Rosetta, and thence by sea to the port of Alexandria, so as to obtain a vessel without landing. I was accompanied by a young military friend. A small brig, the *Espirito Santo*, in which we embarked, sailed the day we arrived for Leghorn, and as we left the harbour, we could not but congratulate ourselves on our escape from the abode of pestilence, little imagining that the germ of the terrific malady was latent amongst us. All was bustle, gaiety, and life; the breeze was fresh and fair, and our little bark sprung gaily forward. Alexandria was on the horizon, but its domes and lofty minarets were fast sinking beneath

* It is necessary I should state, that the whole of the details of this story are facts, and that they were first communicated to me in the manner related. A letter I have since received from this officer, Lieut. A. Nott, I.N., who is now in India, furnished me with some further particulars, in addition to the notes I made at the time I first heard it related. J. R. W.

it, and the sun shone upon them as gloriously as if its beams were not illuminating a whitened sepulchre.

"We had been seven days at sea, when one of the crew was taken ill, and died on the following evening. I was somewhat alarmed at the account given; a suspicion flashed across my mind that it might be the plague. I therefore requested our doctor, a young Italian, who had not, I was informed, rendered the man assistance during his illness, to examine the corpse, and he at once reported, though with reluctance, that he had died of that dreadful disease. The announcement struck every one with astonishment and horror. Although keenly alive to our fearful situation, my companions and I affected a Mohammedan calmness, and passed the time in either smoking or sleeping in a part of the poop we had appropriated to ourselves.

"Another day passed, and no one complained. Already had we begun to indulge in the hope that it might be confined to the individual who had died; but the morrow made us acquainted with the full horrors of our situation—three others were simultaneously attacked with symptoms, which left us no doubt as to the nature of their disorder. It became necessary to adopt the best precautionary measures left us; and I suggested that the long-boat, which is always stowed in the middle of the vessel, should be cleared for the reception of the infected, and such refreshment as they wished for was conveyed to them by long poles. Two speedily died, and were drawn forth by hooks attached to the end of the poles, and thrown overboard; but a third lingered for some hours, and in the delirium which, in plague cases, usually precedes dissolution, in spite of all the efforts of the crew, who stood with poles, oars, &c., to prevent him, he crawled from the boat, and endeavoured to make his way to the after-part of the vessel: I never witnessed so ghastly an object. Frantic at the opposition offered to his progress, he clutched at the decks with desperate violence; his eyes were fixed and glaring, and the saliva fell from his lips as he gnashed his teeth or bit at the staves which intercepted his further progress. Finding he was making his way aft in spite of all opposition, I suggested that a rope should be thrown over him, and the end fastened to the launch. My suggestions were in part adopted; but conceive my horror, after he had been entangled in the noose, to perceive a Maltese seaman spring up the rigging, run the end through a block on the fore yard-arm, and pass it below! In vain I remonstrated: 'It may be your turn next,' said the captain, with a fiendish sneer. I have seen a mad dog in a kind of area, so furious, that he was actually breaking his tusks against the wooden door; but when a gun was brought and pointed at him, before it was discharged, all his ferocity forsook him, he crawled into a corner, looked and howled imploringly upwards. Thus it was with this unfortunate man. The crew had eagerly seized the rope: in broken accents, the dying wretch implored for mercy—mercy in a plague ship! He was swayed over the side, suspended for a moment in mid air, as the seaman on the yard drew forth the knife from his girdle, opened it with his teeth, and severed the cord: a splash, one faint struggle, and the wild waves rolled over him for ever.

"I affect no mawkish sentiment, nor describe any overwrought feelings; but never, to the latest hours of my existence, will that man's look be effaced from my memory—never will the chill of horror which crept over me at the enactment of the last part of the tragedy be forgotten. I rejoined my companions; but felt faint and sick.

"Almost indifferent to my own fate at the moment, I listened with apathy to an old Greek merchant, who was relating the manner in which the plague had

been brought on board. What will not man risk for gain? Our commander, six days before we left, had received, and kept concealed in a boat towing astern, five plague patients from another vessel; and although, when the ship sailed, but two survived, those two were permitted, without mention being made of it, to mix with the crew. Under such circumstances, the only wonder is, that it should have concealed itself so long. Those who had indulged the hope that their riddance of the last patient had exterminated the pestilence, were again doomed to disappointment. Ere the sun had set, two more were attacked, and about eight o'clock a third: all were transferred to the long-boat.

"Not a hope of our escaping if we remained at sea was now cherished, and the vessel's head was accordingly put for Rhodes. In the course of an hour, the Mohamedan portion of the crew were already wrapt in slumber; the Christians (principally Italians and Greeks) were either scattered or in silent groups; here and there, a solitary individual was in thought at home, meditating on wife and friends, and pledging his votive offering if ever he joined them in safety again. The wind had fallen light, and the waves surged heavily up the vessel's side, both mingling at intervals with the groans of the sufferers in the long-boat. My own feelings I do not attempt to describe. I had faced death before in many shapes; yet never did I feel so utterly depressed. My mind had received a shock, from which it was not doomed it should quickly recover. I watched the greater part of the night, and at length sunk into that heavy slumber, which usually follows high mental excitement.

"I awoke next day at sunrise. Every thing appeared in confusion; the yards were not trimmed to the breeze, and as the braces were hanging slack, they swung lazily to and fro with the motion of the vessel. The men looked pale and exhausted, as from long watching: an old man, about seventy years of age, proved an exception; he was a Turk, and when I inquired how he could openly break the precept of his religion, by quaffing the forbidden wine, he told me it was medicine, and repeated an Arabian proverb, equivalent to our 'Desperate diseases require desperate remedies.' There was no arguing, had I felt so disposed, with such a philosopher. The day passed away heavily enough; about noon, another dead body was removed and thrown overboard from the charnel house—the long boat—and two more patients were deposited there.

"Without being ill, I had fancied it utterly impossible to shake off the depression of spirits under which I laboured. It continued to increase upon me until, on the announcement of supper, I went down with the others; but at the sight of the viands I felt dizzy, and a total absence of appetite. Wishing to alarm no one, I quietly withdrew from the table to my cabin, and had no sooner thrown myself on a couch, than I was seized with a convulsive shuddering, which was succeeded by a burning fever. My companion, who had been watching my increasing paleness, and had seen me retire, thought all was not right, and came to my cabin-door. A conviction immediately seized him as to the true state of the case; but wishing to soothe me, he calmly remarked, that we should be at Rhodes in the morning; and drew forth my money from a trunk, and placed it near my pillow. With a degree of moral courage which does him honour, he did not fear to moisten my lips with some vinegar and water which he mixed for me; and then, quietly telling me to compose myself, and I should be better on the morrow, he left me, to go on deck.

"I must have quickly sank into a state of exhaustion; for not half an hour elapsed ere he approached the cabin again, but receiving no answer, concluded that I had fallen into a dose; and at a late period of the night both he and the

captain, after endeavouring in vain to rouse me, concluded I was, as I appeared to be, dead. The morning came—I awoke with the keenest torments: my eyeballs felt as if they protruded, and throbbed with fearful violence. I suffered a raging thirst: a burning liquid seemed to traverse my veins—my brain whirled—I again passed into insensibility, and again recovered my senses. A tumour had formed under my left arm: this was sufficient to confirm my worst apprehensions as to the nature of my affliction; but, strange to say, with that confirmation returned all the strength of mind or firmness it may be my good fortune to possess. ‘I have escaped,’ thought I, ‘through perils nearly as great as this, and, under the protecting hand of Providence, I may yet recover.’ I laid perfectly quiet, I suppose, for some hours, and then was roused by hearing the chain-cables running out. This ceased, and the noise was followed by low moanings, succeeded by louder lamentations; yet there was not the usual din nor bustle of ship-board. Eager, notwithstanding my illness, to ascertain what was doing, I crawled forth from my couch to the upper deck, and saw no one but the cook and three companions; they were crying and beating their breasts. I learnt that the captain, and those of the crew and passengers who remained in health, finding they were sufficiently near the shore, had lowered the only boat, had crowded into her, and made the best of their way towards it, leaving myself and my companions in misery to our fate. Just before they pushed off, they cut away the anchors; there was, however, no bottom, and we were drifting slowly with the wind and current towards the land. I again crawled towards the poop, where I seated myself near a jar of water (for my thirst continued unabated), to await further events. My companions crowded around me; four persons were in the launch—two dead, and two unable to move, yet lingering—one, an Italian gentleman, had occupied his horrid tenement three days: their groans were truly heart-rending. At the distance of 150 yards from the shore, our anchors took the ground: it was a bold, rocky-looking country, with a range of high mountains in the distance; on the beach we could perceive the crew and passengers, who beckoned us to land, but in mere mockery, for they had taken our only boat, had we been capable of managing one. My companions, half frantic at their desperate condition, determined, in spite of all remonstrances from me, to slip the cables, which they did, and we again drifted towards the shore. Fortunately, it was steep, and when we struck, we were not more than twenty yards distant; but how were we to get on land? The mate, who had been only suffering from slight fever, and was now well, at length, at my suggestion, swam to the shore with a rope, one end of which was fastened to a rock, and the other the crew made fast to the shrouds of the main rigging; upon this a noose was formed, reaching to the gunwale, in which my companions, with the exception of those in the launch, seated themselves, and were drawn by another rope to the shore. With the assistance of the cook, I, with immense exertion, placed myself in the noose. As I was drawn from the gunwale, I swung round, and caught the look and expression of the poor old Italian gentleman in the launch—it was so despairing, so mournful, so reproachful, that I closed my eyes. I grew dizzy and weak, and as I drew near the shore, became utterly incapable of holding longer, and fell headlong into the sea. As I rose to the surface, a seaman put forth an oar to me, which I grasped, and was in that manner drawn to land, which I had no sooner reached, than I sank senseless.

“When I came to myself, I found my companion seated beside me, who said ‘Before I quitted the vessel, I was going to your cabin, for the purpose, if possible, of rousing you to accompany me; but on my way I met the commander, who

told me he had just left it, and that you were dead, and, villain as he is, I must do him the justice to believe he thought you were so. When, however, I still persisted in going to decide for myself, he intimated that if I did not forthwith step into the boat, he would push off. I was obliged to comply, but it was only with the hope that I should be able to again visit the vessel; that hope vanished when we approached the shore, for the boat struck on a rock and stranded, one of the passengers being drowned. But look,' added he, turning quickly to me, 'at the *Esperito Santo*—you are out of her in time.' Until now, she had remained beating heavily against the rocks; suddenly she surged heavily over to leeward, the masts snapped off from the boards, three or four heavy seas curled up and swept over her, and the long boat, with its inmates, the dead and living, was first torn from the deck, and quickly disappeared: the poor wretches must have sunk without an effort, for we could not obtain a glimpse of them.

"It now became necessary to hold a consultation as to our future movements. Two Turks approached from a distance, and upon inquiring, we learnt from them that, in place of Rhodes, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Karamania, near Castle Rossa, and about seventy miles from that island. They also told us that there was no village nearer than six miles, and to this it was determined we should proceed. I was dreadfully weak; my clothes were thoroughly drenched, I had received several bruises, and the tumour under my arm felt very painful. When the proposal was first made, I did not think I could have walked ten yards; however, my friend very kindly took charge of my money, which I had fortunately saved by binding it round my waist, and we set forwards: the four infected persons and myself forming a separate group, which kept aloof from the rest. About sunset, we reached the village, and there met a person belonging to the Russian consulate; to him our commander addressed himself, stating that he and his companions had been wrecked that day on their coast, and entreating for shelter and protection, until intelligence of our situation could be communicated to our consul at Rhodes: not a word was mentioned respecting the plague. Learning, however, we had come from Alexandria, and not being willing, although Turks, to encounter any risk, as they knew the plague was raging there, a dwelling was provided for us at a short distance from the town. The commander, and such as remained healthy, took possession of one room, while the infected occupied another; the latter he wished me to join, but this I refused. Notwithstanding the fatigue of my walk, I felt better, and did not despair of recovery; the chance of which would, however, have been much lessened, had I complied with his wishes. Accordingly, I made a separate bargain with a Turk, who allowed me to sleep in his stable, where several horses were kept; from him also I purchased a ragged carpet, and with a large stone for a pillow, I took up my quarters in my new abode. My fever increased as the night advanced. About two hours after midnight I was seized with delirium, which I imagine was the crisis of the disorder: a thousand horrid and absurd vagaries passed through my brain: now the frantic wretch who was cut from the yard seized my leg with his teeth, and gnawed the quivering flesh to the bone—now the Italian we had left in the launch clasped his cold and clammy arms around me, and pressed me, with a demon's laugh, to his loathsome person. I preserve, however, a recollection of at one period much shouting and noise, and also that a party with torches had rushed into the shed, but for what purpose I knew not till the next morning. I recovered my senses shortly after sunrise, and learnt from my companion that a disturbance had taken place during the night in consequence of the cook, who was delirious, crawling into the fire, which had been kindled to dress

some provisions; his legs were most dreadfully burnt before they could rescue him, as no one would venture to touch him, and the party who entered my apartment came to seek for a rope to throw over him: about an hour after, he died, and was buried by the Turks. Suspicions now arose in the minds of the inhabitants as to the real state of the case, and nothing was heard but threats that they would massacre the whole party. Mine was spoken of as a most suspicious case, and a party came to examine me: what they saw confirmed their fears, and already were the muskets of several ferocious and sanguinary Turks, eager for a pretext to shed the blood of a Christian, levelled at me, when an old moolah interfered: 'Stop!' said he; 'I see it written on his forehead that his time has not yet come.' As the Turks, disappointed of their prey, turned sulkily away, and quitted the shed, the old man, after fixing on me a look at once expressive both of pity and benevolence, approached, and inquired if there was any thing he could do for my comfort, or to lessen my sufferings. I begged for water, which was all I craved: he placed a jar beside me, and then left me. In the evening he sent his wife with similar offers of service. After much expostulation and entreaty, the captain and his party prevailed on the governor to keep all quiet, until an answer should be received from Castle Rossa, to which a letter, explaining our situation, was immediately conveyed. The perils of their situation were great, for the governor had but to hold up his finger, and they would cease to exist. This danger, added to the plague, rendered my condition still less enviable. I passed another miserable night. Next day we received intelligence that a consular agent from Castle Rossa had arrived; but as he would not land, the whole party were marched down to the beach where the wreck occurred. Being heartily disgusted with my companions, who, it soon became evident, were only desirous to keep us with them that we might defray the whole of the expenses, I endeavoured to persuade him, by the offer of a large sum, to furnish a boat, which would forthwith take us by ourselves to Rhodes, but could only obtain a promise that a boat on the following day would be sent to carry there the whole party; having made this promise, the officer put off from the shore, and made sail for his port. The Turks, who had accompanied us to the beach, now turned a deaf ear to all our solicitations to be permitted to return to the village, but marched us off for about two miles to a little patch of green sward, surrounded by thickets:— 'These are your quarters,' said the leader of the party. Remonstrance would have been useless, and indeed, in our situation, we could hardly hope for other treatment. Guards were stationed around, and it was intimated, in very plain terms, that any one attempting to quit that circle would be shot without ceremony. Myself and the other infected were directed to occupy one corner: our lodging and bedding was the damp earth; our canopy the scanty foliage of a dwarfish oak and the blue vault of heaven. The Turks now sent us a sheep, which was killed, and after some pieces had been broiled on the fire, they were thrown to us; eat, however, I could not—I loathed the sight of food. In the evening it began to rain, which continued incessant during the whole time we remained.

"I will not attempt to describe the miseries I endured for these two days. Hitherto, since quitting the vessel, I had not slept for an instant; but on the second night, I contrived to crawl near a fire, which an old Frenchman, spite of the rain, had contrived to keep in: he did not repulse me. The fever still continued, and I was now so completely exhausted, that I sank into a doze, which continued for about an hour. It had been my wish to dry my only pair of stockings, and I had gone to sleep with them in my hands extended over the

fire. When I awoke, I found that I had completely burnt the foot off one. Crawling back to my own quarters, I carried with me a few embers, with which I contrived, with much difficulty, to dig a hollow, and with some of the Frenchman's store of wood, to light a small fire. All happiness, they say, is by comparison; and as I warmed my benumbed fingers by its cheerful flame, and sipped a little coffee, contained in a cooking-pot which belonged to the man who had died last night, I poured forth my whole soul in gratitude to my Maker, who had thus far preserved me.

"On the following morning, the boat arrived which was to convey us to Rhodes. It was a miserable-looking affair, but never shall I forget the pleasure I felt when I put my foot on board her. I was then sufficiently recovered for my fellow-passengers not to feel apprehension of my conveying the contagion, but the two other patients were towed astern in a small boat. Owing to adverse winds, we were three days in making Rhodes, and as we had but one day's provision when we left, the crew and passengers were nearly starved: even I, as we approached the island, began to feel the pangs of hunger. Upon our arrival, we were put in quarantine; but quarantine, the acmé of a traveller's dread and misery, to us was an earthly paradise. We had bedding, a roof to cover us, and a fire. From the time we were wrecked until we arrived at Rhodes (seven days), I neither ate nor (beyond the brief slumber I have noticed) slept. I had no other clothes than those in which I had quitted the vessel. That I should have escaped the awful visitation would, in itself, be a subject of wonder; but that I should have done so under the complicated miseries and privations described, is next to miraculous.

"It only remains for me to add, that the two patients who arrived with me at Rhodes died two days after landing; and I am, therefore, the sole survivor of those who were attacked. After remaining twenty-nine days in quarantine, gradually recovering my strength and health, I sailed for England; and here you see me now, very grateful to Providence for conducting me to my native land, and not much the worse for the perils I underwent on the way there."

Thus concluded my friend's narrative.

MEMOIR OF MRS. WILSON, OF BOMBAY.*

This is the history of a very accomplished woman, the wife of Dr. Wilson, the President of the Asiatic Society of Bombay, a gentleman not less distinguished by his attainments as an Oriental scholar, than by the skill and success with which he conducts the Scottish mission and schools for the education of the natives. His lamented lady, who, on their departure for India, in 1828, appears to have possessed a large fund of knowledge, "not merely deposited in her mind, but associated with her thought and feeling," devoted herself, on her arrival in that country, to a study of the native languages, and to the work of education. Her literary talents are shown in some able papers published in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*. She fell a sacrifice to the climate of India in 1835.

This memoir possesses interest, independent of its merits as an excellent specimen of religious biography, in the light it throws upon the character and condition of the natives of India.

* A memoir of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of the Scottish mission, Bombay; including extracts from her Letters and Journals. By the Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., &c. Edinburgh, 1836. Johnstone.

SELECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

No. IV.

PAINTING, ALLITERATION, EXPRESSION, AND ASSOCIATION, IN POETRY.

If, in order to claim any share in the honours of Poetry, it were necessary for the candidate to combine in his productions all the arts and embellishments of which they are susceptible, he might exclaim with the friend of Imlac, in the Abyssinian story, "You have convinced me that it is impossible to be a poet." But in the absence of that luminous and complete genius, which at long intervals shines upon the world in the person of Homer, of Shakspeare, or of Milton, we turn with delight to the more fragmentary lustre of a Tasso, an Akenside, or a Collins. The Muse has talked with many at the door of her tent, who have never been admitted to behold the revelations of her perfect loveliness, or to hear unfolded the oracles of her mysteries. It is only for her dearest children—and often in the darkest hour of sorrow and of penury—that the ambrosial cloud is dissolved, and their celestial mother smiles upon them, imparting to their intellectual stature a loftier bearing, and breathing over their features the perpetual serenity and bloom of youth. Venus shed her beauty upon the form and the countenance of her son; the Muse pours it upon the mind of the poet :

*Namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juvenæ
Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflûrat honores.*

The "book of faery land" may, indeed, lie closed, and its brazen clasps resist the hand of the ardent aspirant after glory; he may not be able to summon again the enchantments of Ariosto, or build anew the Bower of Spenser; or rear columns, radiant and costly as those which support the poetic architecture of Milton; but he may still open one of the springs of tenderness in our bosoms, or delight us with glimpses of verdant retirements and domestic enjoyments. We will not despise the colours of the plumage, because it has not the vigorous sweep of the eagle; nor the sparkling lustre and music of the fountain, because it does not roll with the majestic fulness of a river.

The true poet will, however, strain every nerve to reach the goal, although his strength be altogether unequal to the attempt, and though the prize has often faded from his grasp. The pilgrim of the desert is cheered even by the *mirage*, and so the poet is led onward by the dancing lights of a buoyant and hopeful fancy. That immense and indefinite excellence, which Cicero yearned after, has always beamed before the intellectual eyes of genius, whether in poetry, oratory, or art. A very beautiful anecdote has been related of the great sculptor Thorwalden, which affords an apt illustration. A friend, who called upon him one day, found him apparently much depressed in spirits; to whom, inquiring the occasion of his distress, the sculptor replied: "My genius is decaying." "What do you mean?" said the visitor—"Why, here is my statue of Christ; it is the first of my works that I have ever felt satisfied with. Till now, my idea had always been so far beyond what I could execute: but is no longer so—I shall never have a great idea." Undoubtedly, when the mind is satisfied with its own creation, the breath of inspiration has departed.

But to pursue this interesting theme would divert us from the subject of the present reflections, which more peculiarly apply to the apparatus, than to the invention of the poet. Among these implements,—if the metaphor may be used,—for capturing the attention and sensibility of the reader, painting, by

happily selected and artfully disposed epithets, is the most important ; its success, however, must depend in a great measure upon the language of the country in which the poet is born, and in which his thoughts have been nurtured. A French Homer could not write an *Iliad* in his own dialect : and here it was that Greece surpassed the world, not less than in originality of sentiment.

The Athenian possessed an instrument of poetic effect in his language, with which we are unable to contend. In it the Sculptor of the Fancy, so to speak, found a material, plastic in the highest degree, and flowing with facility into every attitude and every form of expression. The clay was not more flexible to the hand of Praxiteles, than the language to Homer. Here, to adopt, while we extend, the sentiments of a very ingenious and reflective writer, were words and numbers for the boisterous mirth of Aristophanes, the milder grace of Philemon, and the polished irony of Menander ; for the burning strains of Sappho, or the elegiac tenderness of Simonides. Here Theocritus found the colours to paint his pastoral landscapes, and Æschylus to light up the solemn scenery of heroic Fable ; and Sophocles to delineate the features of love ; and Euripides to pourtray the language of the heart, and the tear of Pity. Wherever we turn, we behold the Graces illuminating and harmonising all the elements of learning. Aristotle and Plato found their language equally adapted to the utterance of their wisdom. The 'one "methodic, orderly ; subtle in thought, sparing in ornament ; with little address to the passions or imagination ; but exhibiting the whole with such a pregnant brevity, that in every sentence we seem to read a page." The other employing a lucidness and purity of diction, through which the severe and dignified features of his conceptions shine in unruffled beauty. The preceding opinion of Aristotle, though authorized by his surviving works, is undoubtedly unjust to his general character. A belief is daily extending itself among the learned, that the remains of the Stagyræite comprise only, as it were, heads of his lectures ; rough notes for enlargement and illustration. And this hypothesis is countenanced by the splendid passage preserved in the translation of Cicero, in which we discover all the fire of the poet, and all the ornament of the rhetorician. The Greek language long retained an overflowing spirit of vitality, which permeated every vein ; and after the lapse of twenty centuries is not altogether extinguished : so that in our own time, it has been found "easier to grow Greek words than English." Pope, who undoubtedly appreciated the true spirit of the Grecian Epic, however he may have failed in transfusing it, mentions the compound words of Homer as being one of the *marks* or *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him at the first glance. We acknowledge him, he says, as the father of poetic diction, the first who taught that language of the gods to men. His expression resembles the colouring of the great masters, which discovers itself to be laid on boldly, and executed rapidly. Hence Aristotle might exclaim with justice, that he was the only poet who had discovered living words—all his imagery burns with the intense warmth of his invention—an arrow is impatient to leap from the bow ; the spear thirsts to drink the blood of the enemy. But, as this acute, though somewhat underrated, critic has remarked, the expression never swells beyond the sentiment, but the sentiment moulds the diction, contracting or expanding it. And in proportion to the warmth of a thought, will be found the brightness of the expression ; the one becoming more conspicuous as the other deepens in strength. His compound words make him the happiest painter by epithets. Pope calls them a sort of supernumerary pictures of the persons or things to which they are united ; whether we see the tossing of Hector's plume in the

epithet *καρυθαίολος*, or the waving landscape of Mount Neritūs in that of *εινοσιφύλλος*. Similar in spirit is the passage in the *Theogony* of Hesiod, describing the love distilled from the unnerving eyelids of the Graces :

Των καὶ ἀπὸ βλεφάρων ἱερὸς εἴβεται δερκομινῶων
Λυσιμῆλης.—v. 910.

No epithet more expressive of the influence of beauty could have been selected than *λυσιμῆλης*, although it sounds somewhat harshly in its English form. Hobbes awoke the censure of Dryden for affirming the chief beauty of an epic poem to reside in the diction ; but, though not the first, it is among the first, of the poet's qualities. Our elder poets, in particular, have delighted to paint by epithets. Of the Elizabethan writers, many of their compounds glow with the most brilliant sunshine of fancy. Drayton has "silver-sanded shore," the "myrrh-breathing zephyr," and numberless others of equal sweetness. Shakespeare sows his page with them, as the morning scatters her rays, with inexhaustible richness and lustre of invention. In Sylvester, the early favourite of Milton and Dryden, we find the "opal-colour'd morn," and the "flow'ry-mantled earth." Addison has commended the abundance of these glowing words in the more youthful poems of Milton. He enriched his *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained* with almost equal abundance ; whether describing the sky-tinctured grain of Raphael's plumes, or the sable-vested night, or the love-laboured notes of the nightingale. It has been said, that as a metaphor is a short simile, so one of Homer's epithets is a short description. The observation belongs with equal truth to Milton, who by the word "imbrown'd the noontide bowers," produces the very effect desired. It is the property of a poetical picture to convert the reader into a spectator, by the vivid exhibition of the circumstance described. So Silius Italicus, by a single line, brings the boat before us, and makes us hear the lashing of the oars, and the dripping foam of the sea :

*At patulo surgens jamdudum ex aequore, late
Nauticus implebat resonantia litora clamor,
Et simul adductis percussa ad pectora tonsis,
Centeno fractus spumabat verbere pontus.*—Lib. ii. 487. °

The art in which Gray almost rivalled Virgil, and by which he has secured an immortality of fame, was his selection of epithets ; for he brought very few of his own. Thus "the glittering shafts of war," assigned to Hyperion, come from the *lucida tela dei* of Lucretius ; the "azure deep of air," from the *cæli fretum* of Ennius ; the "twittering swallow," from the *strepit hirundo* of Ausonius ; the "brook that babbles by," from the *loquaces lymphæ* of Horace ; the dancers' "many-twinkling feet," from the *μαρμαρυγὰς θνιέτο ποδῶν* of Homer. In his letters, he described from nature ; in his poetry, from books. Nothing could be more inappropriate than the epithet of "purple" applied to an English spring, although in the Greek, Italian, or Provençal poets, it was very correctly introduced. In an English ode it is only an exotic image, imported by the fancy ; like the "purple light of youth," in Virgil, or of "Love," in Ovid.

Pliny relates an anecdote of an ancient painter, who, having produced a picture abounding in character and expression, was mortified, upon its exhibition, to hear the warmest praises lavished upon a partridge which he had introduced into the corner : he effaced it immediately. Sir Joshua Reynolds quotes the story, to show the great and true style of antique painting. The illustration may be applied with equal propriety and force to ancient poetry. Nothing

strikes the beholder more powerfully in the contemplation of the descriptions of Homer, Virgil, and the tragic writers of Greece, than the simple majesty of their groupings; in which the beauty of the delineation is never sacrificed to sudden violence of effect, either in posture or in colouring. Mr. Coleridge even hesitated to acknowledge the Homeric genuineness of the *δακρυβι γιλασσα*, which sounded to him, he said, more like the prettiness of Bion or Moschus. But the critic must have been a very superficial observer of human nature, if he believed the justice of his own remark; for what could be more natural than that the joy of the mother, in clasping her babe, should be overcast by apprehensions for the safety of its father in the fearful combats to which he was returning? Every proverbial expression must have its origin in universal sympathy. Smiling through tears, is a familiar phrase to represent the very common combination and struggle of hope with sorrow: it occurs in Chaucer, and, we believe, in Lydgate. There is a remark of the learned Buttman upon Homer, which it may be beneficial to remember; that while the tragic and later poets constructed for themselves bold and ornamented expressions, the epic poets, on the contrary, employed a fixed and ascertained language, which they never changed in order to become poetical. This language, in its simplicity and beauty, expired with Plato.

Virgil, with that consummate delicacy of attention which has made his poetry the most charming in the world, very rarely breaks in upon the unity alluded to. In two or three instances, however, his taste is supposed to have slept; and, among others, in the magnificent description of a storm, in the first Georgic:

Sæpe etiam immensum celo venit agmen aquarum,
Et fœdam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectæ ex alto nubes: ruit arduus æther,
Et pluvia ingenti sata læta, bounque labores
Diluit. Implentur fossæ, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor.
Ipse pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruscâ
Fulmina molitur dextrâ: quo maxima motu
Terra tremit: fugere teræ, et mortalia corda
Per gentes humiles stravit pavor. Ille flagranti
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Dejicit: ingeminant Austri, et densissimus imber.

Geor. i.

Alison considers the lines in italics not perfectly free from liability to conjecture; and regards the *implentur fossæ*, in particular, an unnecessary and degrading circumstance, when compared with the general grandeur of the picture. The unity of the description, he thinks, is destroyed. Upon this point we venture to differ from him, and rather esteem the familiar truth of the circumstance a proof of the rural taste of the author. If the reader will take the trouble to compare this passage with Dryden's translation of the earlier portion, he will perceive the full force of this painting and expression in poetry, and how difficult it is to preserve them in a copy. Campbell observes, with his accustomed elegance, that Virgil's three lines and a half might challenge the sublimest pencil of Italy. His words are no sooner read than, with the rapidity of light, they collect a picture before the mind, which stands confessed in all its parts. There is no interval, he says, between the objects, as they are presented to our perception. At one and the same moment we behold the form, the uplifted arm, and dazzling thunderbolts of Jove, amidst a night of clouds; the earth trembling, and the wild beasts scudding for shelter—*fugere: they*

have vanished while the poet describes them.* This is the true magic of the pencil; this is the making of life, as Davenant called it, which constitutes the spell of the real poet. Cowper used to say that, in reading a book of travels, he became the friend and companion of the traveller. So is it with the reader and the poet; he never loses sight of him, whether it be Horace leisurely journeying in a litter to his country farm, or Chaucer leading the Pilgrims out of the Tabard in the Borough. We see the foaming horses of Hector, and the gliding form of Helen; or shudder with Lucan in the desert; or weep with the stricken mother of Marcellus: and these effects are the result, oftentimes, of a single stroke. In the following vivid description of the onset of the Caledonian boar, Ovid, in the last line, causes us to behold, as it were, the furious bound of the animal:

*Concava vallis erat, quâ se demittere rivi
Assuerant pluvialis aquæ: tenet ima lacunæ
Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, junctique palustres,
Viminæque, et longæ parvâ sub arundine cunnæ;
Hinc aper excitus, medios violentus in hostes
Fertur, ut excussis elisus nubibus ignis. Met., lib. viii.*

The flash of lightning was not more instantaneous than the spring of the boar. Another celebrated passage in the Georgics, which has not escaped censure, is the account of the mortality among the cattle:

*Eccæ autem duro fumans sub vomere taurus
Concidit: et mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem.
Extremosque cict genitus; et tristis arator
Mœrentem abjungens, fraterna morte juvencum,
Atque opere in medio defixa reliquit aratra. Georg. iii.*

Without attempting to palliate the impropriety of taste manifested in the commencement of this description—an impropriety, however, arising out of the vividness of the poet's conception, and which might be supported by the authority of Homer, and countenanced by the example of some of our own sublime writers—we would point out the beauty of the succeeding incidents; the husbandman sorrowfully plodding over the furrows to separate the oxen, and leaving the plough in the midst of the field. Nothing can be more picturesque, or, at the same time, more affecting. When we come to examine more carefully the composition of the Georgics, we shall have abundant cause to admire the felicitous manner in which the poet heightens his pictures by the introduction of some natural object. He gives us a glimpse of rural scenery even through the grandeur of an historical procession. While we hang upon the sublime unity and simplicity of Raphael, we can still turn a loving eye upon the natural touches of Gainsborough.

Mr. Coleridge has expressed his surprise at Milton's silence respecting the Italian painters, or of the art in general, although, in the following verses from the seventh book of *Paradise Lost*, he appears to have copied the *fresco* in the Sistine chapel at Rome:

Now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts, then springs as broke from bonds,
And rampant shakes his brinded mane.

Adam bending over the sleeping Eve was the only other proper picture which Mr. Coleridge remembered in our great Epic. The passage (Book V. v. 8), which is well known, is one of surpassing loveliness, with all the graceful outline and bland colouring of Raphael.

* Campbell's *Essay on English Poetry*, p. 259.

The whole history of the celestial warfare is a series of historical sketches, containing groupings of infinite power, and calculated to suggest, as they have done, the noblest visions to the artist. Satan upon his throne of state, addressing his peers in their gorgeous palace, forms of itself a very grand and imposing spectacle. It would have been a strange anomaly in the history of the imagination if it had been otherwise. The descriptions of the true poet naturally and involuntarily assume the aspect of a picture—who can forget the numberless scenes of this kind in the Homeric poems, whether it be the apparition of a goddess, or the sudden alarm of the infant at the glittering armour and helmet of his father? Virgil has furnished the pencil with some of its most delightful subjects. The painter has only to copy the poet. The story of Æneas might be related in a panorama with perfect truth and effect; together with all its various and affecting incidents: whether we behold him, on that eventful night, when the Grecian sword flashed upon the slumber of Troy, bearing his aged father on his back, and leading the little Iulus by the hand, who follows his parent with unequal steps; or go with Andromache and Astyanax to visit his grandfather; or gaze for a moment upon the melancholy figure of Helen sitting alone upon the threshold of Vesta, and revealed to the eyes of Æneas by the conflagration of the surrounding buildings (book ii. 570); or start back with the warrior when, rushing again to the battle, his wife embraces his feet, and holds out the child to his father:

*Ece autem complexa pedes in limine conjux
Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum.*

Lib. ii. 674.

or be present at the banquet of Dido; or take shelter in the cavern from that tempest, which inspired Italian art with one of its greatest works, and one of the most precious ornaments of our Gallery. In all these, and numberless passages of a similar character, the feeling of the poet and the delineation of the painter are apparent and identical. "Painting by the outward is to express the inward; poetry by the inward is to express the outward; but the main and immediate business of painting is with the outward, that of poetry with the inward. That which painting represents, poetry describes." It is true, indeed, that the poet wants many of the instruments by which the intercourse with the human feelings is carried on by the artist: he has neither foreground, nor back-ground, nor light, nor shade, nor atmosphere,* combined with the harmonious unity of a painted landscape. But to supply, in some measure, this deficiency, he has the pleasures of association; a kind of intellectual memory, which evokes a train of various and picturesque circumstances to gild and illustrate the outline of poetry. To the summons of the true poet all the graves of the Recollection give up their dead. Alison, in his *Essays upon Taste*, has some ingenious and elegant remarks upon this subject. Both the painting by epithet, and the grace of association, might be illustrated with considerable success from prose works also. How beautifully, for example, has Milton described, with all the artistical skill and liveliness of an Italian Master, the legendary history of the martyrdom of Polycarp! "The fire, when it came to proof, would not do his work; but, *starting off like a full sail from the mast*, did but reflect a golden light upon his unviolated limbs, exhaling such a sweet odour as if all the incense of Arabia had been burning:" and again, in one of Milton's most admirable and eloquent contemporaries, what a vivid and sublime portrait we have of the progress of the age—"All the succession of time, all the changes in nature; all the varieties of light and

* See *Guesses del Truth*, p. 62.

darkness, the thousand thousands of accidents in the world, and every contingency to every man, and to every creature, doth preach our funeral sermon, and calls us to see how the old sexton Time throws up the earth and digs a grave, where we must lay our sins or our sorrows, and sow our bodies till they rise again in a fair or an intolerable eternity.*

Once more, to go back to the stern and energetic page of Thucydides, we shall find Virgil borrowing from him an illustration of the horrors of a city traversed by the fire and sword. *Και τότε ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ οὐκ ὀλίγη, καὶ ἰδία πᾶσα καθίστηται ἐλισθροῦ.* *Lib. vii. 29.*

crudelis ubique

Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.—*Æn. ii. 368.*

Of all the minor arts of poetic embellishment, not one has been more widely diffused, or more diligently employed, than alliteration. Traces of it have been found in almost every language; and the supposed absence of it occasioned the antiquity of Welsh poetry to be called in question, until Edward Williams, a well-known bard of that principality, informed Mr. Douc that it existed in the middle, instead of the beginning of words. Dionysius, in his very interesting treatise upon composition of words, illustrates it from Homer. A familiar instance occurs in the first book of the *Odyssey*:

Τριχθα τε καὶ τιτραχθα δισχιςι ἱς ἀνέμοιο.

And Hermogenes quotes a line from the sixth *Iliad*, where every word terminates in the same letter *ν*:

Ὅν θυμὸν κατιδὼν, πατὸν ἀνθρώπων ἀλκίαιον.—*v. 201.*

But the most singular specimen of Alliteration in excess is furnished by Eunius:

O Tile, tute, Tuti, tibi, tanta, tyranne, tulisti;

which has all the jingle, without any of the excellence, of the famous verse of the vigorous Churchill:

And apt Alliteration's artful aid.

Among the Romans, Lucretius introduced it sometimes with considerable grace; and so did Virgil. Chaucer brought it into fashion in England, and during the ages of Elizabeth and James it flourished abundantly. Spenser frequently availed himself of its aid to sweeten still more his melodious rhymes: after him it declined in popularity, although traces of it continued to linger upon our poetry. Milton occasionally indulged in it, as in the description of the defeated angels flying through the "frighted deep,"

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.

Gray, in whom the critic so predominated over the poet, and whose ear was attuned to the music of Dryden, carefully cultivated the art of Alliteration. Many of the finest passages of his odes are constructed upon this principle; and Crowe, a very competent judge, considers that its introduction produces a very happy effect in the following line:

And Sorrow's faded form and Solitude behind.

* Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying*.

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Pope has, also, imparted a very pleasing softness to some of his verses by a skilful use of it, as in the last line of this couplet :

Eternal beauties grace the shining scene,
Fields ever fresh, and groves for ever green.

By modern critics Alliteration has been too unconditionally condemned ; no art which has prevailed among the most eminent poets of antiquity can be entirely futile. It has been compared to the practice of fuguing in music, and when applied with moderation and ingenuity, serves to heighten the general expression of a picture.

But in order to see Alliteration reduced to a science, it would be necessary to examine the poetry of India. Kalidasa wrote the *Nalâdaya* expressly to display his skill in the art. It forms, according to Mr. Yates, a distinct class of Sanscrit poetry. Not the least curious of its numerous varieties is that which gives a particular shape to the stanza. Mr. Yates adduces, among others, specimens of syllables so arranged, that upon the division of the stanza into four component parts, each division reads the same, either straight-forwards or cross-ways, like the braces of a drum, from which it derives its title ; others assume the form of the wheel, or discus ; some, of the lotus ; others again, of the sword, the first stanza composing the blade, and the second the remainder of the weapon. The bow, the necklace, the rosary, &c. are added. In English poetry, although we have nothing so recondite, Quarles, in his pyramidal stanza, may be thought to have approached to these amusements of Oriental ingenuity.

With Alliteration may be combined what has been called Imitative Harmony—the accommodation of the sound to the sense. The ancient ear was remarkably sensitive to the faintest inflections of a word. Dionysius of Halicarnassus informs us that he had seen, in a crowded theatre, a celebrated harp-player hooted from the stage because he struck a false note.* He brings forward from Homer several specimens of his skilful variation and adjustment of his versification to the subject. The lines descriptive of Penelope's departure from her chamber flow with studied ease and sweetness :

'Η δὲν ἐκ θαλαμῶο περιφρον Πηνελόπεια,
'Αρτιμυδι ἰκίλη, ἥς χρυσὴ Ἀφροδίτη. Odys. τ. 453.

It is scarcely necessary to pursue this subject further ; every student of poetry must be familiar with the examples of imitative harmony in Roman and modern European verse.

* De Compositione Verborum. Sect. ii. p. 123, ed. Schæfer.

APPEALS FROM MOFUSSIL COURTS.

PERHAPS we owe an apology to many of our readers for recurring to this subject; but as the papers which have been printed by order of the House of Commons have put us in possession of the grounds upon which the Act XI. of 1836 was framed and passed, the question would be left by us in an imperfect state without some notice of those papers. We shall present a summary of the principal arguments urged in Council in favour of the measure, and of those employed to meet the objections and cavils of its opponents. We shall rarely indulge in comment: indeed, comment on our part would be altogether superfluous.

In a Minute, Mr. Macaulay, the official framer of the Act, expresses his opinions on the subject of the draft, when it was first before the Council. He observes, that by the Charter Act of 1813, British subjects settled in the Mofussil were, with some reservations, placed under the jurisdiction of the Company's civil courts; but it was provided, that in every case in which a native would be entitled to appeal to the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, a British defendant might appeal to the Supreme Court: these were in suits originally instituted before a *zillah* judge, and, under certain circumstances, in suits originally instituted before the lower judicial functionaries. Europeans could be sued in no Mofussil Court lower than that of the *zillah* judge; consequently, in every case in which he was a defendant, he had an appeal to the Supreme Court. These appeals were scarcely ever had recourse to, and the British in the Mofussil set little value by it: indeed, some had, in effect, desired to be deprived of it.

In consequence of the increased number of British residents in the Mofussil, under the late Charter Act, it was necessary to settle what jurisdiction the Company's civil courts should have over them; and the principle adopted in the new law was, that the system ought, as far as possible, to be uniform, and that no distinction between Europeans and natives should be made, except where necessary to the pure and efficient administration of justice. Such a distinction appeared to exist in respect to the *Moonsiffs'* Courts, as then constituted; till thoroughly reformed, it was thought highly inexpedient to give them jurisdiction in a class of cases in which the strong would be generally opposed to the weak. It was, therefore, determined not to permit Europeans to sue or be sued before the *Moonsiffs*; but, in other respects, to put Europeans and natives on exactly the same footing in all civil proceedings.

Mr. Macaulay states, as his chief reason for preferring the Court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* to the Supreme Court, as a tribunal of appeal from the Mofussil judges, "that it is the Court which we have provided to administer justice in the last resort to the great body of the people; if it is not fit for that purpose, it ought to be made so; if it is fit to administer justice to the body of the people, why should we exempt a mere handful of settlers from its jurisdiction?" The distinction made by the Charter Act of 1813 has the semblance of partiality and tyranny; "it seems to indi-

cate a notion that the natives of India may well put up with something less than justice, or that Englishmen in India have a title to something more than justice." To give Englishmen an appeal to the King's Courts, where others are restricted to the Company's Courts, is, in fact, to "cry down the Company's Courts," and rob them of the confidence of the natives.

The draft of the Act, when published, Mr. Macaulay observes, was not unfavourably received in the Mofussil; time was allowed for petitions against it, and only one attempt was made there to get up a remonstrance, and the Mofussil newspapers have spoken favourably of the measure. In Calcutta, he adds, the case had been different, which was a remarkable fact; for the British inhabitants of Calcutta are the only British-born subjects in India who will not be affected by the Act. The clamour, he remarks, had, indeed, proceeded from a very small portion of the society of Calcutta; and it might appear strange, at first sight, that a law which was not unwelcome to those who are to live under it, should excite such acrimonious feelings amongst people who are wholly exempted from its operation. "But the explanation," adds Mr. Macaulay, "is simple. Though nobody who resides in Calcutta will be sued in the Mofussil Courts, many people who reside in Calcutta have, or wish to have, practice in the Supreme Court. Those appeals, indeed, have hitherto yielded but a very scanty harvest of fees; but hopes are entertained, and have, indeed, been publicly expressed, that as the number of British settlers in the Mofussil increases, the number of appeals will increase also."

With reference to the Calcutta Memorial against the passing of the Act, he says, "My voice is decidedly for going boldly forward; the least flinching, the least wavering, at this crisis, would give a serious, perhaps a fatal, check to good legislation in India. It was always clear, that this battle must, sooner or later, be fought; the necessity has come earlier than I expected; but I do not think that we can ever bring matters to an issue under more favourable circumstances. The real question before us is, whether from fear of the outcry of a small and noisy section of the society of Calcutta, we will abdicate all those high functions with which Parliament has entrusted us, for the purpose of restraining the European settler and of protecting the native population." Mr. Macaulay then exposes the absurdity of using in Calcutta the political phraseology employed in London: "public opinion," in the former place, means the opinion of five hundred persons who have no feeling in common with the fifty millions amongst whom they live; the "love of liberty," means the strong objection which the five hundred feel to every measure which can prevent their acting as they choose towards the fifty millions; and the press is supported by the five hundred, and has no motive to plead the cause of the fifty millions. "We know," he says, "that India cannot have a free government; but she may have the next best thing—a firm and impartial despotism. The worst state in which she can possibly be placed is that in which the Memorialists would place her: they call on us to recognize them as a privileged order of flicmen in the midst of slaves."

In this Minute, Mr. Macaulay has concentrated all the arguments in favour of the justice and expediency of the measure, whilst he exposes the hollow motives and fallacious reasons of its prime assailants.

The Minute of Mr. Shakespear, dated 15th March 1836, answers *seriatim*, paragraph by paragraph, all the allegations contained in the Memorial, showing the gross misapprehensions on which its whole reasoning rests, and the fallacies by which it is attempted to be supported; and he "sees no reason why the passing of the proposed Act should be stayed by any thing urged in the Memorial."

Mr. Macaulay, in a subsequent Minute, dated 9th May 1836 (his former Minute being undated), reinforces his former arguments, observing that the Governments of Madras, and of Bombay, and of the Western Provinces, approved of the measure; that the English settlers in the interior, whose interests are most directly affected by it, appear to approve of it, and had resisted the attempts made to rouse their passions by the most shameful misrepresentations. "The fact is," he says, "that the hostility to the proposed law is confined to those who live, or wish to live, by the abuses of the most expensive Court that exists on the face of the earth. The proposed Act, indeed, will directly affect their gains but little. There are not two appeals from the Mofussil Courts to the Supreme Courts in five years. But the persons to whom I refer see in this measure the beginning of a great and searching reform. They see that we are determined not to suffer the high powers bestowed on us by Parliament to lie idle: they have, therefore, attempted to stop us at the outset, and by interesting all classes of their countrymen in their quarrel, to prevent us from proceeding to the correction of those evils which, I firmly believe, have ruined more native families than a Pindarree invasion."

It having been determined at a public meeting, at the Town Hall of Calcutta, to memorialize the Home authorities and Parliament to disallow the Act, Mr. Shakespear, on the 3d October [August?] 1836, again recorded his reasons for joining in passing the measure, in an admirable Note, wherein he considers the Act with reference to its legality, its justice, and its expediency.

Of the legality of the Act, in respect to the power of the Legislative Council to repeal any part of a previous Act of Parliament, and to subject British-born subjects to any law other than English law—there is now no dispute. As to the second point, the justice of depriving British subjects of the option of appeal to the Supreme Court, and of making suits in which British subjects are parties referrible for trial to Sudder Ameens, he observes, that the option of appeal was extremely circumscribed, not extending to the European plaintiff, nor in cases in which an appeal would not lie to the Sudder Court. There had been only two appeals since the right was given; but though this paucity of appeals had been used as an argument against the repeal of the exclusive privilege, on the ground that the anomaly did not interfere with the working of the Company's Courts, its equity must be determined on other grounds. If the

appeal is so great an advantage as it is asserted to be, it is contrary to the first principles of justice that it should be confined to one party, especially if it may be used by the European as an engine to compel the native suitor to forego his demand—a law so open to abuse, that it could not be too soon repealed.

The making suits in which British subjects are parties referrible for trial to Courts in which native judges preside, had been made the ground of attempts to persuade British subjects that it would render them liable to have their rights determined according to native laws. It was nothing new that Sudder Ameens should have the trial of such suits; for this was expressly authorized by the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 107. Accordingly, in 1827, Sudder Ameens were invested with this power, and retained it till 1831. The revival of the law, therefore, was not a consequence of the repeal of the 107th section, although both measures arose out of a discussion of the same subject, namely, the disposal of suits in which British subjects were parties. These suits will be open to appeal to Courts in which European judges preside, so that the British subject will be under no apprehension that his case will be finally disposed of by persons who cannot appreciate his feelings, his habits, or even his law. The suits will be usually for matters of contract or dealing, or of real property. The rules of proceeding and trial are distinctly laid down in the Regulations, and were originally based on the principles and practice of our Courts at home. Where the laws of the parties differ, the judges will have to decide, on the vouchers and evidence, whether the claim be just or not. But they are said to be corrupt. This accusation is bandied from one newspaper to another; the native judges have no one to defend them, and what, under other circumstances, would be admitted at least as negative evidence in their favour, *viz.* the paucity of judicial charges against them, and the still greater rarity of convictions, is passed over unheeded: “they live without ostentation, and die without accumulating wealth.” This clamour about the corruption of our native officers cannot be allowed to decide the point. We must work with the best tools at command. The British subject, if aggrieved, may carry his appeal to the European judge, and if dissatisfied, in most cases to the Sudder Court. If he could carry it to the Supreme Court, its effect, in nine cases out of ten, would be to induce the native suitor to relinquish his suit in despair: the proceedings would be new, and the enormous expenses of the Court would deter him from going on, and he might have to travel a distance of five hundred or six hundred miles to Calcutta.

As to the affected apprehensions that the suits of British subjects, in matters regarding succession, inheritance, and marriage, may be tried by Sudder Ameens, Mr. Shakespear remarks, that the zillah judge, whose duty it is to refer suits to the native judges, has not only the power to reserve suits for his own hearing, but to recall them from the Courts below; and if he allowed such anomaly, a representation to the superior Court would correct it. In such suits, a native and a British subject could rarely

be antagonist parties; and supposing such to occur, the issue would be decided by the European judge, from whom there would be an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, where, as well as in the Zillah Court, the European would be as likely to obtain substantial justice as in any tribunal in the world. Where the parties are both British, there is nothing to prevent their own laws from having full play, and they may carry such suits in the first instance into the Supreme Court, to the same extent as before. Where British subjects and natives are opposed to each other, the rule of the Regulation VII. of 1832, which is a wise and just provision, prevents the law of either party prevailing. Were the British law to prevail, the native plaintiff would have little chance of maintaining his rights: there would be no end to the disorganization and confusion which the English law of landlord and tenant would produce if admitted to overrule all the practice of distraint and replevy which has been established for the last forty years.

The foregoing considerations show the expediency of the new Act. Mr. Shakespear observes, that "this claim to a monopoly of English law, for the purpose of thwarting the claim of the native suitor, forms the strongest ground for placing the people of all colours on the same footing, and for getting rid of the privileges of caste, which, though scouted when applied to others, are clung to with so much tenacity by the favoured class, a party of our own countrymen. The delay and inconvenience arising from the prohibition to refer for trial by the Sudder Amcens suits in which British subjects were parties, was one of the principal causes of complaint in the petition of the up-country traders, which led to the enactment of the Regulation of 1827.

The Note then makes some remarks on the Memorial itself, and its numerous *mistakes*. It shows the mistake in the assertion that successive charters have confirmed to British subjects the indisputable right of being governed by the laws of England throughout the Indian territories, since the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, s. 107, made them amenable to all the country Courts; that it is a mistake to say that the Mofussil judges can have no assistance in expounding English law, as in any case of difficulty they can always obtain that assistance from the English law officers of Government; that it is a gross mistake to say that the Persian language is imperfectly understood by a majority of the judges, law officers, and pleaders; that it is not the fact, that the pleaders are mostly ignorant—the sweeping charge of corruption he had before noticed; and that it is a mistake to say that the revenue regulations are so mixed up with the judicial, that it is difficult to meet them.

"After all the vituperation which has been lavished upon the Mofussil Courts," concludes Mr. Shakespear, "I was not a little surprised at the concluding prayer of the petition, suggesting, as an amendment of the former Act of Parliament, that the option of appeal should be allowed to the party cast in suit, for an amount exceeding Rs. 4,000, which is tantamount to leaving things exactly as they are. When does a British subject sue or be sued for a sum exceeding Rs. 4,000? Not once in a thousand times. Dealings between natives and British subjects relate to small

claims, connected with the cultivation of indigo, or other products of the soil. The amendment itself is, in this respect, a complete justification of the course which the Government has pursued in passing this Act."

The Minute of the Governor-general (Lord Auckland), 13th August, passes a just eulogium on the industry and clearness with which Mr. Shakespear has stated the grounds upon which it was just and expedient to pass the Act, and his lordship expresses his general concurrence in the arguments so forcibly urged by him in support of this measure. "I found," says Lord Auckland, "on my arrival, that this Act had already been some weeks before the public; my predecessor had cordially approved of it; the Council was unanimous in its favour; the Governors and Councils of Madras and Bombay wished for its extension to their presidencies; and even if a doubt had existed in my mind, I should have ranged myself on the side of authorities which I respected, against a clamour violently raised, and, in my opinion, most unreasonably and uncandidly supported. But I am persuaded, that the Act is founded upon sound principles of justice and of policy. In the spirit of all the recent legislation and orders for the government of India, it abolishes what could not have been considered otherwise than an unjust and invidious distinction."

His lordship then shows that these two changes, of permitting the suits of Englishmen to be tried in the subordinate judicial Courts, and of taking away their exclusive privilege of appeal to the Supreme Court, were the necessary consequence of the state of things introduced by the new Charter Act. Except upon the supposition of a case which has never yet happened, and is not likely soon to happen, of a question of difficult English law, litigated between Englishmen, for the determination of which, whilst the Supreme Court was (as always) open, a native Court had been voluntarily selected—"except upon this point," observes his lordship, "I must for myself say, that I have not heard an argument against the law supported with even an appearance of validity."

Mr. Ross and Lieut.-Colonel Morison, the other members of Council, express their assent to the passing of the Act.

In a further Minute, Mr. Macaulay takes a comprehensive view of the material allegations of the petition, all of which he declares, and proves to be, "either unfounded or frivolous," founded on gross mistakes and misapprehension. He observes, that every argument which is urged in the petition in favour of the Supreme Court and against the Company's Courts is as exactly applicable to cases in which Englishmen are plaintiffs as to those in which they are defendants, and no honest Englishmen need be afraid of being brought as a defendant before tribunals which have sufficiently protected his interests when a prosecutor. Mr. Macaulay re-states, with great force, the arguments he had previously stated, and which had been urged by Mr. Shakespear, in support of the measure, and points out the injustice of raising an outcry against the Company's judges, because they are supposed to be dependent on the Company, and because the Company, whilst a commercial body, had felt a jealousy of interlopers, "which was natural and not inexcusable;" whereas that state of things had passed

away; and the jealousy now felt was that of a ruler, lest their subjects should be pillaged and oppressed. Under the circumstances of our possession and rule of India, Mr. Macaulay observes:

There is reason to fear that a tyranny of the worst sort, the tyranny of race over race, may be the effect of the free admission of British settlers into our provinces. This apprehension the British Parliament evidently entertained when it passed the Charter Act; and if any person is inclined to think it an unfounded apprehension, I would refer him to the writings and speeches to which this very Act has given occasion. In those speeches and writings it will not be difficult for him to detect, under the disguise of expressions which in England are generally employed by demagogues, the spirit of an oligarchy, as proud and exclusive as Venice itself. Against that spirit it is the first duty of the Government to make a firm stand. We have now, in defiance of misrepresentation, abuse, and calumny, passed a law, which is considered by ourselves, by the late Governor-general, by the Governor in Council of Madras, by the Governor in Council of Bombay, by all, or almost all, the civil servants of the Company, as a law beneficial to the great body of the people. The English settlers in the Mofussil, the English at the towns of Madras and Bombay, are, to all appearance, contented with it; the English population of Calcutta alone, led on by a class of men who live by the worst abuses of the worst Court in the world, have raised an outcry against us. If that outcry be successful, the prospects of this country will be dark indeed; but I know the Honourable Court and the British Legislature too well to think that it can be successful; and I confidently expect that we shall receive on this occasion such support as may encourage us, and those who shall succeed us, when legislating for the general good of India, to disregard the clamour of Calcutta.

Extracts from the Legislative Consultations are given in the papers, showing that Mr. Cameron, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Anderson, the other law commissioners, all concurred in the propriety of making Europeans subject to the Sudder Ameens in civil cases.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In your last Number (p. 6), I observe a letter from Sir Charles Grey, in which that honourable and learned gentleman disclaims (I cannot say *denies*) the employment of what you have termed a "recrimination" upon the judicial service of India, in the debate in the House of Commons on the 22d March last. I can only say, that I was present during that debate, and I felt at the time that the observations of Sir Charles, from the tone and manner in which they were uttered, as well as from the terms, implied an opinion derogatory to the character of the judicial service. Perhaps, some allowance should be made for the warmth which was excited in the learned judge by the severe things said of the Supreme Courts of India by the President of the Board of Control, which were borne out by the express declaration of the late Sir Ralph Palmer, Chief Justice of Madras, stated by Mr. Elliot, that a native family had been ruined by the Supreme Court, by the system of wasteful expense which prevailed there; "and that the reason why the same complaint no longer attached to that Court was, that the natives had no longer the means of prosecuting suits."

The daily papers, in their report of the debate, it is true, do not give the passage in Sir Charles's speech referred to; but, in the *Mirror of Parliament*, I find the following expressions attributed to that gentleman:—

But there is another circumstance to be noted, which (though I do not wish to put it in argument to its utmost extent) may, perhaps, account for the paucity of these appeals, and show, at the same time, that this was a considerable advantage of which British subjects in India were thus deprived; and this circumstance is, that the Company's Courts, and (I may say) the Company's Government, have never been remarkably fond of the appeal to the Supreme Courts. And this feeling they have manifested not only as to cases in which the appeal applied to themselves, but as to cases, also, in which they were not engaged. The impression on my mind when I left India, and the impression which still remains on it, was and is, that the Supreme Government in India, from the complicated and artificial frame upon which its action is necessarily regulated, and the somewhat lax system on which the law is occasionally administered in its vast and wide-spread dominions, was not very willing to encourage appeals that must have brought questions of that administration of the law in the interior and the remoter provinces before it. And here I must observe, that there is no man in all the wide extent of her Majesty's dominions who is more deep-sensible of the benefits which the East-India Company's Government have conferred on India, or who is more ready, and always has been, gratefully to acknowledge these benefits, than I am. But (very naturally, I think) the whole body of the civil servants of India—administering, as I have said, that system which, imperfect as it is, is yet necessary to enable them to carry on the business of their Government, and the management of their affairs—have felt some dislike, perhaps some disgust and some reluctance, to have that administration subjected to the scrutiny of lawyers, such as those of the Supreme Court, accustomed to a more rigid course of proceeding, habituated to a stricter practice, and dealing with, if I may so speak, a purer and more perfect system of jurisprudence. I take it that these are the true reasons why no more appeals have been prosecuted from the country Courts to the Supreme Court Calcutta.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 9.

A COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVANT.

THISTLE DOWN.

I've come from the clime where the snow lies white,
 On the mountain-tops of the moon;
 I've wandered far in my airy flight,
 In the van of the soft monsoon.
 The wild wood broad, and the jungle land,
 On my track I have threaded through;
 Been lost in the desert's drifting sand,
 And sprinkled with Moslem dew.
 I've clung to the gore of the tiger's claw,
 And the cobra's fang of death;
 I've wing'd through the vault of the panther's jaw,
 And danced in the lion's breath.
 I've skimmed the top of the whelming wave,
 When the drowning crew shriek'd loud;
 And when they had sunk to their watery grave,
 I've clung to the topmast shroud.
 I've mounted in mists to the clouds on high,
 By the dark giddy whirlwind driven;
 And, wrapt in the hem of a restless sky,
 Have gaz'd at the wonders of heaven.
 The infant typhoon I have musing eyed,
 And the bow by the sunshine dress'd;
 The bolt of flame on the anvil plied,
 And launch'd to the distant west.
 The demon of war I've met fearlessly,
 And Want, in his ghastly form;
 And oft have I travelled in company
 With spirits of plague and storm.

Calcutta.

OMANOONDA

SCENES IN CUTCH.

WHEN steam-communication shall be fully established between England and India, there can be little doubt that many tourists, to whom the whole of Europe cannot present the slightest novelty, will direct their steps to places in the East long neglected by the scientific and picturesque traveller. There are, however, so many objects of beauty and interest already sufficiently known, to attract the steps of pilgrims to their shrines, in parts of India very easily accessible, that in all probability a long time will elapse before the more remote scenes of this remarkable country will be visited and explored. So far from the complaint being true, that there is no *terra incognita* existing upon the globe—no place on earth which has not been penetrated by literary knights-errant, with note-books in their hands, we may justly complain of the scantiness of the information regarding scenes of the highest interest. Much is still to be done in the Bengal provinces; many curious races of people remaining to be described; but still less is known concerning extensive districts in that of Bombay. In the neighbourhood of Cutch, especially, tracts of the wildest desolation lead into districts distinguished for their beauty; temples, and tombs, and remains of palaces, lonely, yet still bright, rising amid lakes of pearl, spreading themselves between woods and hills for ever verdant, and forming paradises of such beauty, that man's neglect seems unaccountable: now traversing howling wildernesses tenanted by savage beasts, the free range of the indomitable wild ass, and again emerging into cultivated places, and meeting chivalric groups of men and horses, armed at all points in glittering mail.

Amid numerous curious and imperfectly known places, the Runn, as it is called, or salt morass, which skirts the western frontier of Gujerat, communicating with the Gulf of Cutch, and forming the northern boundary of that province, is well worthy of a visit. During different seasons of the year, the external aspect of this extraordinary tract varies very considerably. At the period of the rainy season, it forms one vast expanse of water, and being flooded by the sea, becomes impassable. According to the latest surveys, the length of the Runn is estimated at two hundred miles; its breadth varies in different parts, being at the widest about thirty-five miles, but extending in different directions, and forming various belts: the whole is said to cover a space exceeding seven thousand square miles. During the process of evaporation, after the subsiding of the rains, the Runn, in some places, is covered with extensive sheets of water, only a few inches deep, while in others it continues to be an impassable swamp; dry and sterile banks of sand spread themselves along plains covered with an incrustation of salt, while here and there islands produce scanty pasturage for animals delighting in vegetation impregnated with saline particles. Again, immense wastes occur, entirely destitute of herbage of every kind, intersected with quicksands and pools of water; and here may be seen the stranded bodies of fish, left by the retiring of the waters, and forming the prey of multitudes of birds, the only living tenants of the scene. In some places, the salt-beds look as if they had been formed by a recent fall of snow; in others, it lies in large lumps upon the ground, the only trace of vegetation being found in dwarfish shrubs struggling into a stunted existence, and nourished by the rain-water falling in their vicinity. When thoroughly dried up, the Runn is described to be perfectly unlike every other known tract of earth. "It has been," observes Capt. Burnes, "denominated a marsh by geographers, which has given rise to many erroneous impressions regarding it.

It has none of the characteristics of one: it is not covered or saturated with water but at certain periods; it has neither weeds nor grass in its bed, which, instead of being slimy, is hard, dry, and sandy, of such consistence as never to become clayey, unless from long continuance of water on an individual spot; nor is it otherwise fenny or swampy."

An officer employed in surveying this wild and desolate tract, states that its limits are so strongly defined, as to resemble those between a gravel walk and the green and verdant lawn which it skirts. You step at once from a soil teeming with vegetation, upon the bare and sterile earth. At some seasons of the year, that singular phenomenon, the *mirage*, produces illusions which might easily induce the belief that the traveller had entered enchanted ground; phantom shapes, bearing the semblance of troops, palaces, fortresses, and ships, appear and disappear before the astonished eye. Sometimes a tower-crowned citadel rises to the view, surrounded by groves of trees, and approached in several directions by groups of armed men. Amazed at a sight so unexpected, the traveller, advancing, finds the whole to be indeed "the baseless fabric of a vision," which, on vanishing, "leaves not a wreck behind." The officer employed upon the earliest survey of this very interesting tract, entering upon it without any previous acquaintance with the optical illusions which render it a sort of fairy land, was for a time completely bewildered by the strange enchantments with which he was surrounded. At that period, the adjacent countries were in a very unsettled state, and as he marched on a little in advance of his party, through a desert which he believed to be untenanted, he was surprised to see, through a thin silvery mist, the figures of three persons apparently advancing from an opposite direction. He paused, awaiting the coming up of a brother officer, who was not a little astonished by the appearance of three strangers, and agreed that it was altogether a suspicious circumstance. Presently, their numbers increased; armed battalions were seen in the distance—sometimes in compact bodies, at others filing off in different directions; their keeping aloof, yet still hovering around, strengthening the belief that they meditated some hostile movement. The surveying party now deemed it expedient to put themselves upon their guard, and to keep close together in case of an attack. Presently, the towers and bastions of a fortress rose upon their view; in some measure accounting for the presence of the armed men, who might be supposed to form its garrison: still it was perplexing, as they had not been taught to expect any thing of the kind until they had reached the opposite province of Cutch. One of the gentlemen exclaimed to the other, "Surely, there were two towers; now I see but one." "Certainly, there were two," replied the friend, "I took the bearing of both." When, lo! the whole was gone; concealed, they imagined, by the thickening mist. Presently, another fortress reared its bastions and ramparts full in view, and on advancing, it also disappeared; while, in lieu of forest trees, they came upon nothing but dwindled shrubs. Afterwards, the whole phantasmagoria was explained, as far as science has hitherto developed the causes of these remarkable deceptions. When first the Runn becomes passable, the party crossing throw up small clods of earth, for the purpose of indicating the path to others; and it was these insignificant mounds, magnified, reflected, and refracted, in the peculiar state of the atmosphere which characterizes this part of the world, which assumed the appearance of men, while the tamarisk bushes started up into forest trees. The first castle was nothing more than the exaggerated reflection of a mound a little larger than the rest; the second was, if possible, of more singular origin, being the reflection of a fortress existing, far beyond the reach of the eye, in Cutch,

but brought by a series of mirrors, constructed of vapour, to this desolate tract, where it appeared to rise, its towers being reflected upon a sheet of water below; the dry sands of this region taking the appearance of extensive lakes.

The wild ass, which delights in the salt vegetation found upon the banks of the Runn, is sometimes seen in herds of sixty or seventy; it is rather larger than the common species, but under the magic influence of an atmosphere of so deceptive a nature, it occasionally expands into gigantic proportions, a herd of wild asses appearing as large as elephants. These rangers of the desert are very handsome creatures, having particularly beautiful eyes, and well-shaped ears finely set upon the head; they are distinguished by a dark stripe running down the back; and are of a dun colour, gradually fading into white beneath the body. The flesh is reckoned good eating, and though such food is abhorred by the Rajpoot inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who will eat the wild hog, it is freely partaken of by the lower classes of Mohamedans of Cutch, with whom the hog in any shape is an abomination. The wild ass is so fleet of foot, as to defy pursuit. When captured, it is taken in pitfalls constructed for the purpose, and if full, or even half-grown, can never be domesticated. The very young ones are not only easily tameable, but show an extraordinary degree of attachment to those who are kind to them. An anecdote is told of one that followed its mistress constantly into the garden to be fed with plantains, putting its head in her hand, and never ceasing to remind her of its predilection for the dainty, until she complied with its wishes. Another, accustomed to follow its master and mistress in their ride, on their entering a ferry boat, took immediately to the water and swam after them. Retaining, however, the free spirit imbibed in the desert, these animals cannot be induced to render themselves useful, either as beasts of burthen or of draught; they scorn the saddle, and it was with great difficulty that one could be prevailed upon to bear a light burthen of heel-ropes placed upon its back. Whether if breeding in a domesticated state, the descendants would be found more manageable, remains to be proved; at least, no account has yet been given of the results of any experiment of the kind.

The moisture of the soil on one part of the Runn is so productive of insect life, that the musquitoes almost form an atmosphere. Dr. Burnes assures us that it is with difficulty that a horse can be forced through them, although they do not sting, there being no possibility of breathing without swallowing numbers. The natives of a tract of country called Bunnee, elevated a little from the Runn, and sufficiently productive for pasturage, but incapable of bearing grain, are obliged to quit their habitations, and take refuge in Cutch, during the monsoon, in consequence of the plague of flies occasioned by the great humidity which prevails. Dr. Burnes observed that these insects were most numerous where the soil was muddy and encrusted with salt.

The province of Cutch is famous for a breed of horses, very singular in their appearance, having a sort of dip in the back, which looks as if a part of the body had been cut away. Kalhawa, in its neighbourhood, and the more distant provinces of Candahar, furnish splendid chargers, much in request with the richer classes of natives, who delight in exhibiting themselves upon showy steeds. Previously to the campaign in 1816, the countries bordering upon the Runn were in great disorder and confusion, owing to the cabals and rebellions of the petty chieftains, and the misrule of the princes of Cutch. Accustomed from time immemorial to a lawless life, the feudal lords of the soil, whenever they found themselves strong enough to take the field, disturbed the peace of the

community; and at length the Rao, the title given to the sovereign of the country, becoming embroiled with the British Government, an expedition was sent out against him, and the account given of this campaign in a MS. journal, kept by an officer attached to the army, contains many interesting particulars concerning Bhooj, the modern capital of Cutch, and other remarkable places.

The British troops, having made themselves masters of the field, took up a position to the north-west of Bhooj, a treaty having been concluded between the contending powers, in which it was stipulated, on the part of the conquerors, that they should kill no beef. Hostilities, therefore, ceased in that quarter, although other chieftains still remained unsubdued. Upon the occasion of the visit of the Rao to the British camp, a very interesting scene took place. The whole force was paraded, with the right towards Bhooj, and the left on the centre of the European lines, awaiting the approach of the native potentate, who came attended by a strong body of Arab and Indian infantry, and a thousand horse, the latter force being composed of Jharejah chieftains, and their respective vassals, together with the Mohamedan chieftains who were formerly allies of the great Futteh Mohamed, a minister who gained a very distinguished reputation in the scene of his stormy career. The concourse of people, and the rather disorderly line of march, retarded the progress of the great man, who employed three hours in moving four or five miles. The steadiness and discipline of the British troops were advantageously displayed in contrast to the tumultuous approach of the Rao's irregular troops. Standing immovable as the rocks around them, with their arms glittering in the sun, and the whole compact body seeming to be animated by one soul, their appearance was extremely imposing to men accustomed to inextricable confusion in their ranks. The people were duly impressed with a spectacle of so novel a nature, and the chieftains, chafing under the mortification of defeat, were soothed and consoled in beholding the invincible nature of the power to which they had succumbed.

The British agent, attended by the staff, had, according to the custom of the East, gone out in the direction of the town to meet the visitants, and the retinues uniting, proceeded to the appointed place. The Rao himself was mounted upon an elephant, and amid the barbaric pomp with which he was surrounded, one object was particularly conspicuous. A warrior, armed with sword and shield, towering high above the rest, advanced with majestic strides in front of the royal elephant. On a nearer approach, this apparent giant was discovered to be a man of the ordinary size, mounted upon enormous stilts, which raised him at least eight feet from the ground. The ease with which he moved in perfect independence of support from others, or from his own hands, with which he brandished his sword and shield, was quite marvellous, and gave reason to believe that his stilts must have been strapped up as high as the knees, and it seemed almost unaccountable that he could have endured these ligatures, and the exertion of walking, during several hours, and over several miles. Numerous other striking figures appeared amid the cavalcade, clad in steel from the head to the feet, armed at all points, and mounted upon splendid horses, trapped and caparisoned, and provided with defensive armour. The *tukti-ruwan* was brought out to increase the splendour of the procession. Mohamedan potentates, in order to show some especial mark of favour to those who may have served them, present the party with some vehicle exclusively in their gift. The *tukti-ruwan*, a canopied litter, carried upon the shoulders of a vast multitude of bearers, forms a sort of moveable throne, which at Delhi can only be used in conveying the emperor himself. The one exhibited

by the Rao, as an insignia of state, was conferred by the Great Moghul upon a former prince, in return for the attention to the pilgrims who passed through Cutch from all parts of India, and embarked at Mandavie for the Holy Land. Instead of being borne in the usual way upon men's shoulders, the *tukti-ruwan* was placed on four wheels, thus forming a triumphal car, it not being the custom in Cutch to employ men in conveying others from place to place in palanquins.

The city of Bhooj is situated on the western side from the hill-fort of Bhorjeah, and at least a mile distant from it. The site is a low plain, surrounded at intervals by rocky eminences, which are all dedicated to some religious building, either Mohamedan or Hindu. The hill-fort appears to have been intended more as a place of security for cattle and in time of danger, than as a defence to the town, from which it is too far separated to afford much protection. It consists of a chain of works connected by towers of considerable magnitude, extending over the steepest portions of an irregular hill, and encompassing a large tract. There appeared to be little vegetation, and a scarcity of water; but the Bhooj people, perhaps from a conviction of its utter inutilty as a place of defence, were unwilling to allow strangers to make themselves acquainted with its deficiencies. There are a considerable number of heavy guns upon the towers, but as a fortification, it is absolutely worthless. Subsequently, Bhorjeah was taken easily by escalade, by the forces under Sir William Keir Grant.

Rao Lackha is still spoken of throughout Cutch as the most splendid of its princes; not only as a bold warrior, but as the encourager of the arts, of which he was a great patron. The manufacture of armour, both offensive and defensive, for which Bhooj has long been celebrated, was brought to perfection during his reign; and he also was a liberal supporter of those who studied poetry, painting, and music. He built Lackput Bunder, which bears his name, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars produced by the aggressions and invasions of Sind. The mausoleum erected to his memory contains also the sepulchral monument of his sixteen wives, eight on either side, together with the statues of three other princes, Raos of Cutch; the whole forming one of the most elaborate pieces of sculpture which the country can boast. Although not destitute of merit, and remarkable for the taste displayed in many of the details, the building, as a whole, presents a heavy, uncouth mass of pillars, arches, and domes. One peculiarity struck the eye of every British officer who inspected this singular tomb. At the principal entrance, where the effigies of mere bearers usually occur, two statues of Europeans present themselves, standing very demurely, the one evidently intended for a Dutchman, the other a Spaniard, in the respective costume of each country, such as prevailed nearly two centuries ago. On the capital of one of the interior columns, two other figures, apparently Englishmen of the same date, are exhibited at a carousal, probably the method taken to identify them with the habits of a country which has obtained such general notoriety over the East. Different parts of the interior of the dome are adorned with statues of marble, representing former Raos, distinguished by their favourite dresses and arms, which are painted in their proper colours. There is also a statue of one of the queens, with a child. The whole, indeed, of the interior is most profusely ornamented with sculpture; many of the men and animals represented in these florid embellishments being executed in a very superior style. Rao Lackha, it appears, despatched an ingenious artificer to England, with a commission for the purchase of numerous articles of British manufacture, intended for the adornment of his palace.

The person thus delegated remained in England during several years with a watch and clock-maker; and is said to have accumulated some considerable property, of which, being deprived by law disputes, he returned to Cutch, bringing with him practical knowledge, which he turned to good account in the improvement of many arts. It is to this artist that the people of Bhooj attribute the introduction of the European figures at Lackha's tomb, which was built under his superintendence. There are some portions of the palace which also bear a striking similitude to the character of European architecture, being partly gothic and partly Anglo-Grecian (if such a term may be admitted); at the same time partaking of both the Moorish and Indian styles. Dr. Burnes, who visited Bhooj at a later period than the officer whose MS. journal has been so largely quoted, bears testimony to the superiority of the artisans of that place.

The tomb of Futteh Mohamed is erected in a garden on the western side of the tank. Dying in troublesome times, and leaving the administration of the affairs of government to weaker hands, the splendour of his reputation must be gathered from the memorials of his greatness preserved in the minds of the people, rather than from the honours lavished upon his tomb, which is only remarkable as containing the remains of a man who showed very considerable talents as a warrior and a statesman at a period of general degeneracy. Had he lived, the progress of the British arms in Cutch would have been, in all probability, greatly retarded. The approach to Bhooj offers many fine positions for defence in commanding eminences and rocky rivers, where infantry, judiciously planted, might have caused much annoyance to an advancing force. There are plains in which ten thousand horse might be brought to act: but the days of chivalry are vanished in this country; and though rendering the interference of the British Government an act of necessity, from the discontent and anarchy which prevailed throughout the province, the power that provoked, while dreading it, took no effectual means to prevent the catastrophe which ensued. As it has been the fashion lately to impute every accession of territory obtained by the Company in India to an inordinate thirst for conquest, those who really desire that the truth should be made manifest, may be excused if they occupy a paragraph of a paper, devoted to other objects, to the vindication of the accused party.

In 1816, notwithstanding that the splendour of the Rao's court had been obscured by the usurpation of Futteh Mohamed, it still retained a portion of the magnificence which had formerly distinguished it, together with a certain chivalric and warlike character, which rendered it very imposing to a stranger. Many of the Jharejah chieftains were cased in armour, while the household troops, drawn out in the castle-yard, and keeping guard under the gothic arches, brought the descriptions of feudal times—the military array of some bluff borderer, so graphically pictured in the pages of Scott—to the mind of the European spectator, who little expected ever to witness so striking a specimen of the manners of by-gone days. The Rao held his *darbar*, or levee, on a terrace situated in an elevated part of the palace. The hall of audience, if such it might be termed, was enclosed with *kanauts*, or walls of canvas, and roofed with awnings lined with English chintz, while the whole of the pavement was spread with carpets. The *guddee*, or throne, was considerably raised, and covered with *kincoob*, or gold brocade, richly flowered in silks of various colours, the carpet being of the same description; and though both were evidently of ancient date, they retained a considerable portion of their pristine magnificence. The canopy, supported upon light pillars of silver, gilt, was of the same material. Some appearance of state was kept up by the prince, who

spoke through an interpreter by way of form. A few presents were given to the officers, chiefly consisting of shawls; a handsome shield and sabre being added to the *nuzzur* of the commandant of the party. Subsequently to the period of this interview, the affairs of Cutch have sustained considerable change. In 1819, the country was visited by an earthquake, which, amongst many other works of destruction, threw down the walls of a great number of fortified places, or otherwise injured them so much as to render them no longer defensible. The British Government, in consequence of the tendency of many warlike chiefs to engage in petty hostilities with each other, had contemplated the dismantling of the towns and castles, which enabled them to disturb the peace of the country, and were therefore spared an invidious measure by this otherwise unfortunate event.

The Jharejah chieftains, who are about 250 in number, constitute the aristocracy of Cutch; they are Rajpoots, belonging to a tribe among whom infanticide prevails to a dreadful extent. None formerly professed to bring up daughters, the pride of some of the chieftains rendering them averse to receive the son of any other noble into their family; while many, reconciled by custom to the practice, which is considered honourable, are glad to avoid a troublesome encumbrance. There are other reasons for a desire to keep down the population; and a Jharejah chieftain is supposed not to burthen himself with a greater number of sons than he can conveniently provide for. The law of inheritance enacts that the land shall be divided into portions, which shall give every descendant of the original proprietor a share; and hence the necessity of limiting the number of claimants. The British Government has hitherto vainly exerted its influence to obtain the abolition of this barbarous practice; no treaties, laws, or enactments can prevail to any considerable extent, while the prejudices of the people are so strongly in favour of the custom. The Jharejahs, considering themselves as one family, descended from a common chief, will not intermarry with the females of their own tribe; while they will take the daughters of other Rajpoots to wife, the sons are not deemed worthy to enter their families; and all these circumstances combine to perpetuate murders, which are now essential for the preservation of property. In consequence of the treaties entered into by the Jharejah chiefs with the British Government, by which the latter engaged to protect their possessions, on condition that they should abstain from the murder of their female children, they are obliged to commit the crime secretly; but that it is committed, there can be no doubt. The very small number of female children found in Jharejah families, compared to that of the males, is sufficient to prove the fact of their being destroyed immediately after their birth; a thing easily accomplished, by mixing opium with their food. With the speed of intelligence, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and more enlarged views, we may hope that these barbarous practices will disappear; but, under existing circumstances, the attempt to convince people wedded to a system honourable from its antiquity, and which has every thing to recommend it in their eyes, must be perfectly hopeless.

The people of Cutch have been stigmatized as a race exceeding in profligacy those of any other Asiatic country. The Mahomedans, who may be deemed little better than idolaters, are strangely mixed up with the Hindu population; some of the Jharejah Rajpoots placing confidence in the *Koran*, paying homage at the shrines of Mahomedan saints, and following several of the precepts of that religion; while those who actually profess the doctrines of the Prophet, assert the Rajpoot privilege, and openly put their daughters to death, when not in fear of the displeasure of the British Government. In short, the vices

indulged in by all classes of people, have become proverbial. It is said, that if a saint were to drink the water of Cutch, he would instantly become corrupted; but Dr. Burnes is of opinion that the natives of Cutch are not more immoral than those of Hindustan in general: "If they are found so," he observes, "it should be remembered that their necessities have been greater and that they are but now recovering from an unjust, cruel, and consequently demoralizing government, which continued so late as 1819."

Half the population of Cutch are supposed to be Mahomedans, of various denominations and different degrees of orthodoxy, though, for the most part they must be considered very degenerate followers of the Prophet. There is tradition, that the whole of the Jharejah families were at one time Mahomedans, who afterwards returned to the Rajpoot faith, which will account for their retaining many customs not observed by other Hindus. Although the Mahomedans of India are divided into four grand tribes, or classes—the Syeds, the Sheiks, the Moguls, and the Patans—there are lower castes among them; one in particular, said to be derived from people who endeavoured to steal the body of the Prophet from the tomb at Medina, in order to carry it to a distant country, in which they hoped to collect for themselves the money offered by pilgrims who should flock to the shrine. The story goes on to say, that when they had nearly accomplished their purpose, by digging a subterranean passage under the walls of the mausoleum, the Prophet, having no desire to change his quarters, warned the attendants of the tomb, in a dream, of the intended sacrilege, and directed them to banish the impious men engaged in from the city. They were accordingly apprehended, beaten, and driven out, experiencing the same fate wherever they attempted to make a settlement. Tippoo Sultan is said to have given a different origin to this class, which I affirmed to be the descendant of an infamous woman, whose children were claimed by many fathers, and stigmatized it as one to be particularly abhorred. Cutch is distinguished—or, perhaps, it would be more proper to say, notorious—for a peculiar class of Mahomedans called Mecannahs, who declare themselves to be derived from the ancient Jharejah chieftains; boasting that, while the others returned to the Hindu belief, they preserved the creed of the Prophet inviolate. In point of fact, however, they are esteemed nothing better than a body of outcasts, who forced themselves into notice by the reckless lawlessness of their conduct, becoming freebooters by profession during every period of anarchy and confusion occurring in a state proverbial for its misrule. The services of these predatory troops being found necessary, both in the civil wars so frequently waged between rival chieftains, and against the invasions of ambitious neighbours, they were never destitute of supporters amid the leading nobles; the government itself being frequently obliged to take them into pay, and to reward them for their assistance with grants of land. Thus they continued to prey upon the country, waylaying travellers, and taking every opportunity of enriching themselves by private plunder, whenever ostensibly employed in the service of the state, until the period of Futteh Mohamed administration. Having from long impunity become too insolent and licentious to be borne, this able leader determined to rid the country of so great a pest, and the strength of his government, and the vigorous nature of his measures sufficed to accomplish the object. The greater number were driven out, or extirpated; and though many have since returned, or, hovering on the frontiers, take advantage of every opportunity to return to their old predatory habits, they are at present much humbled and subdued; those who have re-established themselves in Cutch, procuring a subsistence by cultivating the

fields; others are settled peaceably in Sindé; while the remnant, still addicted to their former habits, are dwindling fast under the hands of the executioner. Nothing can exceed the dauntless manner in which these people have defied death. "The bold and determined manner," says Dr. Burnes, "in which they have met their fate at the place of execution, is worthy almost of antiquity, and certainly of a better cause."

It was formerly the custom for the Rao, or Rajah of Cutch, to employ Arab mercenaries in his services; many of the Bhyaud, or brotherhood of the Jharejah chieftains, following his example. These troops, although effective in the field, often rendered the master who retained them a mere cipher in his own palace, holding him in complete thralldom, and usurping the whole power and authority to themselves. They were chiefly recruited from Muscat, and some of the earliest efforts of the British Government, when called upon to interfere, were directed to the dismissal of this dangerous and troublesome appendage.

A *suwarree* of Jharejah Rajpoots, although their trappings may be somewhat faded and worn, still affords a magnificent, as well as a striking, spectacle; sometimes rendered singularly barbaric, by the grim devices employed in dressing up the horses. A strange, uncouth description of armour, formed of beads and bearskin, adopted for the purpose of frightening opposing steeds, will occasionally metamorphose the charger into a nondescript animal, which it would puzzle the whole college of heralds to name. Generally speaking, the caparisons and equipments are of a superior nature; and as camels, likewise gaily trapped, are introduced into the group, the whole forms a very animated picture.

The greater number of the inhabitants of Cutch are devoted to the use of opium, which is both eaten and smoked to great excess. Dr. Burnes is of opinion, that this drug, generally so pernicious, has not the fatal effect upon the constitution which we are apt to suppose. The Indian opium, he informs us, is less deleterious than that which is produced in Turkey. "It is generally taken in small cups, rubbed up with water, and the quantities that are swallowed would almost exceed belief. Its stimulating effects are sometimes very apparent. On one occasion, I had a very fatiguing march with a Cutchee horseman. In the morning, after having travelled above thirty miles, I was obliged to assent to his proposal of halting for a few minutes, which he employed in sharing a quantity of about two drachms of opium between himself and his jaded horse. The effect of the dose was soon evident on both; for the horse finished a journey of forty miles with great apparent facility, and the rider absolutely became more active and intelligent."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.**PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

Royal Asiatic Society.—This Society's fifteenth anniversary meeting was held on the 12th of May; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M P., President of the Society, in the chair. Edward John Harrington, Esq.; the Rev. James Reynolds, B.A.; Major Charles Pratt Kennedy; and J. D. Nicol, Esq. were elected Resident Members. Munmohundass Davidass, and Aga Mahomed Jaffer, of Bombay, were elected Non-resident Members.

Colonel Briggs, honorary secretary to the Society, read the Annual Report of the Council, which commenced by adverting to the casualties the Society had to lament since the last anniversary, especially as they included its most Gracious Patron, King William the Fourth. It was a source of consolation, however, to the Society, that her present Majesty, the munificent supporter of every institution in which public opinion was apparent, had been graciously pleased to signify her assent to become its patroness.

A list of the members lost to the Society by death since the last yearly meeting was read; and short biographical notices were given of the most distinguished of them, viz.—Major-General Salmond; W. Daniell, Esq., R.A.; Major Charles Stewart; Dr. Rosen; and Baron de Sacy.

The Report then alluded to the present condition of the Society as regarded its numbers; and stated that the loss the institution had sustained by death had been less than the average of previous years; while the accession of new members had been greater than usual. The whole number of the Society was at present 566.

The Report expressed the gratification of the Council in adverting to the munificent gift of £1,000 presented to the Society's funds by General Sir Henry Worsley, in addition to £100 previously presented. Out of this gift, £250 had, agreeably to the wishes of Sir Henry, been transferred to the funds of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, in aid of the operations of that body. The Council was happy to allude to the success with which that Committee was likely to be crowned. It had already opened communications with the Agricultural Societies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and had received specimens of various Indian products, apparently novel, several of which had been examined and reported on by Dr. Royle. Time would be required to effect the objects of this Committee; but the Council anticipated that this branch of the Society would ere long realize the expectations of its most sanguine supporters; and eventually become the organ, not only of adding reputation to the Society, but also of effecting national benefits, both to Great Britain and to India.

The generous patronage and support which the Oriental Translation Committee had received, enabled that institution zealously and effectually to prosecute the designs for the accomplishment of which it was formed, and to present to the public many useful and interesting specimens of Eastern authorship.

The Report stated, that since the last anniversary, a renewed application had been made to the Government for public accommodation for the Society; a memorial to the Society's August Patroness had been agreed upon, which had been graciously received by her Majesty, who had been pleased to command the President of the Board of Control, through whom the memorial had been pre-

sented, to communicate with the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and also with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject to which it referred. In conclusion, the Council congratulated the Society on having obtained, by the private contributions of some of its members, the bust of the late Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., and of Sir Henry Worsley; the former executed by Sir Francis Chantrey, and the latter by Mr. Behnes.

C. A. Tulk, Esq., read the Report of the auditors on the financial condition of the Society. It stated, that the liberal donation of Sir H. Worsley had rendered the sale of part of the Society's funded capital, anticipated by the auditors of last year, unnecessary; and concluded by expressing the opinion of the auditors, that no fear need be apprehended of any defalcation of funds for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, if the Society continued to add to its subscribers as it had done within the last year.

The Reports of the auditors and Council were unanimously received, and ordered to be printed.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston addressed the meeting on the subjects which had engaged the attention of the Committee of Correspondence during the year; and dwelt with much force on the great changes which could not fail to be produced on the people of the East by the political and commercial movements of European states, and particularly alluded to the pending struggle between the Russians and Circassians. Sir Alexander next adverted to Turkey, and drew the attention of the meeting to the efforts made in that country by the Sultan for the furtherance of improvement in his dominions. He next alluded to Arabia, and the interesting points connected with the early history of the people of that country, among whom learning flourished at a time when the rest of the world were in a state of supineness or ignorance. Sir Alexander afterwards remarked upon Africa, and the slave trade, and observed, that with the present feeling against that traffic, it could not fail soon to be put an end to. Sir Alexander concluded by expressing his decided opinion, that the objects of the Society to procure and diffuse the most complete information respecting the East were well deserving the support and encouragement of the Government; and that it behoved this country, as conquerors of India, to make its conquests serve also the purpose of advancing literature and science; and if any precedents were wanted, let them refer to what had been done in ancient times by Alexander the Great—by the Romans—by the Arabs, who founded colleges at Bagdad, and had collected there upwards of 300,000 manuscript volumes. In modern times, let them look to what the Spaniards had done in collecting the most valuable and interesting accounts of Peru and Mexico; and to the scientific commissions issued under the direction of Peter the Great, of Catherine II., and of Napoleon. India offered an immense field for research of every kind; and the facilities which its army and navy, and its internal communications, afforded to that end, were almost unbounded.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Sir Alexander Johnston for his Report; also to Sir Charles Forbes, as chairman of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce; who, in returning thanks, remarked, that on the formation of the Committee he had reluctantly accepted the office of chairman. He said reluctantly, because he felt that the objects of the Committee were of great interest and importance—perhaps the most important of the Society. He was glad, however, to know, that on relinquishing the chair, he should be succeeded by a gentleman better qualified than himself for the office; and he trusted, that under the auspices of the Right Hon. Holt

Mackenzie, as chairman, and Dr. Royle, as secretary, the Committee's operations would produce beneficial results to this country and India, to a great extent.

The Right Hon. the President observed, that he perfectly agreed in the views taken by the Right Hon. the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, as to the imperative duty which devolved upon this country to do all in its power to forward the improvement of India and its inhabitants. He remarked, that no time could be more auspicious than the present for the prosecution of efforts to promote general civilization. Peace, with the exception of the unhappy civil disturbances in the Peninsula, had now been enjoyed by Europe for upwards of twenty-three years; and there was every prospect of its continuance. Time and opportunities were consequently afforded for investigating into the condition of every part of the globe; and it especially became England to attend to every thing that related to that country over which, by the decrees of Providence, we had been permitted to acquire such extensive power. What Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Elphinstone had done to this end proved what could be done; and he believed that a great mass of information relative to India existed in the records of the East-India House, which might be made available. The right hon. gentleman referred to the operations of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, from the establishment of which he felt assured the Society would derive great credit; for by its means new and valuable plants might be introduced into this country; and many of the productions of the East, now comparatively unknown here, might be advantageously brought into the English markets. The President concluded his address by adverting to the motives which had induced the Council to open the subscription for the bust of Sir Henry Worsley; and congratulated the meeting on the improved state of the Society, to which he heartily wished every success.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted respectively to the Council and officers for their services.

A ballot took place for the officers for the next year, and for eight new members of Council. Charles Elliott, Esq. was elected treasurer, in the place of J. Alexander, Esq. resigned; and Colonel J. Briggs, honorary secretary, in the place of Capt. Harkness, resigned.

The President, Director, Vice-presidents, and Librarian, were re-elected. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council:—The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie; Sir James R. Carnac, Bart.; Sir Ralph Rice; Lieut. Col. R. Barnewall; James Ewing, Esq.; John Forbes, Esq.; Professor Royle; and C. A. Tulk, Esq.

At this meeting, an alteration in one of the articles of the Society's Regulations was carried, by which, in future, the meetings of the Society will commence in November and end in June in each year; the next meetings will consequently take place on the 26th of May, and the 9th and 23d of June.

VARIÉTIES.

Assam Tea.—We have received an account of the manufacture of black tea as now practised at Suddiya, in Upper Assam, by the Chinamen sent there for that purpose, which has been published by order of the Tea Committee. It is from the pen of Mr. C. A. Bruce, the superintendent of tea culture. The process is as follows:

The youngest and most tender leaves gathered there are put into large, circular, open-worked bamboo baskets, in which they are thinly scattered, and then placed in a frame-work of bamboo, which is inclined to the horizon at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. On this frame, the leaves are exposed to the sun for about two hours, being occasionally turned. When they begin to look a little withered, they are brought into the house and suffered to cool. They are then softened by the hand, till they feel like soft leather. This process is said to give the tea the black colour and bitter flavour. The tea is then put into cast-iron pans, well heated, and stirred about briskly to prevent burning. When too hot for the hand, the leaves are taken out and laid on a table, and distributed in parcels to persons who roll them into balls, the object of which process is to express any remaining juice which they may contain. They are then taken back to the hot pans and spread out in them as before, again turned by hand and taken out and rolled, after which they are put into the drying basket, and spread on a sieve, which is in the centre of the basket, and the whole placed over a very nicely regulated charcoal fire, in which there must not be the least smoke. None of the leaves are permitted to fall into the fire, as the smoke from them would spoil the flavour of the tea. The next day the leaves are sorted; the smallest the Chinese call *Pha ho*, the second *Pow-chong*, the third *Souchong*, and the largest *Toychong*: the first and last are not known in commerce. The tea is again carefully dried over the fire, taking care not to mix the sorts, till the leaves have become crisp enough to break on the pressure of the fingers, when the process is complete. This is all very simple, but requires a degree of care and skill that cannot be expected from the labourers of this country for many years at least. If tea is to become an article of commerce in Bengal, it must be under the superintendence of Chinese workmen; for an article whose value consists wholly in flavour, cannot be too carefully prepared.

Mr. Bruce was informed by the workmen, that they use precisely the same process in China; that the tea grown on the sunny side of the mountains is the best, and that it ought to be kept a year before drinking: new tea, in the opinion of the Chinese, affects the head.

Mr. Bruce has added to this description of the manufacture, a few observations on the tea-plant of Assam, which lead to very different conclusions, as to its abundance, from those which Dr. McClelland's pamphlet led to. Mr. Bruce thinks the tea-plant very abundant in places not yet explored. He says that it is a hardy plant, and bears not only close cutting, but fire. Land burnt for a paddy crop produced abundance of new shoots, forming a fine bush, much more productive than the original tree. His experiments lead to the conclusion, that plants brought from the jungles do not thrive without shade, but by no means that shade is necessary. On the contrary, the effects are just what might be expected; the tea-tree, surrounded by jungle, grows up tall and slender, with only a few branches at the top; consequently, in the very worst state, to produce a plentiful crop of leaves. Mr. Bruce has planted many in the

jungle in deep shade, where they thrive well, and he has not succeeded so well with those in the sun. It may be prudent, therefore, to plant abundant nurseries in the shade for supplies; but for a crop, it is clear that the plant must be accustomed to exposure, and the paddy-field experiment seems to point out the means. It is pretty clear, that plantations may be made in Assam to any extent the Government pleases, and a very few years would suffice to give the Assam tea a fair trial as an article of merchandize. Mr. Bruce complains of having his young plants destroyed by the mole-cricket.—*Englishman, March 13.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Life of William Wilberforce. By his sons, ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE, M.A., and SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, M.A. In Five Vols. London, 1838. Murray.

THIS is a very delightful piece of biography—the history of a man remarkable not for the lustre of his talents, so much as for the admirable use he made of them. In the difficult career of politics, rendered peculiarly embarrassing to him by the situation of the country, and by his social relations with the ministers of the day; as a religious character, and in the active duties of general charity and universal benevolence, Mr. Wilberforce's conduct was conspicuous for its consistency, and for the excellent principles by which it was regulated. These volumes disclose what may be termed the hidden mechanism of that conduct,—the true reasons of its excellence and its consistency. There are very few men, who have mixed so much amongst the high and general classes of society as Mr. Wilberforce did, whose motives of action could bear the rigid scrutiny to which he has himself systematically subjected them in his diary and his reflections.

This amiable person commenced the world as a man of gaiety and pleasure; but his mind was one that could not be long enslaved by a taste for the insipid amusements of fashion. The suggestions of a judicious friend gave it a manlier tone, and his own system of self-discipline accomplished the rest. It is pleasing to think, that the memory of such a man will not fade away, as that of characters that have nothing but their intrinsic excellence to recommend them to a world, which cherishes only qualities which are “below the good;” but that it is inseparably associated with a cause—the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery—which must secure to him the lasting gratitude of a large portion of the human species.

With regard to the execution of the work, we doubt whether it might not have been advantageously curtailed by the omission of much of the diary matter: other parts appear to be sacrificed to this. The only subject on which we are disposed to be severe, is the manner in which the biographers have treated Mr. Clarkson. They have given a *partial*, and therefore an unjust, account of the matter between him and their father. Even supposing that Mr. Clarkson had usurped much of the credit due to Mr. Wilberforce, the latter never complained; and his sons, if they thought a vindication of his claim necessary, under the circumstances of the case, should not have done it in a spirit so uncongenial with his.

Lives of the most Eminent Foreign Statesmen. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Vol. V. Being Vol. CII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the concluding volume: it contains the Lives of the Cardinal de Fleury, whose pacific virtues are proverbial; Count Zinzendorf, the Austrian Minister; Carvalho Marquis of Pombal, the celebrated Minister of Portugal; Count Florida Blanca, the Spanish Minister, whose memoirs come down to our own time; the Duke de Choiseul, and the well-known James Necker. Mr. James's mode of treating these masses of political history is, on the whole, excellent. The narrative is clear, and the style good.

The Palmer's Last Lesson, and other short Poems. By CALDER CAMPBELL. London, 1838. Houlston and Hughes.

WE have had occasion to express our opinion of the character and merits of Captain Campbell's poetry, in our notice of his *Lays from the East*. It derives some advantage from the local scenery of the author's residence; but we cannot perceive in these specimens any of that original vigour of thought, or of that pathos and felicity of expression, without which poetry is but a mere mechanical arrangement of ordinary prose.

Statement of Proceedings in India, relative to the Calcutta and Saugur Railway and Harbour. London, 1838. Barnes.

THE Calcutta and Saugur Railway and Harbour scheme has failed; the company is dissolved, and the residue of the money is to be repaid to the subscribers. The statement before us assigns for the failure causes quite independent of the supposed impracticability of the scheme, and a new company is about to be formed to carry it into effect under better auspices. *Caveat Emptor.*

Liber Mercatorius; or the Merchant's Manual, being a Concise and Practical Treatise on Bills of Exchange. By FRANCIS HOBLER, Attorney-at-Law. London, 1838. Longman and Co.

THIS is a very useful little work, which must be of great advantage to the counting-house, and to all persons who have money dealings.

The Science of Political Economy investigated, wherein is shewn the defective Character of the Arguments which have hitherto been advanced for elucidating the Laws of Wealth. By WM. ATKINSON. London, 1838. Whittaker and Co.

MR. Atkinson has, in our opinion, successfully shown the loose and defective character of the arguments on which the writers, who profess to treat of political economy, rest their theories. We shall be glad to see his "Constructive Argument;" in other words, the principles he would substitute.

The Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K. G., during his Lordship's Mission to Spain, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Supreme Junta in 1809. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN. London, 1838. Murray.

THESE are valuable public documents, which it is convenient to have in an authentic and collective shape.

Brendallah. A Poem. By THOMAS EAGLES. London, 1838. Whittaker and Co. VERY sad!

A Catechism of Phrenology, illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh. Glasgow, 1837. M'Phun.

A compendious and simple exposition of the principles of Phrenology.

Pocket Guide to the Preservation of the Teeth. By ANDREW NISBET, Surgeon-Dentist. Glasgow, 1838. M'Phun.

A popular description of the nature and treatment of diseases of the teeth, with the precautions required to preserve them in a healthy condition.

The Normans in Sicily: being a Sequel to "An Architectural Tour in Normandy." By HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, Esq. M.P. London, 1838. Murray.

THIS volume is the result of personal examination, with professional aid, of the architectural remains of the Normans in Sicily, in order to complete the author's history of their architecture. It is prefaced with an interesting historical notice of the events which led to the establishment of the Normans in the south of Europe. The conclusions of Mr. Gally Knight are contained in the last chapter, in which he has given a brief history of the pointed arch: the preceding part of the book is almost unintelligible without the plates.

A few Words on the State of Transported Felons, and a Hint for the Improvement of their Moral Condition. By ARTHUR CHARLES LUTHMAN. London, 1838.

THIS little pamphlet is written by one who is evidently well acquainted with the evils he points out, and his observations are worth the attention of those who are intent on the improvement of prison discipline, and the transportation system.

The New Musical Annual for 1838. By MRS. HENRY MASON. Novello.

MRS. H. Mason is already known to the public as the composer of several favourite airs, and the present work adds to her well-earned reputation.

A printed pamphlet has been put into our hands, containing copies of a correspondence between Captain Grindlay and Captain Barber, with reference to a letter written by the latter gentleman to a correspondent in Calcutta (which, though private, was published in the *Calcutta Courier*), wherein he expresses opinions as to the course pursued by the former gentleman, with reference to the comprehensive steam-navigation scheme, which Captain Grindlay considers attaches to him an imputation which he does not deserve. We notice this correspondence, but we do no more; because we feel it to be out of the province of literary critics to adjudicate on questions of this kind.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

The Bishop of Calcutta is collecting materials for the "Early History of Christianity in India;" and has already obtained several important documents respecting the Antiquities of the Nestorian and Armenian Churches.

The third volume of the Travels of the celebrated Niebuhr in Arabia, which was in the press at Copenhagen nearly sixty years ago, but was destroyed by fire in the printing-office, is now again in the press, and will be published at Hamburg about the close of this year.

Major Mitchell, F.G.S., M.R.G.S., Surveyor-general of New South Wales, is preparing for publication, "Travels in Australia," including the Journals of three Expeditions into the Interior, in the years 1832, 1835, and 1836, with a description and map of Australia Felix, a region not previously explored.

Preparing for publication in numbers, "The Oriental Portfolio," a series of Illustrations of the Scenery, Antiquities, Architecture, Manners, Costumes, &c. of the East.

The Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Southern Africa, fitted out in 1836 by "The Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa," comprising an authentic Narrative of the Travels and Discoveries of the Expedition, &c., by Andrew Smith, M.D., Director to the Expedition, is in the press. Dr. Smith is also preparing for publication, "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa;" consisting chiefly of figures and descriptions of the objects of Natural History, collected during the expedition.

China, its State and Prospects, with especial reference to the Diffusion of the Gospel, by W. H. Medhurst, twenty years a missionary to the Chinese, is in the press.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff has in the press a work, under the title of "China Opened," or a display of the Topography, History, Customs, Manners, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Literature, Religion, Jurisprudence, &c., of the Chinese.

"A Journal of a Voyage to Japan, in the year 1837," is in the press.

Capt. W. C. Harris, of the Engineers, has in the press, at Bombay, a Narrative of an Expedition undertaken by him, in 1836-37, from the Cape of Good Hope, through the territories of the Chief Moselekatse, in Southern Africa, to the Tropic of Capricorn, with a Sketch of the recent Emigration of the border Colonists.

Egypt as it is in 1838; with an Appendix, consisting of Egyptian official documents; by Thomas Waghorn, Steam Agent in Egypt; is in the press.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

An Essay on the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine ; including an Introductory Lecture on the Course of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, delivered at King's College. By J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India ; comprising the Districts of Behar, Shahabad, Bhagalpoor, Goruckpoor, Dinagepoor, Purnani, Rungpoor, and Assam, in relation to their Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Agriculture, Commerce, Statistics, &c.; Surveyed under the orders of the Supreme Government, and collated from the Original Documents at the East-India House. By Montgomery Martin. Vol. I. "Behar and Shahabad." 8vo, with plates. 21s. (To be completed in three volumes).

The Shajrat ul Atrak, or Genealogical Tree of the Turks and Tatars. Translated and abridged by Colonel Miles. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

A Letter to Sir James Riewett Carnar, Bart., on British Interference with the Religious Observances of the Natives of India. 8vo. 2s.

The Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By Peter Aulier, M.R.A.S., late Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company. 2 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.; or royal paper, £3. 3s.

Anglo-Indian, Social, Moral, and Political ; being a Collection of Papers from the "Asiatic Journal." 3 vols. post 8vo. 27s.

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. Edited by Montgomery Martin. 5 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, Plans, &c. 6s. 10s.

Illustrations of the History and Practices of the Thugs of India ; and Notices of some of the Proceedings of the Government of India, for the Suppression of the Crime of Thuggee. 8vo. 15s.

Sermons delivered in India, during the course of the Primary Visitation. By Daniel Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan. 8vo. 12s.

Indian Appeals.—Reports of Cases, heard and determined by the Judicial Committee and by the Lords of the Privy Council, on Appeal from the Supreme and Provincial Courts in the East-Indies. By Edm. F. Moore, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Part I. 8s. 6d.

An Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army, from the Year 1760 to the Year 1837. Compiled by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, East-India Army Agents. Imperial 8vo. £2. 2s. (for the Precedences separate, viz. Bengal, 21s.; Madras, 15s.; Bombay, 15s.).

The Himalaya Tourist ; comprising Thirty Views of Scenery in India, principally among the Himalaya Mountains; from Drawings on the spot by Lieut. G. F. White, 31st regt. The Literary portion of the work edited by Miss Emma Roberts, from the private journals of several gentlemen. Super-royal 4to. £2. 2s.

A Residence in Greece and Turkey ; with Notes of the Journey through Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary, and across the Balkan. By Francis Hervé, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates. 31s. 6d.

Travels in Arabia (in the Province of Oman, in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, and along the Shores of the Red Sea). By Lieut. J. P. Wellsted, F.R.S., Indian Navy. 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps, &c. 24s.

Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Private Life, Government, Laws, Arts, Manufactures, &c.; derived from a Comparison of the Paintings, Sculptures, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors. By J. G. Wilkinson, F.R.S., &c. 3 vols. 8vo. with Plates. £3. 3s.

The Prisoners of Abd-el-Kader ; or Five Months Captivity among the Arabs, in the Autumn of 1836. By Mons. A. De France, Lieutenant in the French Navy; translated by R. F. Porter, Esq. 12mo. 6s.

Modern Egyptians. Vols. I. and II. 12mo. 4s. 6d. each. (Written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge".)

Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London, in 1835 and 1836 ; with an Account of their Journey from Persia, and subsequent Adventures. By J. B. Fraser, Esq., author of "Travels in Khorasan," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Plates. 21s.

The Voyages, Dangerous Adventures, and Immigrant Escapes of Capt. Richard Falconer ; intermixed with the Voyages and Adventures of Thomas Randal, 18mo. 3s. 6d. (Reprint of a scarce work)

A General Plan for a Mail Communication by Steam between Great Britain and the Eastern and Western Parts of the World, and also to Canton and Sydney, Westward by the Pacific, &c. By James McQueen, Esq. 8vo, with Charts. 7s.

On Communication with India in large Steam-Ships by the Cape of Good Hope. Printed by order of the India Steam-Ship Company, and addressed to the British Public. By Sir John Ross, C.B., &c., Captain R.N. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

British Colonization and the Coloured Tribes. By S. Bannister, Esq., late Attorney-general of New South Wales. 12mo. 5s.

Birds of Western Africa, containing Sixty-six coloured Plates, numerous Wood-cuts, and memoirs and Portraits of Le Vaillant and Bruce. By W. Swanson, Esq., A.C.G., &c. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. 12s. (Written for "Jardine's Naturalist's Library".)

Selections from the Boston of Sâdi. Intended for the Use of Students of the Persian Language. By F. Falconer, M.A., &c. Small 16mo. 8s.

Lecture on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language, delivered at University College. By the Rev. Samuel Kidd, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in that Institution.

Sketches of Judaism and the Jews. By the Rev. A. McCaul, D.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Nabob's Wife. By the Author of "Village Reminiscences," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Imported from the East.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. VIII. Part I. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Anglo-Persian Map of India. By J. B. Tassim. On six sheets, £3. 3s.

CALCUTTA.

A Sketch of the Medical Topography of Bishnath, and its immediate Neighbourhood; with an Account of the Diseases generally prevailing in Assam. By Assist. Surg. D. A. Macleod, Assam Lt. Inf. Royal 8vo. Rs. 2.

Notes on the Medical Topography of Calcutta. By I. R. Martin, Presidency Surgeon, and Surgeon to the General Hospital. Royal 8vo. with two Maps. Rs. 5.

The Topography of Assam. By John McCosh, Officiating Second-Assist. Surgeon General Hospital, &c. Royal 8vo. with lithographic Sketches. Rs. 5.

Jyepoor State Trials, with Sketches of the Temple in which Mr. Blake was murdered, and part of the City of Jyepoor, with the Outer Courts of the Palace. Royal 8vo. Rs. 6.

First and Second Reports on the State of Education in Bengal. By Wm. Adam, Esq. Published by Order of Government. Royal 8vo. Rs. 3. each.

General Papers, exhibiting the result of Enquiries made by the Government of India into the Condition of Indian Labourers, and the Securities for their good Treatment afforded by the Laws and Government Ordinances of Mauritius and Bourbon. Royal 8vo. Rs. 2.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from p. 88).

CHAP. III.

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

62.* NOTHING is an offence which is done by a person who is, or in good faith believes himself to be, commanded by law to do it.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob, by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence.

(b) A, an officer of a court of justice, being ordered by that court to arrest Y, and being led into a belief that Z is Y, arrests Z, believing, in good faith, that in arresting Z, he is obeying an order which he is commanded by law to obey. Here A may, under certain circumstances, be liable to a civil action; but he has committed no offence.

63. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person in the exercise, to the best of his judgment, exerted in good faith, of any power given to him by law.

Illustration.

A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A, in the exercise, to the best of his judgment, exerted in good faith, of the power which the law gives to all persons, of apprehending murderers in the fact, seizes Z, in order to bring Z before the proper authorities. A has committed no offence.

64. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

65. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

66. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person in a state of idiocy.

67. Nothing is an offence which a person does in consequence of being mad or delirious at the time of doing it.

68. Nothing is an offence which a person does in consequence of being, at the time of doing it, in a state of intoxication, provided that either the substance which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge, or against his will, or that he was ignorant that it possessed any intoxicating quality.

69. Nothing which is not intended to cause death, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person above twelve years of age who has given a free and intelligent consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm, such consent not having been obtained by wilful misrepresentation on the part of the person who does the thing.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a dentist, offers Z, a person of ripe age and sound mind, a price for Z's teeth, and, without any wilful misrepresentation, obtains Z's consent to the drawing of Z's teeth. A draws Z's teeth. Here, though A's act falls under the definition of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, A has committed no offence.

* In the portion of the Code published last month (p. 89), the following clause, after clause 41, was omitted: "In every case in which sentence of transportation for life has been passed, the Government of the presidency within which the offender has been sentenced may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description, or for banishment from the territories of the East-India Company; which imprisonment may be for life, or for any term." The clause numbered 42 should be 43, and so on.

(b) A converts Z, a person of ripe age and sound mind, to the Mahomedan religion, and, without any wilful misrepresentation, obtains Z's consent to be circumcised. A circumcises Z. A has committed no offence.

(c) A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. If this agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play, then if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A has committed no offence.

(d) A, a friend of Z, calls at Z's house, in Z's absence, and writes and seals several letters there with Z's paper and wax, without asking any person's permission. Here, if the acquaintance between A and Z be such, that according to the usages of society, the consent of Z to such use of his property must be implied thence, A has committed no offence.

70. Nothing which is not intended to cause death is an offence, by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done, in good faith, and who has given a free and intelligent consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm, such consent not having been obtained by wilful misrepresentation on the part of the person who does the thing.

Illustration.

A, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of Z, who suffers under a painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death, and intending, in good faith, Z's benefit, performs that operation on Z, by Z's free and intelligent consent, not having obtained that consent by misrepresentation. A has committed no offence.

71. Nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person who is under twelve years of age, or of unsound mind, by that person's lawful guardian or guardians, or by the authority of such lawful guardian or guardians, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to that person: Provided—*First*, That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death; *Secondly*, That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt; *Thirdly*, That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of grievous hurt, or to the attempting to cause grievous hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or grievous hurt, or in the performance of the rite of circumcision; *Fourthly*, That this exception shall not extend to rape, &c.,* or to the attempting to commit rape, &c.; *Fifthly*, That this exception shall not extend to the abetment, either previous or subsequent, of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a parent, whips his child moderately, for the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(b) A confines his child, for the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(c) A, in good faith, for his daughter's benefit, intentionally kills her, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Pindarries. A is not within the exception.

(d) A, in good faith, for his child's benefit, without his child's consent, has his child cut for the stone, knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the child's death, but not intending to cause the child's death. A has committed no offence, inasmuch as his object was the preventing of death or grievous hurt to the child.

(e) A, in good faith, for his child's pecuniary benefit, emasculates his child. Here,

* See the original.

inasmuch as A has caused grievous hurt to the child for a purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt to the child, A is not within the exception.

(f) A, intending in good faith the pecuniary benefit of Z, his daughter, a child under twelve years of age, abets a rape committed by B on Z. Neither A nor B is within the exception.

72. Nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify such consent,* and has no legal guardian, to whom it is possible to apply for authority: Provided—*First*, That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death; *Secondly*, That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt; *Thirdly*, That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of hurt, or to the attempting to cause hurt, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt; *Fourthly*, That this exception shall not extend to rape, &c., or to the attempting to commit rape, &c.; *Fifthly*, That this exception shall not extend to the abetment, either previous or subsequent, of any offence to the committing of which offence it would not extend

Illustrations.

(a) Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but, in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself. A has committed no offence.

(b) Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger, knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. The tiger drops Z. It appears that A's ball has given Z a mortal wound. Nevertheless, A has committed no offence.

(c) A, a surgeon, sees a child suffer an accident, which is likely to prove fatal unless an operation be immediately performed. There is not time to apply to the child's legal guardians. A performs the operation, in spite of the entreaties of the child, intending in good faith the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(d) A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child from the house-top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending in good faith the child's benefit. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence.

73. Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

Illustrations.

(a) A gets into a public carriage, in which Z is sitting, and in seating himself slightly hurts Z by pressing him against the side of the carriage. Here, though A's act falls within the definition in clause 316, yet if the whole harm caused was so slight that no man of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm, A has committed no offence.

(b) A, a servant in Z's house, having occasion to write a letter, dips a pen in ink, the property of Z. Here, though the act of A may fall under the definition of theft, A has committed no offence.

* For the definition of "intelligent consent," see clause 31 (p. 83).

ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

74. Every body has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in the next following clause, to defend—*First*, His own body, and the body of every other person, against assault; *Secondly*, His own property, and the property of every other person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass, or which is an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass.

75. There is no right of private defence against an act done by a public servant, who is legally competent, as such public servant, to do that act, though that act may be an offence in that public servant, or against an act done by the direction of a public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent, as such public servant or as such body, to direct that act to be done, though the directing that act to be done may be an offence.

There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities in the manner indicated in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, a public servant, legally competent to arrest persons as being suspected of certain offences, arrests A maliciously, not having any ground to suspect A of any such offence. Here, Z commits an offence. But as Z is legally competent to arrest A, A has no private right of defence against Z.

(b) A, a powerful man, well-armed, finds Z, an unarmed boy, breaking into his house at night. A knows that he can defend his property against Z without killing Z. A kills Z. A has exceeded the right of private defence.

76. The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions mentioned in the clause last preceding, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the assault which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated; namely—*First*, Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault; *Secondly*, Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault; *Thirdly*, An assault with the intention of committing rape; *Fourthly*, An assault with the intention, &c.; *Fifthly*, An assault with the intention of kidnapping; *Sixthly*, An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining any person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause it to be apprehended that the wrongful confinement will be such as is punishable by this Code with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

77. If the assault be not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the clause last preceding, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but does extend, under the restrictions mentioned in Clause 75, to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

78. The right of private defence of the body commences as soon as the danger to the body commences, though no assault may yet have been committed, and continues as long as the danger to the body continues.

79. The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in Clause 75, to the voluntary causing of death, or of any other harm, to the wrong-doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence

of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated; namely—*First*, Robbery; *Secondly*, Housebreaking by night; *Thirdly*, Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent, or vessel, which building, tent, or vessel is used as a human building; *Fourthly*, Theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt would otherwise be the consequence of such theft, mischief, or house-trespass.

80. If the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right of private defence, be theft, mischief, or criminal trespass, not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the clause last preceding, that right does not extend to the voluntary causing of death, but does extend, subject to the restrictions mentioned in Clause 75, to the voluntary causing to the wrong-doer of any harm other than death.

81. The right of private defence of property commences when the danger to the property commences.

The right of private defence of property against theft or robbery continues till either the offender has effected his retreat with the property, or the property has been recovered.

The right of private defence of property against criminal trespass or mischief, continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief.

The right of private defence of property against house-breaking by night continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.

82. When an act which would otherwise be a certain offence is not that offence, by reason of the youth, the idiocy, the madness, the delirium, or the intoxication of the person doing that act, or by reason of any misconception on the part of that person, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if that act were that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A. Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane.

(b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. Z, in good faith, taking A for a housebreaker, attacks A. Here, Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. But A has the same right of private defence against Z which he would have if Z were acting under no misconception.

83. In cases in which there is a right of private defence extending to the voluntary causing of death to the person whose act renders defence necessary, if the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Illustration.

A is attacked by a mob, who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children, who are mingled with the mob. A has a right to fire.

84. Nothing is an offence which is an exercise of the right of private defence, or which would be an exercise of the right of private defence if the circumstances under which it is done were such as the person who does it believes in good faith that they are.

Illustration.

Z, intending to frighten A, by way of jest, stops A in the highway, and demands his money. A, believing in good faith that Z is a robber, and not knowing that he may save himself from being robbed without killing Z, kills Z. A has committed no offence.

CHAP. IV.

OF ABETMENT.

85. Abetment is of two kinds—previous abetment, and subsequent abetment.

86. A person is said previously to abet the doing of a thing who, *First*, Instigates any person to do that thing; or, *Secondly*, Engages in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing; or, *Thirdly*, Aids by any act, or by any illegal omission, the doing of that thing; or, *Fourthly*, Conceals by any act, or by any illegal omission, the existence of a design to do that thing, intending, or knowing it to be likely that he may, by such concealment, facilitate the doing of that thing.

Explanation. A person may previously abet the doing of a thing in any one of the four ways herein before-mentioned, though the thing abetted be not done.

87. A person is said previously to abet an offence, who previously abets the doing of a thing which is an offence, not being under any misconception, such that if a person being under that misconception did that thing, the doing of that thing would not be an offence.

Illustration.

A aids B to take a horse out of Z's possession. Here, if B took the horse fraudulently, B is guilty of theft. But if A aided B, believing that B had a right to take the horse, A is not said to have abetted the theft committed by B, though he has abetted the taking of the horse.

88. Whoever previously abets any offence by instigating any person to commit that offence, shall, if that offence is committed by that person in consequence of that instigation, be punished with the punishment provided for such an offence.

Explanation. Such instigation as is hereinbefore described being an offence, the successful instigating to such instigation is also an offence, punishable in the same manner.

Illustration.

A instigates B to instigate C to commit a theft. C commits the theft in consequence of the instigation. A and B are liable to the punishment of theft.

89. If any person by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

Illustration.

A, by putting B in fear of death, induces B to burn a stack of corn belonging to Z. Here, A is liable both to the punishment provided for burning such a stack of corn, and to the punishment of criminally putting B in fear of death.

90. Whoever, by instigation attended with the actual delivery of a bribe, previously abets any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence, or such fine as is provided for that offence, or both.

Illustration.

A causes money to be paid to B, in order to induce B to give false evidence. Here, whether B gives the false evidence or not, A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

91. Whoever, by instigation attended with the threat of causing any injury, previously abets any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence, or such fine as is provided for that offence, or both.

92. If any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

93. Whoever, being present while any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards is committed, previously abets that offence by instigating the offender to persist in the commission of that offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-fourth of the longest term provided for that offence, or fine, or both.

94. Whoever previously abets any offence by instigating the public generally, or any number or class of persons exceeding ten, to the commission of that offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A affixes in a public place a placard, exhorting the members of a sect to meet at a certain time and place, for the purpose of attacking the members of an adverse sect, while engaged in a procession. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A inserts in a newspaper an article advising soldiers to shoot every commanding officer who uses them harshly. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

95. Whoever previously abets any offence, by engaging in any conspiracy for the commission of that offence, shall, if that offence is committed in pursuance of that conspiracy, be punished with the punishment provided for that offence.

Explanation. It is not necessary, to bring a person within this clause, that he should have concerted the offence with the person who has committed the offence. It is sufficient that he was engaged in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence has been committed.

Illustration.

B concert with C a plan for poisoning Z. It is agreed that C shall administer the poison. B then explains the plan to A, without mentioning C's name. A agrees to procure the poison; C administers the poison; Z dies in consequence. Here, though A and C have not conspired together, yet A has been engaged in the conspiracy in pursuance of which Z has been murdered. A has, therefore, committed the offence defined in this clause, and is liable to the punishment of murder.

96. Whoever previously abets any offence punishable with imprisonment, by engaging in a conspiracy to commit that offence, shall, if any act or any illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the committing of that offence, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence, or such fine as is provided for that offence, or both.

Illustration.

A and B conspire to poison Z. A, in pursuance of this conspiracy, and in order to the poisoning of Z, buys poison. Here, both A and B have committed the offence defined in this clause. If they had murdered Z, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for doing so, the imprisonment would have been rigorous, and for life. Therefore, under Clause 48,* each of them is liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years.

97. Whoever previously abets any offence, by doing any act, or omitting what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of aiding the commission of that offence, shall, if that offence is committed, be punished with the punishment provided for that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) A keeps watch in the street, with the intention of securing B from interruption while B breaks into a house by night. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, a servant hired to take charge of his master's plate, illegally omits to lock the plate up, with the intention of thereby rendering it easier for B to steal the plate. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A, a police-officer, directed by law to prevent the commission of robberies, sees B committing a robbery, and passes by without interfering, intending to facilitate the robbery by thus illegally omitting to perform his duty. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

98. Wherever, in an attempt to commit an offence, or in the commission of an offence, or in consequence of the commission of an offence, a different offence is committed, then whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, was a previous abettor of the first-mentioned offence, shall be liable to the punishment of the last-mentioned offence, if the last-mentioned offence were such as the said abettor knew to be likely to be committed in the attempt to commit the first-mentioned offence, or in the commission of the first-mentioned offence, or in consequence of the commission of the first-mentioned offence; and if both offences be actually committed, and the person who has committed them be liable to cumulative punishment, the abettor shall also be liable to cumulative punishment.

Illustrations.

(a) B, with arms, breaks into an inhabited house at midnight, for the purpose of robbery. A watches at the door. B, being resisted by Z, one of the inmates, murders Z. Here, if A considered murder as likely to be committed by B in the attempt to rob the house, or in the robbing of the house, or in consequence of the robbing of the house, A is liable to the punishment provided for murder.

(b) A instigates B to resist a distress. B, in consequence, resists that distress. In offering the resistance, B voluntarily causes grievous hurt to the officers executing the distress. As B has committed both the offence of resisting legal process, and the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, B is liable to cumulative punishment for these offences, and if A knew that B was likely voluntarily to cause grievous hurt in resisting the distress, A will also be liable to cumulative punishment.

99. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets an offence, if, in consequence of that instigation, or in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, an offence is committed which would be a different offence but for some misconception on the part of the doer, from which misconception the abettor is free; or but for some intention or knowledge on the part of the doer, which intention or knowledge the abettor does not know that the doer has, shall be liable to the same punishment to which he would have been liable

* Numbered in our Journal, by mistake, "47."

if no such misconception, intention, or knowledge, had existed on the part of the doer.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes preparations for the burning of Z, a Hindoo widow, believing that she has given a free consent to be burned. Here, A previously abets by aid the offence of voluntary culpable homicide by consent. If the preparations which A has made are subsequently used, without A's knowledge, for the purpose of putting Z to death without her consent, those who so use them are guilty of murder; but A is liable only to the punishment to which he would have been liable if voluntary culpable homicide by consent had been committed.

(b) A instigates B to commit mischief on certain property, which B believes to be worth less than Rs. 5, but which A knows to be worth more than Rs. 100. Here, B is liable only to fine, which may extend to an amount equal to ten times the loss caused; but A is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and with unlimited fine.

100. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the doing of a thing which is done in consequence of that instigation, or in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, shall, if that thing would be a certain offence but for the youth, the idiocy, the madness, the delirium, or the intoxication of the person doing that thing, or but for some misconception on the part of that person, from which misconception the abettor is free, be punished with the punishment provided for that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) A instigates B, a child of four years old, to take property in a way which, in a grown-up person, would be the offence of theft. B takes the property in consequence. B has committed no offence; but A is liable to the punishment of theft.

(b) A instigates B, a madman, to set fire to a dwelling-house. B sets fire to the house in consequence. B has committed no offence; but A is liable to the punishment of setting fire to a dwelling-house.

(c) A tells B, a police-officer, that Z is Y, knowing that B is charged to arrest Y, and meaning to cause Z to be illegally confined. B, in consequence, arrests Z, believing in good faith that he is commanded by law to do it. Here, B has committed no offence; but A is liable to be punished as if he had himself illegally confined Z.

(d) A instigates B to take property out of Z's possession, and in order to such instigation, induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, intending thereby to cause loss to Z and gain to A, but believing that loss and gain to be rightful loss and rightful gain. B, acting under this misconception, does not take fraudulently, and therefore does not commit theft; but A is liable to the punishment to which he would have been liable if B had committed theft.

101. Whoever, being a public servant, conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit any offence, the commission of which offence it is his duty, as such public servant, to prevent, and thereby previously abets that offence, shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A, an officer of police, being legally bound to give information of all designs to commit dacoity which may come to his knowledge, and knowing that B designs to commit dacoity, omits to give such information, knowing it to be likely that this omission will facilitate the commission of the dacoity. Here, A has, by an illegal omission, concealed the existence of B's design, and has thus previously abetted

dacoity. If the dacoity be actually committed, A has committed the offence defined in this clause, and is liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend, under Clause 48, to twelve years.

102. Whoever conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards, and thereby previously abets that offence, shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A, knowing that a widow is about to be burned with the corpse of her husband, tells the magistrate that the family are determined that she shall not be burned. A thus misinforms the magistrate, knowing it to be likely that the burning of the widow will thereby be facilitated. Here, A has, by an act, concealed the existence of a design to commit voluntary culpable homicide, and has thus previously abetted voluntary culpable homicide. If, therefore, voluntary culpable homicide be committed, A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

103. A person is said subsequently to abet the doing of a thing, who, knowing that thing to have been done, assists or attempts to assist, by any act or illegal omission, the doer of that thing to avoid any evil consequence of doing that thing, or to derive from the doing of that thing any advantage, with a view to which advantage that thing was done.

104. A person is said subsequently to abet an offence, who subsequently abets what he knows to be an offence, or what he would know to be an offence but for his ignorance of the law.

Illustrations.

(a) A subsequently abets B in sitting *dhurna* at Z's door, not knowing that B, by sitting *dhurna*, has committed what is by law an offence, but knowing that B sat *dhurna* with the intention of causing it to be believed, that by so sitting he rendered Z an object of divine displeasure. Here, A, but for his ignorance of the law, would know B's act to be an offence (see Clause 283). Here, therefore, A is said to have subsequently abetted the offence which B has committed.

(b) A subsequently abets the taking of property by B out of Z's possession. B has taken the property fraudulently, and has therefore been guilty of theft. But if A does not know the taking to be fraudulent, then, as A, even if he knows the law, cannot know that B has been guilty of theft, A, though he has subsequently abetted the taking, is not said to have subsequently abetted B's offence.

105. Whoever, knowing that an offence has been committed, and knowing himself to be directed by law to give information, in any quarter, of that offence, subsequently abets that offence, by intentionally omitting to give such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

106. Whoever, knowing that an offence has been committed, which is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards, subsequently abets that offence by causing any marks of the commission of that offence to disappear, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-twelfth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body. A is liable to imprisonment of either description for one-twelfth part of the term of imprisonment provided for murder, that is to say, to two years' imprisonment (see Clause 48).

107. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, subsequently abets any offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or upwards, by harbouring the offender with the intention of screening such offender from legal punishment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Exception. This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by the husband, or wife, or relation in the direct ascending or descending line, or brother, or sister of the person to whom the harbour is given.

108. Wherever a thing is done, which is an offence by reason that it is fraudulently done, whoever subsequently abets that offence by assisting the offender to retain or dispose of any property acquired by that offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

NOTE A.

ON THE CHAPTER OF PUNISHMENTS.

First, among the punishments provided for offences by this Code stands death. No argument that has been brought to our notice has satisfied us that it would be desirable wholly to dispense with this punishment. But we are convinced that it ought to be very sparingly inflicted, and we propose to employ it only in cases where either murder, or the highest offence against the state, has been committed.

We are apprehensive that we shall be thought by many persons to have resorted too frequently to capital punishment. But we think it probable that many even of those who condemn the English Statute-book as sanguinary, may think that our code errs on the other side. They may be of opinion that gang-robbery, the cruel mutilation of the person, and possibly rape, ought to be punished with death. These are doubtless offences which, if we looked only at their enormity, at the evil which they produce, at the terror which they spread through society, at the depravity which they indicate, we might be inclined to punish capitally. But atrocious as they are, they cannot, as it appears to us, be placed in the same class with murder. To the great majority of mankind, nothing is so dear as life; and we are of opinion that to put robbers, ravishers, and mutilators, on the same footing with murderers, is an arrangement which diminishes the security of life.

There is in practice a close connexion between murder and most of those offences which come nearest to murder in enormity. Those offences are almost always committed under such circumstances, that the offender has it in his power to add murder to his guilt. They are often committed under such circumstances, that the offender has a temptation to add murder to his guilt. The same opportunities, the same superiority of force, which enabled a man to rob, to mangle, or to ravish, will enable him to go further and to despatch his victim. As he has almost always the power to murder, he will often have a strong motive to murder, inasmuch as by murder, he may often hope to remove the only witness of the crime which he has already committed. If the punishment of the crime which he has already committed be exactly the same with the punishment of murder, he will have no restraining motive. A law which imprisons for rape and robbery, and hangs for murder, holds out to ravishers and robbers a strong inducement to spare the lives of those whom they have injured. A law which hangs for rape or robbery, and which only hangs for murder, holds out, indeed, if it be rigorously carried into effect, a strong motive to deter men from rape and robbery; but as soon as a man has ravished or robbed, it holds out to him a strong motive to follow up his crime with murder.

If murder were punished with something more than simple death, if the murderer were broken on the wheel, or burned alive, there would not be the same objection to punishing with death those crimes which in atrocity approach nearest to murder.

But such a system would be open to other objections so obvious that it is unnecessary to point them out. The highest punishment which we propose is the simple privation of life; and the highest punishment, be it what it may, ought not, for the reason which we have given, to be assigned to any crime against the person, which stops short of murder. And it is hardly necessary to point out to his Lordship in Council, how great a shock would be given to public feeling, if, while we propose to exempt from the punishment of death the most atrocious personal outrages which stop short of murder, we were to inflict that punishment even in the worst cases of theft, cheating, or mischief.

It will be seen that, throughout the Code, wherever we have made any offence punishable by transportation, we have provided that the transportation shall be for life. The consideration which has chiefly determined us to retain that mode of punishment, is our persuasion that it is regarded by the natives of India, particularly by those who live at a distance from the sea, with peculiar fear. The pain which is caused by punishment is unmingled evil. It is by the terror which it inspires that it produces good; and perhaps no punishment inspires so much horror in proportion to the actual pain which it causes, as the punishment of transportation in this country (India). Prolonged imprisonment may be more painful in the actual endurance; but it is not so much dreaded before-hand, nor does the sentence of imprisonment strike either the offender or the bystanders with so much horror as a sentence of exile beyond what they call the Black Water. This feeling, we believe, arises chiefly from the mystery which overhangs the fate of the transported convict. The separation resembles that which takes place at the moment of death. The criminal is taken for ever from the society of all who are acquainted with him, and conveyed by means of which the natives have but an indistinct notion, over an element which they regard with extreme awe, to a distant country, of which they know nothing, and from which he is never to return. It is natural that his fate should impress them with a deep feeling of terror. It is on this feeling that the efficacy of the punishment depends, and this feeling would be greatly weakened, if transported convicts should frequently return, after an exile of seven or fourteen years, to the scene of their offences, and to the society of their former friends.

We may observe that the rule which we propose to lay down is already in force in almost every part of British India. The Courts established by the Royal Charters, and Courts Martial, are at present the only Courts which sentence offenders to transportation for any term short of life. In the case of European offenders who are condemned to long terms of imprisonment, we allow the Government to commute imprisonment for transportation not perpetual. But in that case we are of opinion, that in general the transported criminal ought not, after the expiration of the term for which he is transported, to be allowed to return to India. This rule and the reasons for it, will be considered hereafter.

Of imprisonment, we propose to institute two grades; rigorous imprisonment, and simple imprisonment. But we do not think the Penal Code the proper place for describing with minuteness the nature of either kind of punishment.

We entertain a confident hope, that it will shortly be found practicable greatly to reduce the terms of imprisonment which we propose. Where a goodly system of prison-discipline exists, where the criminal, without being subject to any cruel severities, is strictly restrained, regularly employed, in labour not of an attractive kind, and deprived of every indulgence not necessary to his health, a year's confinement will generally prove as efficacious as confinement for two years in a gaol where the superintendence is lax, where the work exacted is light, and where the convicts find means of enjoying as many luxuries as if they were at liberty. As the intensity of the punishment is increased, its length may safely be diminished. As members of the committee which is now employed in investigating the system followed in the gaols of this country, we have had access to information which enables us to say with confidence, that in this department of the administration extensive reforms are greatly needed, and may easily be made. The researches of that Committee will, we hope,

enable the Law Commission, hereafter, to prepare such a Code of Prison Discipline, as, without shocking the humane feelings of the community, may yet be a terror to the most hardened wrong-doers. Whenever such a code shall come into operation, we conceive that it will be advisable greatly to shorten many of the terms of imprisonment which we have proposed.

It will be seen that we have given to the Government a power of commuting sentences in certain cases without the consent of the offender. Some of the rules which we have laid down on this subject will be universally allowed to be proper. It is evidently fit that the Government should be empowered to commute the sentence of death for any other punishment provided by the Code. It seems to us also very desirable, that the Government should have the power of commuting perpetual transportation for perpetual imprisonment. Many circumstances, of which the executive authorities ought to be accurately informed, but which must often be unknown to the ablest judge, may, at particular times, render it highly inconvenient to carry a sentence of transportation into effect. The state of those remote provinces of the empire in which convict settlements are established, and the way in which the interest of those provinces may be affected by any addition to the convict population, are matters which lie altogether out of the cognizance of the tribunals by which those sentences are passed, and which the Government only is competent to decide.

The provisions contained in clauses 43 and 44 are more likely to cause difference of opinion. We are satisfied that both humanity and policy require that those provisions, or provisions very similar to them, should be adopted.

The physical difference which exists between the European and the native of India renders it impossible to subject them to the same system of prison-discipline. It is most desirable, indeed, that in the treatment of offenders convicted of the same crime, and sentenced to the same punishment, there should be no apparent inequality; but it is still more desirable that there should be no real inequality unless there be apparent inequality. It would be cruel to subject an European for a long period to a severe prison-discipline, in a country in which existence is almost constant misery to an European who has not many indulgences at his command. If not cruel, it would be impolitic. It is unnecessary to point out to his Lordship in Council, how desirable it is that our national character should stand high in the estimation of the inhabitants of India, and how much that character would be lowered by the frequent exhibition of Englishmen of the worst description, placed in the most degrading situations, stigmatized by the courts of justice, and exposed to the ignominious labour of a gaol.

As there are strong reasons for not punishing Europeans with imprisonment of the same description with which we propose to punish natives, so there are reasons equally strong for not suffering Europeans, who have been convicted of serious crimes, to remain in this country. As we are satisfied that nothing can add more strength to the Government, or can be more beneficial to the people, than the free admission of honest, industrious, and intelligent Englishmen, so we are satisfied that no greater calamity could befall either the Government or the people, than the influx of Englishmen of lawless habits and blasted character. Such men are of the same race and colour with the rulers of the country; they speak the same language, they wear the same garb. In all these things they differ from the great body of the population. It is natural and inevitable, that in the minds of a people accustomed to be governed by Englishmen, the idea of an Englishman should be associated with the idea of government. Every Englishman participates in the power of government, though he holds no office. His vices reflect disgrace on the Government, though the Government gives him no countenance.

It was, probably, on these grounds that Parliament, at the same time at which it threw open a large part of India to British-born subjects of the king, directed the local legislature to provide against those dangers which might be expected from an influx of such settlers. No regulation can, in our opinion, promote more effectually, or in a more unexceptionable manner, the end which Parliament had in view, than that which we now propose.

We recommend, that whenever a person, not both of Asiatic birth and of Asiatic blood, commits an offence so serious that he is sentenced to two years of simple imprisonment, or to one year of rigorous imprisonment, it shall be competent to the Government to commute that punishment for banishment from the territories of the East-India Company.

If a person of unmixed European blood should commit an offence so heinous as to be visited with a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or more, we would give to the Government the power of substituting an equal term of transportation for that term of imprisonment, and of excluding the offender, after the expiration of the term of transportation, from the territories of the East-India Company. The Government would doubtless make arrangements for transporting such offenders to some British colony situated in a temperate climate.

In the great majority of cases, we believe that this commutation of punishment would be welcome to an European offender. But however this may be, we are satisfied that it is for the interest both of the British Government and of the Indian people, that the executive authorities should possess the power which we propose to confide to them.

The forfeiture of property is a punishment which we propose to inflict only on persons guilty of high political offences. The territorial possessions of such persons often enable them to disturb the public peace, and to make head against the Government; and it seems reasonable that they should be deprived of so dangerous a power.

Fine is one of the most common punishments in every part of the world, and it is a punishment the advantages of which are so great and obvious, that we propose to authorize the Courts to inflict it in every case, except where forfeiture of all property is necessarily part of the punishment; yet the punishment of fine is open to some objections. Death, imprisonment, transportation, banishment, solitude, compelled labour, are not, indeed, equally disagreeable to all men; but they are so disagreeable to all men, that the Legislature, in assigning these punishments to offences, may safely neglect the differences produced by temper and situation. With fine the case is different. In imposing a fine, it is always necessary to have as much regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the offender as to the character and magnitude of the offence. The mulct which is ruinous to a labourer is easily borne by a tradesman and is absolutely unfelt by a rich zemindar.

It is impossible to fix any limit to the amount of a fine, which will not be either so high as to be ruinous to the poor, or so low as to be an object of terror to the rich. There are many millions in India who would be utterly unable to pay a fine of fifty rupees; there are hundreds of thousands from whom such a fine might be levied, but whom it would reduce to extreme distress; there are thousands to whom it would give very little uneasiness; there are hundreds to whom it would be a matter of perfect indifference, and who would not cross a room to avoid it. The number of the poor in every country exceeds, in a very great ratio, the number of the rich. The number of poor criminals exceeds the number of rich criminals in a still greater ratio. And to the poor criminal it is a matter of absolute indifference whether the fine to which he is liable be limited or not, unless it be so limited as to render it quite inefficient as a mode of punishing the rich. To a man who has no capital, who has laid by nothing, whose monthly wages are just sufficient to provide himself and his family with their monthly rice, it matters not whether the fine for assault be left to be settled by the discretion of the Courts, or whether one hundred rupees be fixed as the maximum. There are no degrees in impossibility. He is no more able to pay one hundred rupees than pay a lac. A just and wise judge, even if entrusted with a boundless discretion, will not, under ordinary circumstances, sentence such an offender to a fine of one hundred rupees. And the limit of one hundred rupees would leave it quite in the power of an unjust or inconsiderate judge, to inflict on such an offender all the evil which can be inflicted on him by means of fine.

If, in imitation of Mr. Livingston, we provide that no fine shall exceed one-fourth of the amount of the offender's property, no serious fine will ever be imposed in this

country, without a long and often a most unsatisfactory investigation, in which it would be necessary to decide many obscure questions of right purposely darkened by every artifice of chicanery; and even if this great practical difficulty did not exist, we should see strong objections to such a provision in a very large class of cases. Take a case of a corrupt judge, who has accumulated a lac of rupees by his illicit practices. A fine which should deprive such a man of the whole of his fortune would not appear to us excessive; and certainly we should think it most undesirable that he should be allowed to retain Rupees 75,000 of his ill-gotten gains. Again; take the case of a man who has been suborned to commit perjury and has received a great bribe for doing so. Such a man may have little or no property except what he has received as a bribe; yet it is evidently desirable that he should be compelled to disgorge the whole. No man ought ever to gain by breaking the law; and if Mr. Livingston's rule were adopted in this country, many would gain by breaking the law. To punish a man for a crime, and yet to leave in his possession three-fourths of the consideration which tempted him to commit the crime, is to hold out at once punishment for crime and inducements to crime. It appears to us that the punishment of fine is a peculiarly appropriate punishment for all offences, to which men are prompted by cupidity; for it is a punishment which operates directly on the very feeling which impels men to such offences. A man who has been guilty of great offences arising from cupidity, of forging a bill of exchange, for example, of keeping a receptacle for stolen goods, or of extensive embezzlement, ought, we think, to be so fined as to reduce him to poverty. That such a man should, when his imprisonment is over, return to the enjoyment of three-fourths of his property, a property which may be very large, and which may have been accumulated by his offences, appears to us highly objectionable. Those persons who are most likely to commit such offences, would often be less deterred by knowing that the offender had passed several years in imprisonment, than encouraged by seeing him, after his liberation, enjoying the far larger part of his wealth.

We have never seen any general rule for the limiting of fine, which we are disposed to adopt. The difficulty of framing a rule has evidently been felt by many eminent men. The authors of the Bill of Rights, with many instances of gross abuse, fresh in their recollection, could devise no other rule than that excessive fines should not be imposed. And, the authors of the Constitution of the United States, after the experience of another century, contented themselves with repeating the words of the Bill of Rights.

It will be seen that, in cases which are not very heinous, we propose to limit the amount of fine which the courts may impose. But in serious cases we have left the amount of fine absolutely to their discretion; and we feel, as we have said, that even in the cases where we have proposed a limit, such a limit will be no protection to the poor, who in every community are also the many. We feel that the extent of the discretion, which we have thus left to the courts, is an evil, and that no sagacity and no rectitude of intention can secure a judge from occasional error. We conceive, however, that if fine is to be employed as a punishment,—and no judicious person, we are persuaded, would propose to dispense with it,—this evil must be endured. We shall attempt in the Code of Procedure to establish such a system of appeal, as may prevent gross or frequent injustice from taking place.

The next question, which it became our duty to consider, was this:—when a fine has been imposed, what measures shall be adopted in default of payment? And here two modes of proceeding, with both of which we were familiar, naturally occurred to us. The offender may be imprisoned till the fine is paid; or he may be imprisoned for a certain term, such imprisonment being considered as standing in place of the fine. In the former case, the imprisonment is used in order to compel him to part with his money; in the latter case, the imprisonment is a punishment substituted for another punishment. Both modes of proceeding appear to us to be open to strong objections. To keep an offender in imprisonment till his fine is paid, is, if the fine be beyond his means, to keep him in imprisonment all his life; and it is impossible for the best

judge to be certain, that he may not sometimes impose a fine, which shall be beyond the means of an offender.

Nothing would make such a system tolerable, except the constant interference of some authority empowered to remit sentences, and such constant interference we should consider as, in itself, an evil. On the other hand, to sentence an offender to fine, and to a certain fixed term of imprisonment in default of payment, and then to leave it to himself to determine, whether he will part with his money or lie in gaol, appears to us to be a very objectionable course. The high authority of Mr. Livingston is here against us. He allows the criminal, if sentenced to a fine exceeding one-fourth of his property, to compel the judge to commute the excess for imprisonment at the rate of one day of imprisonment for every two dollars of fine; and he adds, that such imprisonment must in no case exceed ninety days.

We regret that we cannot agree with him. The object of the penal law is to deter from offences; and, this can only be done by means of inflictions disagreeable to offenders. The law ought not to inflict punishments unnecessarily severe; but, it ought not, on the other hand, to call the offender into council with his judges, and to allow him an option between two punishments. In general, the circumstance, that he prefers one punishment, raises a strong presumption, that he ought to suffer the other. The circumstance, that the love of money is a stronger passion in his mind than the love of personal liberty, is, as far as it goes, a reason for our availing ourselves rather of his love of money than of his love of personal liberty, for the purpose of restraining him from crime. To look out systematically for the most sensitive part of a man's mind, in order that we may not direct our penal sanctions toward that part of his mind, seems an injudicious policy.

We are far from thinking that the course which we propose is unexceptionable. But it appears to us to be less open to exception than any other which has occurred to us. We propose, that, at the time of imposing a fine, the court shall also fix a certain term of imprisonment, which the offender shall undergo in default of payment. In fixing this term, the court will in no case be suffered to exceed a certain *maximum*, which will vary according to the nature of the offence. If the offence be one which is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, the term of imprisonment, in default of payment, will not exceed one-fourth of the longest term of imprisonment fixed by the Code for the offence. If the offence be one which, by the Code, is punishable only with fine, the term of imprisonment, for default of payment, will in no case exceed seven days.

But we do not mean that this imprisonment shall be taken in full satisfaction of the fine;—we cannot consent to permit the offender to choose, whether he will suffer in his person or in his property. To adopt such a course would be to grant exemption from the punishment of fine to those very persons on whom it is peculiarly desirable that the punishment of fine should be inflicted, to those very persons who dislike that punishment most, and whom the apprehension of that punishment would be most likely to restrain; we therefore propose that the imprisonment which an offender has undergone shall not release him from the pecuniary obligation under which he lies. His person will, indeed, cease to be answerable for the fine; but his property will, for a time, continue to be so. What we recommend is that, at any time during a certain limited period, the fine may be levied on his effects by distress. If the fine is paid, or levied, while he is imprisoned for default of payment, his imprisonment will immediately terminate; and, if a portion of the fine be paid during the imprisonment, a proportional abatement of the imprisonment will take place.

It may, perhaps, appear to some persons harsh to imprison a man for non-payment of a fine, and after he has endured his imprisonment, to take his property by distress, in order to realize the fine. But this harshness is rather apparent than real. If the offender, having the means of paying the fine, chooses rather to lie in prison than to part with his money, his case is the very case in which it is most desirable that the fine should be levied, and he is the very convict who has least claim to indulgence. The confinement which he has undergone, may be regarded as no more than a rea-

sonable punishment for his obstinate resistance to the due execution of his sentence. If the offender has not the means of paying the fine while he continues liable to it, he will be quit for his imprisonment. There remains another case, that of an offender, who, being really unable to pay his fine, lies in prison for a term, and within six years after his sentence acquires property. This case is the only case in which it can with any plausibility be maintained that the law, as we have framed it, would operate harshly. Even in this case, it is evident that our law will operate far less harshly than a law which should provide that an offender sentenced to a fine should be imprisoned till the fine should be paid. Under both laws imprisonment is inflicted, under both a fine is exacted: but the one law liberates the offender on payment of the fine, and also fixes a limit, beyond which he cannot be detained in gaol, whether the fine be paid or no. The other law keeps him in confinement till the money is actually paid. It is therefore, at least, as severe as ours on his property, and is immeasurably more severe on his person.

In fact, we treat an offender, who has been sentenced to fine, more leniently than the law now treats a debtor, either in England or in this country. By the English law, an insolvent, not in trade, is kept in confinement till he has surrendered all his property; till he has answered interrogatories respecting it, till the Court is satisfied that he has paid all that he can pay. Even when his person is liberated, his future acquisitions still continue to be liable to the claims of his creditors. The law, throughout British India, is in principle the same with the law of England: the offender, who has been sentenced to fine, must be considered as a debtor, and as a debtor not entitled to any peculiar lenity. It will be difficult to shew on what principles a creditor ought to be allowed to employ, for the purpose of recovering a debt from a person who is, perhaps, only unfortunate, a more stringent mode of procedure than that which the state employs, for the purpose of realizing a fine from the property of a criminal. If a temporary imprisonment for debt ought not to cancel the claim of the private creditor, neither ought a temporary imprisonment, in default of payment of a fine, to cancel the claims of public justice.

It is undoubtedly easy to put cases, in which this part of the law will operate more severely than we could wish; and so it is easy to put cases, in which every penal clause in the Code would operate more severely than we could wish. This is an evil inseparable from all legislation. General rules must be framed; and it is absolutely impossible to frame general rules, which shall suit all particular cases. It is sufficient, if the rule be, on the whole, more beneficial than any other general rule which can be suggested. Those particular cases, in which a rule generally beneficial may operate too harshly, must be left to the merciful consideration of the Executive Government. We are satisfied that the punishment of fine would, under the arrangement which we propose, be found to be a most efficacious punishment in a large class of cases. We are satisfied that, if offenders are allowed to choose between imprisonment and fine, fine will lose almost its whole efficacy, and will never be inflicted on those who dread it most.

Closely connected with these questions respecting the punishment of fine, is another question of the highest importance, which, indeed, rather belongs to the law of civil rights and to the law of procedure than to the penal law; but respecting which we are desirous to place on record the opinion which we have formed, after much reflection and discussion.

In a very large proportion of criminal cases, there is good ground for a civil, as well as for a penal proceeding. The English law, most erroneously, in our opinion, allows no civil claim for reparation in cases where injury has been caused by an offence amounting to felony. Thus, a person is entitled to reparation for what he has lost by petty fraud; but to none, if he has been cheated by means of a forged bill of exchange. He is entitled to reparation, if his coat has been torn; but to none, if his house has been maliciously burnt down. He is entitled to reparation for a slap on the face, but to none for having his nose maliciously slit, or his ears cut off. A woman is entitled to reparation for a breach of promise of marriage; but to

none for a rape. To us, it appears, that of two sufferers, he who has suffered the greater harm, has *cæteris paribus*, the stronger claim to compensation; and that of two offences, that which produces the greater harm ought, *cæteris paribus*, to be visited with the heavier punishment. Hence it follows, that the strongest claims to compensation will be the claims of persons who have been injured by highly penal acts; and that to refuse reparation to all sufferers, who have been injured by highly penal acts, is to refuse reparation to that very class of sufferers, who have the strongest claim to it.

We are decidedly of opinion, that every person who is injured by an offence, ought to be legally entitled to a compensation for the injury. That the offence is a very serious one, far from being a reason for thinking that he ought to have no compensation, is *primâ facie* a reason for thinking that the compensation ought to be very large.

Entertaining this opinion, we are desirous that the law of criminal procedure should be framed in such a manner, as to facilitate the obtaining of reparation by the sufferer. We are inclined to think that an arrangement might be adopted, under which one trial would do the work of two. We conceive that in every case in which fine is part of the punishment of an offence, it ought to be competent to the tribunal which has tried the offender, acting under proper checks, to award the whole or part of the fine to the sufferer, provided that the sufferer signifies his willingness to receive what is awarded in full satisfaction of his civil claim for reparation. If the Criminal Court shall not make such an award, or if the sufferer shall not be satisfied with such an award, he must be left to his civil action. But if, in such an action, he recovers damages, the fine ought, in our opinion, to be employed, as far as the fine will go, in satisfying those damages.

The plan we propose would not be open to the strong, and, indeed, unanswerable objections which Mr. Livingston has urged against the plan of blending a civil and criminal trial together. Yet we think it is likely that our plan would, in a great majority of cases, render a civil proceeding unnecessary. We are happy to be able to quote the high authority of Mr. Livingston in favour of the doctrine, that every fine imposed for an offence ought to be expended, as far as it will go, in paying any damages which may be due in consequence of injury caused by that offence.

This course seems to be the only course consistent with justice to either party. It is most unjust to the man who has been disabled by a wound, or ruined by a forgery, that the Government should take, under the name of fine, so large a portion of the offender's property as to leave nothing to the sufferer. In general, the greater the injury the greater ought to be the fine. On the other hand, the greater the injury, the greater ought to be the compensation. If, therefore, the Government keeps whatever it can raise in the way of fine, it follows, that the sufferer who has the greatest claim to compensation will be least likely to obtain it. By empowering the Courts to grant damages out of the fine, and by making the fine, after it has reached the Treasury of the Government, answerable for the damages which the sufferer may recover in a Civil Court, we avoid this injustice.

Nor is this arrangement required only by justice to the sufferer. It is also required by justice to the offender. However atrocious his crime may have been, he ought not to be subjected to any punishment beyond what the public interest demands, and we depart from this principle if, when a single payment would effect all that is required, both in the way of punishment and in the way of reparation, we impose two distinct payments, the one by way of punishment, and the other by way of reparation.

The principles on which a Court proceeds in imposing a fine, are quite different from those on which it proceeds in assessing damages. A fine is meant to be painful to the person paying it. But civil damages are not meant to cause pain to the person who pays them. They are meant solely to compensate the plaintiff for evil suffered. They cause pain, undoubtedly, to the person who has to pay them. But, this pain is merely incidental; nor ought the amount of damages at all to depend on

the degree of depravity which the wrong-doer has shown, except in so far as that depravity may have increased the evil endured by the sufferer. If A, by mere inadvertence, drives the pole of his carriage against Z's valuable horse, and thus kills the horse, A has committed an action infinitely less reprehensible, than if he kills the horse by laying poison secretly in its food. The former act would probably not fall at all under the cognizance of the criminal courts. The latter act would be severely punished. But the payment to which Z has a civil claim is in both cases exactly the same, the value of the horse, and a compensation for any expense and inconvenience which the loss of the horse may have occasioned. That A has committed no offence, is no reason for giving Z less than his full damages; that A has committed a most wicked and malignant offence, is no reason for giving Z more than his full damages. If a mere inadvertence cause a great loss, the damages ought to be high. If the most atrocious crime cause a small loss, the damages ought to be low. They are fixed on a principle quite different from that according to which penal laws are framed and administered.

Here then are two payments required from one person on account of one transaction. The object of the one payment is to give him pain, and the amount of that payment must be supposed to be sufficient to give him as much pain as it is desirable to inflict on him in that form. The object of the other payment is not at all to give pain to the payer, but solely to save another person from loss. It does, indeed, incidentally give pain to the payer; but it is not imposed for that end, nor is it proportioned to the degree in which it may be fit that the payer should suffer pain. Surely, under such circumstances, justice to the payer requires that the former payment should, as far as it will go, serve both purposes, and that if, in the very act of enduring punishment he can make reparation, he should be permitted to do so.

We have now said all that we at present think it necessary to say, respecting the punishments provided in the Code. It may be fit that we should explain why some others are omitted.

We have thought it unnecessary to place incapacitation for office, or dismissal from office, in the list of punishments. It will always be in the power of the Government to dismiss from office, and to exclude from office, even persons against whom there is no legal evidence of guilt. It will always be in the power of the Government, by an act of grace, to admit to office even those who may have been dismissed. We therefore, propose that the power of inflicting this penalty shall be left in form, as it must be left in reality, to the Government.

We also considered whether it would be advisable to place in the list of punishments the degrading public exhibition of an offender on a pillory after the English fashion, or on an ass in the manner usual in this country. We are decidedly of opinion that it is not advisable to inflict that species of punishment.

Of all punishments this is evidently the most unequal. It may be more severe than any punishment in the Code. It may be no punishment at all. If inflicted on a man who has quick sensibility, it is generally more terrible than death itself. If inflicted on a hardened impudent delinquent, who has often stood at the bar, and who has no character to lose, it is a punishment less serious than an hour of the tread-mill. It derives all its terrors from the higher and better parts of the character of the sufferer; its severity is therefore in inverse proportion to the necessity for severity. An offender who, though he has been drawn into crime by temptation, has not yet wholly given himself up to wickedness and discarded all regard for reputation, is an offender with whom it is generally desirable to deal gently. He may still be reclaimed. He may still become a valuable member of society. On the other hand, the criminal for whom disgrace has no terrors, who dreads nothing but physical suffering, restraint, and privation, and who laughs at infamy, is the very criminal against whom the whole rigour of the law ought to be put forth. To employ a punishment which is more bitter than the bitterness of death to the man who has still some remains of virtuous and honourable feeling, and which is mere matter of jest to the utterly abandoned villain, appears to us most unreasonable.

If it were possible to devise a punishment which should give pain proportioned to the degree in which the offender was shameless, hard-hearted, and abandoned to vice, such a punishment would be the most effectual means of protecting society. On the other hand, of all punishments the most absurd is that which produces pain proportioned to the degree in which the offender retains the sentiments of an honest man.

This argument proceeds on the supposition that the public exposure of the criminal has no other terrors than those which it derives from his sensibility to shame. The English pillory, indeed, had terrors of a very different kind. The offender was, even in our own time, given up with scarcely any protection to the utmost ferocity of the mob. Such a mode of punishment is, indeed, free from one objection which we have urged against simple exposure; for it is an object of terror to the most hardened criminal. But it is open to other objections so obvious, that it is unnecessary to bring them to the notice of his Lordship in Council. That the amount of punishment should be determined, not by the law or by the tribunals, but by a throng of people accidentally congregated, among whom the most ignorant and brutal would always on such an occasion be the most forward, would be a disgrace to an age and country pretending to civilization. We take it for granted, that the punishment which we are considering, if inflicted in any part of India subject to the British Government, would consist in degrading exposure and nothing more. That punishment, we repeat, while it would be a mere subject of mockery to shameless and abandoned delinquents, would, when inflicted on men who have filled respectable stations and borne respectable characters, be so cruel that it would become justly more odious to the public than the very offences which it was intended to repress.

We have not thought it desirable to place flogging in the list of punishments. If inflicted for atrocious crimes, with a severity proportioned to the magnitude of those crimes, that punishment is open to the very serious objections which may be urged against all cruel punishments, and which are so well known that it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate them. When inflicted on men of a mature age, particularly if they be of decent stations in life, it is a punishment of which the severity consists, to a great extent, in the disgrace which it causes; and to that extent, the arguments which we have used against public exposure apply to flogging.

It has been represented to us by some functionaries in Bengal, that the best mode of stimulating the lower officers of police to the active discharge of their duties is by flogging; and that since the abolition of that punishment in this presidency, the magistrates of the Lower Provinces have found great difficulty in managing that class of persons.

This difficulty has not been experienced in any other part of India. We, therefore, cannot, without much stronger evidence than is now before us, believe that it is impracticable to make the police officers of the Lower Provinces efficient without resorting to corporal punishment. The objections to the old system are obvious. To inflict on a public servant, who ought to respect himself and be respected by others, an ignominious punishment which leaves an indelible mark, and to suffer him still to remain a public servant; to place a stigma on him, which renders him an object of contempt to the mass of the population, and to continue to intrust him with any portion, however small, of the powers of government, appears to us to be a course which nothing but the strongest necessity can justify.

The moderate flogging of young offenders for some petty offences is not open, at least, in any serious degree, to the objections which we have stated. Flogging does not inflict on a boy that sort of ignominy which it causes to a grown man. Up to a certain age, boys, even of the higher classes, are often corrected with stripes by their parents and guardians; and this circumstance takes away a considerable part of the disgrace of stripes inflicted on a boy by order of a magistrate. In countries where a bad system of prison discipline exists, the punishment of flogging has, in such cases, one great advantage over that of imprisonment. The young offender is not exposed even for a

day to the contaminating influence of an ill-regulated gaol. It is our hope and belief, however, that the reforms which are now under consideration, will prevent the gaols of India from exercising any such contaminating influence; and, if that should be the case, we are inclined to think that the effect of a few days passed in solitude, or in hard and monotonous labour, would be more salutary than that of stripes.

Being satisfied, therefore, that the punishment of flogging can be proper only in a few cases, and not being satisfied that it is necessary in any, we are unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish, throughout the British territories, a practice which, by a policy unquestionably humane and by no means proved to have been injudicious, has recently been abolished through a large part of those territories.

The only remaining point connected with this chapter, to which we wish to call the attention of his Lordship in Council, is the provision contained in clause 61. This provision is intended to prevent an offender, whose guilt is fully established, from eluding punishment, on the ground that the evidence does not enable the tribunals to pronounce with certainty under what penal provision his case falls; where the doubt is merely between an aggravated and mitigated form of the same offence, the difficulty will not be great. In such cases, the offender ought always to be convicted of the minor offence. But the doubt may be between two offences, neither of which is a mitigated form of the other. The doubt, for example, may lie between murder and the aiding of murder. It may be certain, for example, that either A or B murdered Z, and that whichever was the murderer was aided by the other in the commission of the murder. But which committed the murder, and which aided the commission, it may be impossible to ascertain. To suffer both to go unpunished, though it is certain that both are guilty of capital crimes, merely because it is doubtful under what clause each of them is punishable, would be most unreasonable. It appears to us, that a conviction in the alternative has this recommendation, that it is altogether free from fiction, that it is equally consonant to the truth of the facts. If the Court find both A and B guilty of murder, or of aiding murder, the Court affirms that which is not literally true; and on all occasions, but especially in judicial proceedings, there is a strong presumption in favour of literal truth. If the Court find that A has either murdered Z, or aided B to murder Z, and that B has either murdered Z, or aided A to murder Z, the Court finds that which is the literal truth; nor will there, under the rule which we have laid down, be the smallest difficulty in prescribing the punishment.

It is chiefly in cases where property has been fraudulently appropriated, that the necessity for such a provision as that which we are considering will be felt. It will often be certain that there has been a fraudulent misappropriation of property; and the only doubt will be, whether this fraudulent appropriation was a theft or a criminal breach of trust. To allow the offender to escape unpunished, on account of such a doubt, would be absurd. To subject him to the punishment of theft, which is the higher of the two crimes between which the doubt lies, would be grossly unjust. The punishment to which he ought to be liable is evidently that of a criminal breach of trust. But that a court should convict an offender of a criminal breach of trust, when the opinion of the court, perhaps, is, that it is an even chance—a more than an even chance—that no trust was ever reposed in him, seems to us an objectionable mode of proceeding. We will not, in this stage of our labours, venture to lay it down as an unbending rule, that the tribunals ought never to employ phrases, which, though literally false, are conventionally true. Yet we are fully satisfied, that the presumption is always strongly in favour of that form of expression, which accurately sets forth the real state of the facts, and is, that the offender has certainly committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, and that the Court does not know which. This ought, therefore, in our opinion, to be the form of the judgment. The details of the law on this subject must, of course, be reserved for the Code of Procedure. But the provision which directs the manner in which the punishment is to be calculated appears properly to belong to the Penal Code.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. VII.

OUR intelligence from India this month, thanks to steam, is of so late a date as the 27th of April, being only fifty-five days antecedent to the time of our writing this review of its prominent topics. These are not of much importance, with the exception of the famine which continues to prevail extensively in the upper provinces and the north-west of India. Rain was still withheld, except in a few quarters, at the latest advices; "the heaven above was as brass, and the earth beneath as iron." The poorer classes of the wretched natives appear to be suffering, and to be doomed to suffer for some time to come, the horrors of starvation. "The villages," says one account (p. 144), "exhausted of their supplies of food, are deserted by the starving population, who eagerly crowd into the towns, in the hope of obtaining the means of prolonging existence, and in hundreds of instances, perish before they can reach the means of relief: the principal cities present the most gloomy spectacles in the emaciated forms of the dead and the dying." Another account states that the corpses are lying by fifties between Agra and Calpee, and that the "Jumna stinks with them." The number of persons supported by the Government in the principal British stations amounts to more than two hundred thousand, and the applications for relief are increasing. Large sums of money are placed in the local treasuries, payments of Government dues are suspended, and considerable funds are drawn from private subscriptions (in which it is gratifying to see that wealthy natives are joining); but the distress is on so vast a scale, that these are slight palliatives, not remedies of the evil. To crown the misery of the unhappy people, disease, and above all, the cholera morbus, are wasting the numbers of those whom want has spared. This malady seems to be of peculiar virulence, and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta destroys more children than during any former year.

The supposed abandonment of the projected Bank of India at home, has apparently suggested the formation of a scheme upon a more rational and eligible plan at Calcutta, under the same title. It is intended (p. 185) that the business of the Bank shall be confined to legitimate banking (excluding foreign exchange transactions and issues of notes payable on demand), *viz.* receiving deposits; granting cash credit for a specific term; discounting bills; giving local drafts and credits on its several establishments in India; loans on security of goods, and other banking business. The capital is proposed to be 100 lacs of rupees (one million and a quarter sterling), divided into 10,000 shares, half to be disposed of in India and half to be reserved for Great Britain. This announcement has given an impulse to the two existing banks of Calcutta, the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank, both of which are about increasing their capital. The profits made by the Bank of Bengal is said to be upwards of 13 per cent. per annum; that by the Union Bank, 15 per cent. The Agra Bank has declared an

actual dividend of 16 per cent. for the last half-year, independent of a reserve fund.

A resolution of the President in Council (p. 171) directs the substitution, in the districts of the Bengal division, of the vernacular languages of those districts for the Persian, in judicial proceedings and in proceedings relating to the revenue, to take effect prior to the 1st January 1839; progress to be reported on the 1st July next. His Honour, recognizing the necessity of caution in introducing a reform, which involves the complete subversion of an old and deeply-rooted system, vests the various heads of departments with a discretionary power to introduce it into their several offices by such degrees as they may think judicious. The judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut have preferred Hindustanee to Bengalee, as the vernacular of the Presidency, and propose to substitute the former for Persian.

The introduction of an English Government pleader in the Revenue Courts (p. 140), is an innovation which has caused some discussion between the Government and the Special Commissioners of the Presidency. The arguments for and against the measure deserve attention. If it be the forerunner of another innovation, namely, the introduction of Europeans into the Mofussil Courts, to the supersession of the vakeels or native pleaders, it will be recollected by those who read the discussions on the late Charter Act, that the impolicy of this measure was a good deal pressed. Mr. Tucker, in an able paper of dissent from the resolution of the Court, on the 12th August 1833, observes: "To admit English practitioners into our Provincial Courts, would be virtually to supersede the vakeels, or native pleaders, at a time when we are professing great solicitude to bring forward our native subjects into public employment; but this wrong to a particular class would be as nothing, when compared with the evils to which the native population at large would be exposed by the introduction of the lower order of attorneys amongst them: they are already too prone to litigation, and are accustomed to resort to a court of justice as an arena in which they can give vent to their bad passions." At the same time, the argument used by the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, that the employment of European skill and talents will raise the standard of qualification of the native pleaders, and create a good bar, is not without force.

Two of those affrays which have of late frequently happened between the two great classes of natives, on the occasion of their festivals, took place last April in the streets of Calcutta, and at Bombay, during the Mohurrum: both were attended with loss of life.

The better informed classes of natives in Calcutta and its vicinity are gradually acquiring the notions and habits of Europeans. A Zemindars' Society has been organized amongst them. This is an association of landholders, for the protection of their own interests, and also, as stated in the prospectus (of which a sketch is given, p. 139), "to promote a cordial and friendly communication between all classes interested in land, without distinction of colour, caste, birth, place, or religion; to diffuse

information on all subjects connected with the interest of the soil ; to compose and settle differences and disputes," &c. The very mention of a project of this kind a few years ago would have excited alarm ; and some of its objects are, perhaps, liable to be abused. But under proper and vigilant supervision, which is indispensable, such a society ought not to be discouraged. Associations of well-informed and influential natives, acting under the eye of Europeans, will prove valuable auxiliaries in the work of native amelioration. For a long time to come, the mind of the native races can be advantageously reached only through the medium of those of their own countrymen, to whom the bulk of the people look for advice and example, and such associations as the "Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge" (p. 138) will more speedily and effectually overcome the ignorance and prejudices of the people than any other expedients. Of the obstinacy of those prejudices, and of the peculiar manner in which they obstruct the current of improvement, we have a pregnant proof in the alarm taken (p. 186) by the Hindus of Calcutta, at the report that some of the ingredients used in the manufacture of sugar at the Dhoba works are taken from the cow. Abstinence from the use of all sugar and sugared confections has been the consequence.

The laborious and unpopular inquiry into rent-free tenures, which threatens to be of great length, and to enlist the hostility of large classes against what is termed "the resumption measure," is likely to be shortened by a very judicious order by the Court of Directors, to effect compromises with the zemindars. "The simultaneous examination of every such tenure throughout the country," says a judicious commentator on this order (p. 137), "gives birth to so much actual misery, and produces a general impression on the minds of the people so unfavourable to Government, that it must be an object of solicitude to abridge this period of anxiety, even at a small sacrifice of prospective revenue. But the negligence of former administrations has so greatly augmented the difficulties of the settlement, that one can scarcely calculate on the successful result of these inquiries. In one district, more than half the revenues are alienated by private individuals, whose ancestors took advantage of the confusion of the times to appropriate the property of the state to their private use. In another, these tenures have been multiplied by the most unblushing fraud." Persons in this country, habituated to the ordinary action of the machinery of Government, cannot appreciate the peculiar difficulties which beset our Indian administration, which has, in this matter, to choose between a large sacrifice of revenue, which might be employed for the benefit of the governed, instead of going into the pockets of individuals by means of fraud and forgery, and the creation of a vast mass of discontent, which may be suddenly lighted up into extensive combustion.

It is satisfactory to observe (pp. 148, 150, 151) the increased exertions making to improve the roads and facilities of intercommunication between the remote parts of our immense Indian Empire. This will prove a prodigious benefit to the Government as well as to the community, at the same

time that it must entail a heavy burthen upon the revenue. Roads in India will require a large, constant outlay, in order to be kept in proper repair, the climate operating as a solvent of almost every substance that can be used in their construction.

From the native states of India, the intelligence presents few features worthy of notice. The condition of Oude seems to portend a speedy annihilation of the few relics of its independence. The new prime minister, Gholam Yehiah Khan, whose appointment we noticed only the month before last, is dead, as supposed, through poison (p. 187), and a nephew of the former minister, the celebrated Hukeem Melndi, has been installed in his stead. Indications of an approaching crisis are observed; the presence of all the military officers is required; a fanatic has predicted the downfall of the reigning family, and such vaticinations in the East have generally much surer foundations than the seers' knowledge of futurity.

It appears that, owing to some point of etiquette, the Governor-general, when at Delhi, did not visit the King: whence it would seem, that the concession refused to Lord Hastings, and made to Lord Amherst, by the late King, had been denied to Lord Auckland by the present.

Accounts from Cabul, *viâ* Lahore, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, represent that a *fracas* had occurred between Capt. Burnes and a Russian *vakeel*, in the *durbar* of Dost Mahomed Khan. The Russian agent, provoked at the attention which the ruler of Cabul paid to Capt. Burnes, cautioned him against the designs of that gentleman and of the English. This led (so says the reporter, who is no less a person than the cazeer of Cabul) to "a long conversation, which ended in very angry words." It is not difficult to infer the degree of influence acquired by our countryman in that quarter from this displeasure of the Russian agent.

A disturbance has taken place in Assam (p. 188), where it would appear that a local corps, under a British officer, owing to the cowardice of some irregular auxiliaries, has suffered some loss, and been forced to retreat. Nepaul is reported to be making some warlike preparations, the object of which is not apparent.

From the Madras presidency, we learn (p. 150) that the Mysore Province is in a generally improved and flourishing state. The system of extortion and irregularity, from which the ryots have so long suffered, has entirely disappeared, and they express themselves fully sensible how much the change of rulers has been to their advantage. A similar representation is transmitted from Coorg: a person who has recently visited Mercara, the capital of that state, and several other parts of that country, gives (p. 150) a very favourable account of its appearance, and the feelings of the inhabitants towards the British Government, who are represented as infinitely more contented and happy now than they formerly were under the ex-rajah.

The intelligence from Bombay is scanty—the discontinuance of *nautches* by Sir Robert Grant, by not permitting them at his *durbars*, or at his public entertainments, is commended not only by the European but the native press. A noble instance of native liberality is recorded at this *

presidency, in the offer of a Parsee merchant to advance a lac of rupees towards founding an hospital.

We give this month a further portion (p.153) of the new tariff of duties in Dutch India, which affords manifest proof (says the Singapore paper) of hostility to the trade of that settlement, in several important particulars, and to favour the operations of the Maatschappy, or Dutch trading company.

The French appear to be active in endeavouring to place their relations with Madagascar on an advantageous footing. It is melancholy to find (p. 163) that this fine island, under its female Julian, instead of enjoying the fruits of Christian civilization, is consigned to the horrors of a civil war.

Nothing worthy of remark occurs in our intelligence from China or Australasia. The Cape papers confirm the intelligence of the massacre of the emigrant boers, by the African chief Dingaan. The rashness of these discontented men tempted the cupidity of the savage. The excitement respecting the result of the late action of "Stockenstrom v. Campbell" continues, and we perceive by the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, of the 20th April, that the judges, on the application of Captain Campbell, have granted an interdict, restraining the publisher of the *South African Advertiser* from circulating its report of the trial, on the ground of its being a partial and unfair report, and calculated to prejudice him, the case being appealed to the Privy Council.

THE CONQUERORS OF THE WORLD.

CANTO THE FIRST.

KALIDASA was distinguished by the epithet Koliyita, Conqueror of Millions.—*Asiat. Res.*, vol. II.

A tempest flaming up the sky,
 Shaking towers and gates asunder;
 A deafening shriek of agony;
 A shout of mingling joy and wonder;
 Io! Io! see his plume
 Tossing above the blaze of spears;
 Now give the glorious conqueror room—
 Not thus the victor-bard appears!

Dear Muse of Poetry! in thee,
 The ever-beautiful and strong—
 The conqueror of the world we see;
 To thee the keys of fame belong.
 Thy sunny face the cloud of war
 Scatters in air; the fiery spear
 Droops, and the thunder of the car
 Dies in a whisper on the ear.

The Conquerors of the World.

A gentle, bloodless conqueror thou !
 No tears at thy bright coming ran ;
 No lips grew pale with mutter'd vow ;
 No Gorgon-terror in thy van
 Its dread shield flash'd upon the sight—
 No weeping, childless mother pin'd,
 Amid the fading beams of light,
 Gilding the solitude behind.

Thy feet from the resplendent strife
 Of power and wealth delight to stray,
 Far from the pageantry of life,
 In the calm twilight of the day :
 Or where, through twinkling cottage-pane,
 Glimmers the cheerful winter-fire ;
 Or where, along the moon-lit lane,
 In fancy, dance the Elfin quire :

Victor of millions ! bright of old
 The warrior through the city rode ;
 Beneath the summer light of gold
 His radiant plume of triumph flow'd ;
 The hot wheels of his chariot roll'd
 With sound of thunder, and the eye
 The foaming war-steed might behold,
 Blazing in costly panoply ;

From his wide nostrils breathing fire,
 Shaking the lightning from his mane—
 Not such the visions that inspire
 The milder beauty of thy strain :
 Unheeded sweep the martial train ;
 Unheeded conquest's crimson dart ;
 Finding thy triumphs in the brain ;
 Thy captives in the heart !

Now Fancy in her palace sleeps ;
 Along her chambers of repose
 No soothing breath of perfume creeps ;
 No silver censer throws
 Around its odorous lustre ; mute
 The Genii of the spirit lie ;
 A chain hangs on the Charmer's lute ;
 A cloud upon the Charmer's eye.

Silent the radiant Genii lie !
 No more into the sunshine clear,
 To note of softest melody,
 The alabaster domes they rear ;
 Or paint the rose-empurpled floor ;
 Or shower jewels on the wall ;
 Or through the shady gardens pour
 The glittering water-fall.

Silent the mournful Genii lie !
But still on each loved poet's wing
They breathe the orient-coloured dye ;
Unfading flowers garlanding
Their heads with beauty ; Graces fling
Their incense on thy sacred tomb,
Sweet Mantuan ! while perpetual spring
Sprinkles the Sabine Farm with bloom.

The tide of battle, billow'd high,
That o'er the Trojan barrier swept ;
The victor's shout, the captive's cry,
The gasp of anguish—all have slept !
The musing pilgrim roams along,
With heavy heart and step of pain ;
He hears alone the voice of song ;
Sees but his shadow on the plain.

But thou, the mighty lord of harmony,
Old man of Scio's rocky isle,
Who, by the lone shore of the sounding sea,
The emerald columns of thy verse did'st pile :
Lord of the changeful cittern ! built by thee,
The walls of Ilium tower again sublime ;
The Muses guard thy home of sovereignty,
And shut the Gates of Poetry on Time !

Led by the clear Mæonian star,*
Over the waste of years we glide ;
And Hector, leaping from his car,
Marches refulgent by our side :
And flower-like Helen, mournfully,
Hangs drooping on her stem of grace ;
And little busy hands we see
Playing upon the warrior's face.†

Now shadows o'er our bosom roll —
No longer clothed in golden light,
But breathing horror on the soul,
The Heavenly Archer, like the Night,
Tempestuous rushes by—the quiver
Upon his glittering shoulder bound ;
Under his footsteps, like a foaming river,
The Olympian hills resound.‡

A cloud upon the mountain hung,
A cloud of blackness and affright ;
The infant to its mother clung ;
Its mother, in the gloom of night,
Up-started at the ghastly sight
Of bleeding swords, and wildly flung
Her eager arms, with all her might,
About her child—the trumpets rung.§

* See Pope's Essay on Criticism.

† Hector's well-known interview with his wife.

‡ See the famous description in the first *Iliad*.

§ Alluding to Burke's magnificent description of Hyder's irruption into the Carnatic.

The Conquerors of the World.

Not thus upon the hour of rest,
 Thy Cloud, sweet Indian poet, beam'd,*
 Lighting the mountain's purple crest :
 And softer through the foliage stream'd
 The beauty of thy music, deep
 Along the flowry thickets gliding ;
 Gently, as dewy-feather'd sleep,
 The summer air dividing.

Not now, a thousand soft eyes rain
 Their beauty on the garland won ;
 Not now, the pageant's golden train
 Winds out resplendent in the sun ;
 No horn the woodlands echoes o'er ;
 No palfrey at the castle gate,
 Proud of the lovely form it bore,
 Prances in canopy of state.

Spenser ! we muse upon thy lines—
 The arena opens wide ! behold !
 Illumining time's shadow, shines
 The rich Field of the Cloth of Gold.
 White tents their silken veils unfold,
 Glancing in orient hues of light ;
 And Surrey, gentlest of the bold,
 Rivets his armour for the fight.

The blue eye of thy Queen is dark ;
 And Sidney's tuneful lip is cold.
 Sweet poet, who, like early lark,
 Awoke the misty heaven of old !
 For Glory's crown the bell hath toll'd,
 And Beauty slumbers on the hearse ;
 But, look ! the veil of gloom unroll'd,
 They live and sparkle in thy verse !

Blest Conqueror ! the rolling year
 Still finds thee joyous and serene ;
 And mild thy tender eyes appear,
 As when the amorous Faery Queen
 First shone into thy heart, and bound
 Elysian flowers upon thy head ;
 And made thy dwelling holy ground ;
 And taught thee to embalm the dead !

We see thy placid face, thine eyes,
 Clear as the summer-brook,
 Breathing the sunshine of the skies,
 The breath of heaven upon thy book :
 The reader's thirsty heart inhales
 The bloom of gardens green and fair ;
 He wanders through thy glimmering vales,
 And bathes in the ambrosial air.

* The author of the *Mighty Deeds*.

WARS BETWEEN BURMAH AND CHINA.

COLONEL BURNEY, lately our resident in Ava, has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal an account of the wars between Burmah and China, taken from the chronicles of the kings of Prome, Pagan, and Ava, which are comprised in thirty-eight volumes, and brought down to the year 1823. This curious paper is printed in the Society's Journal :—

Tagaung, the original seat of empire on the Eráwadí, is said to have been destroyed by the Tartars and Chinese before the birth of Christ. In the reign of Phýú-zô-dí, the third king of Pagan, who reigned between A.D. 166 and 241, the Chinese are said to have invaded his kingdom with an immense army, over which that king obtained a great victory, at a place called Kô-thăm-bí. The forty-second king of Pagan, Anôra-thá Meng:-zô, who reigned between A.D. 1017 and 1059, invaded China, for the purpose of obtaining possession of one of Gaudama's teeth; which is said, however, to have refused to quit China. This king had a meeting with the emperor of China, and the two sovereigns lived together for three months. During Anôra-thá-zô's residence in China, the emperor daily supplied him with food dressed in various gold and silver vessels, which, on the departure of the king, he is said to have delivered to the emperor of China's religious teacher, with directions to dress food in them daily, and make offerings of it to Gaudama's tooth. This proceeding induced many succeeding emperors of China to demand the presentation of the same kind of vessels from the kings of Pagan and Ava, as tokens of their tributary subjection to China. In the year 1281, during the reign of Nara-thi-ha-padé, the fifty-second king of Pagan, the emperor of China sent a mission to demand such gold and silver vessels as tribute; but the king having put to death the whole of the mission, a powerful Chinese army invaded the kingdom of Pagan, took the capital in 1284, and followed the king, who had fled to Bassein, as far as a place on the Eráwadí, below Prome, called Taroup-mô, or Chinese Point, which is still to be seen. The Chinese army was then obliged to retire, in consequence of a want of supplies; but in the year 1300, Kyô-zuá, the son of the above-mentioned king of Pagan, having been treacherously delivered by his queen into the hands of three noblemen, brothers, who resided at Myen-zain, a town lying to the southward of Ava, and who forced the king to become a priest, and assumed the sovereignty themselves, another Chinese army came down and invested Myen-zain, for the purpose of assisting and re-establishing the king Kyô-zuá. The rebel nobles applied for advice to a priest, who recommended them, apparently as a taunt, to consult tumblers and rope-dancers. Some of that profession were, however, sent for, and they, whilst exhibiting their feats before the three nobles, repeated, as customary words of no meaning, a sentence like the following: "There can be no dispute when no matter for dispute remains." The nobles seized upon these words, and applying them to their own case, observed: If King Kyô-zuá is killed, the royal line, which the Chinese have come to restore, will be extinct. Accordingly, they cut off the king's head and showed it to the Chinese, who then proposed to retire, if the nobles would send some presents to their emperor. The nobles agreed, but upon condition that the Chinese army should first dig a canal; and the Chinese generals, to show the immense numbers of their army, dug in one day, between sunrise and sunset, a canal, 4,900 cubits long, fourteen broad, and fourteen deep, which canal, near Myen-zain, is still in existence.* The

* It is called Theng-dué-myaung, and communicates with the Zô river, and is used for the irrigation of paddy lands.

Burmese chronicles further state, that the little pieces of skin, which the spades and other instruments the Chinese used when digging this canal had peeled off their hands and feet, being afterwards collected, were found to measure ten baskets full, when well pressed down ! In the reign of King Kyô-zuá, the nine Shan towns on the frontiers of China, Maing-mô, Hô-thá, La-tha, &c. are said to have been separated from the empire of Pagan.

In the year 1412, during the reign of Men-gaung, the first king of Ava, the Shan chief of Thein-ní, whose father had been defeated and killed that year when marching with a force to attack Ava, invited the Chinese to come and aid him against the Burmese, whilst they were besieging the city of Thein-ní. The king of Ava's son, who commanded the Burmese army, hearing of the approach of the Chinese, advanced and lay in wait for them in a wood, from which, as soon as the Chinese came up, the Burmese sallied forth and attacked them, and destroyed nearly the whole of their army. In the following year, during the same king of Ava's reign, and whilst almost the whole of the Burmese army were absent, engaged in a war with the Talains in Lower Pegu, another Chinese army entered the kingdom of Ava, and actually invested the capital, demanding the liberation of the families of two Shan chiefs, the lords or governors of Maun-toun and Mô-kay. These chiefs having committed some aggression near Myedu, a town in the king of Ava's dominions, a Burmese army had attacked and defeated them. They had escaped into China, but their families had been captured and brought to Ava. The king of Ava refused to surrender the families of the chiefs, and the Chinese general, after besieging Ava for a month, found his army so much distressed from want of provisions, that he was induced to send in to the king a proposition, to have the dispute between the two nations decided by single combat between two horsemen, one to be selected on either side. The king agreed, and selected as his champion a Talain prisoner named Tha-mein-paran. The combat took place outside of Ava, in view of the Chinese army, and of the inhabitants of Ava, who lined its walls. The Talain killed the Chinese, and, decapitating him, carried the head to the king. The Chinese army then raised the siege, and retreated into China, without the families of the Shan chiefs.

In the year 1442, during the reign of Bhuren-Narapadi, also called Du-pa-yün-day-aka, king of Ava, the Chinese again sent a mission to demand vessels of gold and silver, which they declared Anôra-t'há-zô, king of Pagan, had presented as tribute. On the king refusing, the Chinese again invaded the kingdom in the year 1443, and now demanded that Thô-ngan-buá, the Shan chief of Mô-gaung, should be surrendered to them. This person, together with an extensive kingdom belonging to him, had been conquered by the Burmese in 1442, and the Chinese, who styled him the chief of Maing-mô, apparently from the circumstance of a territory of that name on the Shue-li river having been comprised within his dominions, are stated to have been at war with him for several years, when the Burmese conquered him. The king of Ava advanced with a strong force above Ava to oppose the Chinese, and drove them back to Mô-wún.* The Chinese again invaded Ava in the year 1445, and the king again proceeded up the Eráwadí to oppose them with a large force; but before the two armies met, some of the Burmese officers persuaded their king that, as the Chinese would never desist invading his dominions until Thô-ngan-buá was surrendered to them, it would be better to comply with their wishes. The king then returned to Ava with his army, and on the Chinese following and investing the city, he agreed to surrender Thô-ngan-buá; but upon condition

* Chinese, *Lung-chuen*.

that the Chinese army should first go and bring under subjection Ya-mì-theng, a town lying to the southward of Ava, which was then in a state of rebellion. The Chinese consented, and after taking Ya-mì-theng, and delivering it over to a Burmese force which had accompanied them, they returned to Ava, when Thó-ngan-buá killed himself by poison. The king, however, sent his body to the Chinese, who are said, after embowelling it and putting a spit through it and roasting it dry, to have taken it with them to China.

In the same king of Ava's reign, in the year 1449, the Chinese made an unsuccessful attempt to take possession of Mō-gaung and Mō-nhyin, which were at that time considered as portions of the Burmese empire; and the king is said to have made a very handsome present in silver to the then Tsò-bwah of Mō-gaung, named Thó-kyein-buá, and his younger brother, Thó-pout-buá, for defeating the Chinese invading army.

In the year 1477, in the reign of Mahá-Thí-ha-thú-ya, king of Ava, a Talain champion, who had lately received the title of Tha-mein-paran, offered, if his master the king of Pegu would entrust him with forty thousand men and a favourite elephant, to march beyond Ava to Khan-tí, on the frontiers of China, and there set up an iron post as the boundary of the Talain empire. The king of Pegu acquiesced, and Tha-mein-paran succeeded in reaching Khan-tí, and marking the boundary; but on his return towards Pegu, he was attacked near Ya-mì-theng by a Burmese force, defeated, and taken prisoner to Ava. The emperor of China, as soon as he heard of Tha-mein-paran's proceeding, sent a force to remove the boundary mark, and the Chinese general, after effecting this object, sent a mission to the king of Ava, to demand gold and silver cooking vessels as before. The king refused; but agreed, on a proposition again made by the Chinese, that the right of China to those tributary tokens should be decided by a single combat between two horsemen, one to be selected by either nation. The king accordingly selected as his champion the Talain prisoner Tha-mein-paran, who defeated the Chinese champion, and the Chinese army again retreated to China. A strong suspicion as to the veracity of the Burmese historian will be excited, when it is known that not only this dispute also between China and Ava was decided by single combat, but the name and description of the Burmese champion were the same on this occasion as in that before related, in the annals of the king Men-gaung the first.

In the year 1562, Tshen-byú-myá-yen (lord of many white elephants), the great king of Pegu, after conquering Ava, Mō-gaung, Zen-may, Thein-ní, &c., sent a large army to the frontiers of China, and took possession of the nine Shan towns (Kó-Shan-pyí, or Kó-pyí-daung), Maing-mó,* Tsi-guen, Hó-thá, Lá-thá, Mō-ná, Tsan-dá, Mó-wun, Kaing-mah, and Maing-Lyín, or Maing-Lyí, all of which, with the exception of Kaing-mah, are now, and apparently were at that time, under the dominion of China. The chief of Moc-meit, then subject to Pegu, had complained that the inhabitants of those nine Shan towns had committed some aggression on his territory, and the emperor of China, it is said, declined to assist those towns when attacked by the king of Pegu's army, because they had been once subject to the kings of Pagan. The Pegu army, after conquering the country, built monasteries and pagodas, and established the Buddhist religion there in its purity.

In the year 1601, Nyaung Men-daráh, king of Ava, after re-building the city, and re-establishing the kingdom of Ava, which the Peguers had destroyed,

* The Shans, who use the Burmese character, write *Maing*, but pronounce the combination *Ming*, which is their term for a town and province. The Burmese, hence, derive the words which they apply to Shan towns, *Main*, *Maing*, and *Mo*.

proceeded with a large force against the Tsô:-buañ of Ba-mô,* who had taken advantage of the downfall of the extensive Pegu empire left by Tshen-byú-mýá-yen, and set himself up as an independent chief. On the approach of the king, the chief of Ba-mô, called Thó-tsein, fled to Yunan, and the king, after taking Ba-mô, advanced beyond Maing-Tein, and sent his son, the heir apparent, close to Yunan, with a message to the Chinese governor, threatening to attack him if he refused to surrender the fugitive chief. The governor made a reference to the emperor of China, who directed the chief to be surrendered, observing, that he was a subject of Ava, and that if the Chinese protected him, their territory would be disquieted. The chief of Ba-mô was killed in an attempt to make his escape, but his corpse, with his wife and children, was sent to the prince of Ava by the governor of Yunnan, and taken to the king, who appointed another Tsô:-buañ of Ba-mô, and returned to Ava. Some Burmese historians state, that the fugitive chief of Ba-mô took poison and killed himself; but the account above given is taken from the edition of the Royal Chronicles, revised under the orders of the present king of Ava.

In the year 1658, during the reign of Meng:-yé-yanda-meit, also called Nga-dat-dayaka, king of Ava, Youn-lhí (Du Halde's Yong-lie), who had been set up as emperor in the southern provinces of China, having been attacked by the Tartars from the north, came down to Mó:-myín (Chinese Theng-ye-chow), and sent a message to the Tsô:-buañ of Ba-mô, saying that he would reside at Ba-mô, and present 100 viss (333 lbs.) of gold to the king of Ava. The Tsô:-buañ replied, that he dare not forward such a message to Ava, and Youn-lhí then offered to become a subject of the king of Ava. The Tsô:-buañ made a reference to Ava, and the king ordered him to allow Youn-lhí and his followers to come in, upon condition that they relinquished their arms, and to forward them to Ava. Youn-lhí then came in with upwards of sixty of his nobles, including the governor of Maing-Tshí, or Yunan, and six hundred horsemen, and the whole were forwarded to Ava, and a spot of ground in the opposite town of Tsagain was allotted to them. The Burmese chronicles, however, create an impression that Youn-lhí desired to carve out a new kingdom for himself in Burmah; and state that, before coming into Ba-mô, he ordered a large army, which was still under his orders, to march after him towards Ava by two different routes—one portion by Mó:-meit, and the other by Thein-ní and Mó:-nè. Shortly after Youn-lhí reached Ava, accounts were received that a large force, belonging to him, was attacking the Burmese territory near Mó:-meit, and when questioned by the Burmese, Youn-lhí said that his generals were not aware of his having become a subject of the king of Ava, but that he would write a letter, by showing which, the Chinese generals would desist. The king of Ava, however, preferred marching a force against the Chinese, who defeated it, as also a second force, and then came down and attacked the city of Ava. Some of the exterior fortifications were carried, and the Chinese penetrated to the southward, set fire to the monasteries and houses, and desolated a large tract of country in that direction. They then returned to the assault of the city, but were repulsed with much loss; and a heavy fire being kept up against them from the guns on the walls, which were served by a foreigner named Mi-tharí Katan (Mr. Cotton?), and a party of native Christians, a shot killed a man of rank among the Chinese, who then retreated from before Ava, and proceeded towards Mó:-nè, and joined the other portion of

* The Burmese write this name *Bar-mo*, although they pronounce it *Ba-mo*. *Bán* in the Siamese and Yün Shan languages, and *Món* in most of the other Shan dialects, means a village. Some of the Shans call this place *Món-ah* and others *Kat-mo*.

Youn-lhi's army, which had been ordered to march down by Thein-ní and Mò-né. The king then repaired the fortifications of Ava, and summoned to his assistance his two brothers, the chiefs of Taung-ngú and Promé. The Chinese army, when united, again advanced from Mò-né, and succeeded, notwithstanding many attempts made by the Burmese to stop and check them, in again investing Ava, which they besieged for several months. The families and property of many of the Burmese troops being outside the city, were seized by the Chinese, and maltreated or destroyed; and this circumstance, joined to a great scarcity of provisions, created much sorrow and suffering among the besieged. The troops had neither rice, nor money to purchase it, and on applying to the king, he observed that they had received their grants of paddy land for their services, and that he had no rice to give them; at the same time, he stationed some of his women at the palace-gate with rice for sale. The commanders of the troops at last complained against the king to his younger brother, the prince of Promé, who, in the month of May 1661, entered the palace, seized the king and his family, and assumed the sovereignty, with the title of "Meng-yé-gyó-gaung." The dethroned king and his family were, shortly after, sent to the Khyen-duen river and drowned; and hence he is also styled in history Yé-gyá-meng, or, the king thrown into the water. As soon as Meng-yé-gyó-gaung took the reins of government, the affairs of the Burmese began to prosper. He succeeded in several successive attacks on the Chinese besieging force in different directions; and at last, as the Chinese suffered severely from these attacks, and from an epidemic disease, they, one night in the month of November 1661, evacuated their entrenchments before Ava, and fled, leaving most of their baggage and property.

Shortly after, the king of Ava was advised not to allow Youn-lhi and all his Chinese followers to reside together at Tsagain, but to make the latter take the oath of allegiance, and then disperse them in different parts of the country. The king ordered all the Chinese, with the exception of Youn-lhi and the governor of Yunan, to be sworn; but when the Burmese officers summoned the Chinese to attend at the pagoda where the oath was to be administered, they refused to come, unless the governor of Yunan accompanied them. He was accordingly invited also, and on coming to the pagoda, and seeing many Burmese troops in attendance, he imagined that it was their intention to put the Chinese to death. He and several of the Chinese suddenly snatched the swords out of the hands of some of the soldiers, and attacked them, killing many of the Burmese; who, however, at last mounted the enclosure walls of the pagoda, and fired down upon the Chinese, until many of them were killed, and the remainder submitted. But as soon as the king of Ava heard of this affair, he ordered the whole of the Chinese, with the exception of Youn-lhi, to be put to death.

In December 1661, the Tartars marched down a force of twenty thousand men, under Ain-thi-weng, the governor of Yunan, which took post at Aung-peng-lay, and sent a mission to the king of Ava, demanding Youn-lhi, and threatening, on refusal, to attack Ava. The king summoned a council of his officers, and observing, that in the reign of King Du-pa-yóun-dayaka, Thó-ngán-buá had been surrendered to the Chinese, and in the reign of King Nga-dat-dayaka they had been made to surrender the Tsó-buá of Ba-mò to the Burmese, gave it as his opinion, that these two precedents would justify his now delivering Youn-lhi to the Tartars. One of the Burmese officers expressed his entire concurrence in his majesty's opinion; adding, that the Tartars were very powerful, and that the Burmese troops and inhabitants were suffering much

from their war with the Chinese. Youn-lhi, with his sons and grandsons, were accordingly, on the 15th January 1662, forwarded to the Tartar camp, and delivered over to the Tartar general. He, however, sent another mission to demand the person of the Chinese governor of Yunan, but the king of Ava having replied that he had executed that governor for ingratitude and treachery, the Tartar camp broke up on the 22d January, and returned to China. The mutual surrender of fugitives of every description is now an established principle in the relations between the two kingdoms, and the Chinese are said to enclose carefully in a large cage, and forward to Ava, any Burmese fugitives required by the king of Ava.

For a full century after Youn-lhi was surrendered, the Chinese and Burmese appear to have continued in peace; but at last, in the year 1765, in the reign of Tshen-byú-yen,* king of Ava, the second son of Alom-pra, another war broke out between the two nations; and as this war is the last which has occurred between them, and is often referred to by the Burmese with pride and exultation, and as its details are recorded with some minuteness, and are really calculated to give European nations a more favourable opinion of Burmese courage and military skill, I shall endeavour to make a free translation of the account of it, which is contained in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth volumes of the *Chronicles of the Kings of Ava*.

The causes of that war are said to have been these. A Chinese named Lóli came to Ba-mò and Kaung-toûn, with three or four hundred oxen laden with silk and other merchandize, and applied to the Ba-mò authorities for permission to construct a bridge to the north of the village of Nánbú, in order to enable him to cross the Tápeng river. The Ba-mò officers observed, that they must submit the application to the ministers at Ava; and Lóli, considering this answer as equivalent to a refusal, was impertinent and disrespectful. The Ba-mò officers suspecting from Lóli's manner, language, and appearance, that he was not a common merchant, but some Chinese officer of rank, seized and sent him to Ava, with a report of his conduct. He was confined at Ava in the usual manner; but after a full inquiry and examination, nothing of political importance transpiring, he was sent back to Ba-mò, with orders that he should be allowed to trade as usual, and that if he really wished to construct a bridge, which, however, appeared to the ministers to be only an idle boast on his part, he should be permitted to do so wherever he pleased. On his return to Ba-mò, he declared that some of his goods, which had been detained there when he was sent to Ava, were missing or destroyed, and insisted upon compensation. The Ba-mò officers replied, that when he proceeded to Ava, he took only five or six of his men, leaving all the rest in charge of his goods, and that if there really was any deficiency, he must look for it among his own people, and not among the Burmese. Lóli left Ba-mò much dissatisfied, and on his arrival at Mó-mýn, he complained to the Chinese governor there, that Chinese traders were ill-treated by the Ba-mò officers, who had also sought pretences for accusing him, and destroying his merchandize. He then went to Maing-Tshi, and preferred the same complaint to the Tsóuntú, or governor-general, there. The Tsóuntú observed, that he would wait a little, and see if any thing else occurred, to prove the truth of Lóli's statement, that Chinese were ill-used in the Burmese dominions, and not permitted to trade according to established custom. About the same time, an affray took place between some Burmese and a Chinese caravan of upwards of two thousand ponies, with one Lótári as their chief, which had come to Kyaíng-toûn, and put up to

* Lord of the white elephant, and Symes's Shem-baun.

the north of that town, at the great bazar of Kat-thwáh. The Burmese had bought some goods on credit, and refused payment when demanded by the Chinese. In this affray a Chinese was killed, and the Tsò-buáh being absent at Ava at the time, Lótárá applied to the subordinate Burmese officers for justice, according to Chinese custom. These officers decided, that the man who had committed the murder should, agreeably to Burmese custom, pay the price of a life—namely, three hundred ticals. Lótárá refused money, and insisted upon the man being delivered over to the Chinese; but the Burmese officers replied, that such was not their law, and then proposed that the man who had committed the murder should be put to death. Lótárá declared that this would not satisfy them, and returned to China with some of the principal traders, and complained to the Tsòuntú of Yunan.* That officer being urged, at the same time, by the ex-Tsò-buáhs of Ba-mò, Thein-ní, Kyaíng-toŭn, and other subjects of Ava, who had taken refuge in China, to invade the Burmese dominions, made such a report of the above-mentioned circumstances to the emperor of China, as to induce his majesty to order an army to march and take possession of Kyaíng-toŭn. The Tsòuntú put up a writing on the bank of the Tálò river, containing these words: "Deliver a man to us in the room of our man who was killed, or we will attack you;" and shortly after, a Chinese army, under a general named Yín-tá-lò-yé, consisting of fifty thousand foot and ten thousand horse, advanced and invested Kyaíng-toŭn. The Tsò-buáh of Kyaíng-toŭn, at the same time, revolted and joined the Chinese.

On Tshen-byú-yen, the king of Ava, hearing of this invasion, he despatched, on the 28th December 1765, eleven divisions of troops, consisting of twenty thousand foot, two hundred war elephants, and two thousand horse, under General Let-wé-weng-dò-mhú Ne-myó-tsi-thú,† to relieve Kyaíng-toŭn. The Burmese general, on approaching that place, contrived to send in some men in disguise, and arrange a combined attack on the Chinese besieging force. Their cavalry, which was numerous, was charged by the Burmese with elephants, and the Chinese, being defeated, retired to the bank of the Tálò river, where they took post behind some mud-works, which they threw up. The Burmese general again attacked them, and drove them to the bank of the Mè-khaung, or Great Cambodia river, where the Chinese army again took post; but they were attacked here also, their general, Yín-tá-lò-yé, killed, and their army driven back to China with much loss, and in great disorder. The Burmese army then returned to Ava, where they arrived on the 8th April 1766. Thín-wí-buáh and Dó-bayá, the Tsò-buáhs of Kyaíng-toŭn and Lú-ta-tshay-nhít-paní, sent excuses, stating that they had been forced to join the Chinese; but the king of Ava disbelieved them.

In January 1767, intelligence was received by the king of Ava that another Chinese army, consisting of 250,000 foot and 25,000 horse, had entered the Burmese dominions, and that on their arrival on or near Shyá-mue-loŭn mountain, to the westward of the Mè-khaung river, a part of the army, consisting of 150,000 foot and 15,000 horse, under General Yín-tsú-tá-yeng, was detached by the route of Nuay-leít, near Mò-wún, against Ba-mò. His majesty had before, anticipating the return of the Chinese, ordered Kaung-toŭn to be reinforced and filled with provisions, so as to enable it to hold out under its

* Within the last six years, two cases of accidental homicide occurred at Ava, of a Burmese killing a Chinaman; and on both occasions, the Chinese residents successfully used their influence with the Burmese prince, Men-tha-gyih, to have the Burmese executed. Nothing would satisfy the Chinese but the death of the individuals who had slain their countrymen.

† Let-wé-weng-dò-mhú is the officer in command of the northern entrance to the palace. The words mean literally, "left-hand royal entrance," and the *dó*, or 'royal,' is often omitted. This is Symes's *ledougnee*, and "the governor of the north gate" of some of our officers.

governor, Bala-men-den, and now directed that two armies should proceed from Ava, one by water up the *Eráwadi* to *Ba-mò* under the *Let-wé-weng-mhú*, and the other by the land-route to the westward of that river, under the *Wún-gyíh Mahá-tsi-thú*, who should be joined by all the force he might find at *Mō-gaung*, *Mó-nhyen*, and other towns in that neighbourhood, and then march by the *Tsandá* (*Sánta**) route, and attack the Chinese. On the 30th January 1768, the *Wún-gyíh* marched with twenty-two divisions, consisting of 20,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 200 war elephants; and on the 4th February, the water-force, under the *Let-wé-weng-dó-mhú*, consisting of eleven divisions, 15,000 men, with 300 boats carrying guns and jingals, proceeded up the *Eráwadi* towards *Ba-mò*.

From *Shyá-mue-loñn* mountain, another portion of the Chinese army, consisting of 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot, under General *Tsheng-tá-ló-yé*, marched by the *Tsandá* route against *Mō-gaung*. A body of 5,000 horse and 50,000 foot also took post on *Thínzá-nuay-lein* mountain, whilst the force under General *Yin-tsiú-tá-yeng*, when it reached *Ba-mò*, stockaded itself along the bank of the river, at the spot where the mart is held.

The governor of *Kaung-toñn*, not having sufficient force to go out and attack the Chinese, employed himself in repairing the old and constructing new defences, &c. about that town. The Chinese, leaving 3,000 horse and 30,000 foot, with three generals, to defend their stockade at *Ba-mò*, advanced with 70,000 foot and 7,000 horse, under General *Tsiú-tá-yeng* himself, and invested *Kaung-toñn*, which they assaulted with scaling-ladders, axes, choppers, hooks and ropes; but the garrison, as previously arranged, met the assailants, not only with a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, but with large boilers of hot dammer (rosin) and molten lead, and long pieces of heavy timber, which they let fall upon them. The Chinese were driven back with great loss, declaring that the besieged were not men, but *nats*,† or inferior celestial beings. The Chinese then stockaded themselves round *Kaung-toñn*, at a distance of more than 140 cubits.

The *Let-wé-weng-mhú*, or Burmese general, commanding the water force from Ava, on arriving at the mouth of the *Nat-myet-nhá* above the town of *Shuegú*, stopped to allow all his boats to come up, and determined, in the mean time, to throw into *Kaung-toñn* a supply of ammunition. He selected three officers, who volunteered to perform this service with three fast-pulling boats. The Chinese had only three boats, which they had constructed on their arrival at *Ba-mò*. The Burmese volunteers succeeded at daybreak one morning in passing through the Chinese besieging force stationed to the westward of *Kaung-toñn*, and entered that town with the supply of ammunition, as well as with presents of dresses and money, which the king of Ava had sent to the governor. On the same night the Chinese force made another unsuccessful attack. The governor arranged with the Burmese volunteers a plan of operations, namely, that the water force from Ava should first go and attack the Chinese posted at *Ba-mò*, and then fall on the rear of the force besieging *Kaung-toñn*, from which the governor should at the same time make a sortie. The volunteers again at daybreak passed through the Chinese force stationed to the north-west of the town, and rejoined the water force. The general of that force, entirely approving of the governor of *Kaung-toñn*'s plan of operations, now moved his fleet of boats close along the western bank of the *Eráwadi* to *Ba-mò*, and then, landing his soldiers under a heavy fire from his boats, he stormed and carried all

* The Burmese pronounce *Tsanta* as *Tsandá*.

† The Burmese *nat* is the same as the Hindu *Devah*, and most of the Burmese *nats* are taken from the Hindu mythology.

the Chinese stockades. The Chinese general before Kaung-toñ, Tsú-tá-yeng, despatched upwards of 1,000 horse in support of Ba-mô, but the Burmese general placed 2,000 troops to prevent the Chinese crossing the Len-ban-gya river, and Tsú-tá-yeng re-called them.

The Burmese general then selected three bold and trusty men to pass through the Chinese force before Kaung-toñ at night, and report to the governor the fall of Ba-mô, and the intention of the Burmese general to attack on a certain day the besieging force. On the appointed day, the Burmese general, leaving one division of his force at Ba-mô, marched with the remaining nine divisions, and attacked the Chinese before Kaung-toñ, and at the same time the garrison of Kaung-toñ sallied out. The Chinese, although greatly superior in numbers, were much disheartened at the loss of their stockades at Ba-mô, and after three days' fighting, the whole of the Chinese works before Kaung-toñ also were taken. Ten of their generals, and more than 10,000 men, were killed, and the Chinese, after setting fire to the boats which they had been building, closed round their general, Tsú-tá-yeng, and, taking him up, fled to their force on Thín-zá-nuay-lein mountain. The Burmese followed the Chinese, and driving them out of their stockades on that mountain, pursued them as far as Mó-wún, taking a great quantity of arms, prisoners, and horses.

The land force of twenty-two divisions, which marched from Ava under the Wún-gyih Mahá-tsí-thú, having arrived at Mō-gaung, after repairing the defences of that town, and leaving a sufficient garrison in it, proceeded to meet the Chinese army, which was advancing by the Santa* route. On crossing the Kat-kyo-waing-mô, the Wún-gyih heard that the Chinese army were near Lízô mountain, and sent a small party in advance to reconnoitre. This party, before it came to Lízô, fell in with a party of 1,000 horse, which the Chinese general, Tsheng-tá-lô-ye, had also sent in advance, for the same purpose of reconnoitring, and the Burmese, drawing the Chinese into a narrow pass between two mountains, where their horse could not form line, attacked and defeated them. Judging, however, from this reconnoitring party only consisting of 1,000 horse, that the Chinese army must be of great force, the Burmese party stopped on the bank of the Nán-nyen† river, and sent some scouts on in advance. These returned with the intelligence that, on ascending the top of a mountain and climbing some trees, they had seen the Chinese army, which amounted to about 20,000 horse and 100,000 foot. The Wún-gyih then appointed six divisions of his army to proceed with celerity by the right, and six by the left, round each side of the Lízô mountain, whilst with the remaining ten divisions he advanced by the centre route slowly, and occasionally firing cannon. The Chinese general, hearing of the approach of the Burmese, left one-third of his army to take care of his stockades in Lízô, and with the remainder advanced to meet the Burmese, and took post on the eastern bank of the Nán-nyen river. The Burmese force, under the Wún-gyih, came up and joined the reconnoitring party on the western bank of the same river, whilst the right and left wings, which had reached Lízô by marching round the rear of the Chinese main army, suddenly attacked and carried the stockades there. The Chinese in those stockades, believing that the principal portion of their own force was in front of them, were completely taken by surprise, and fled and joined their army under General Tsheng-tá-lô-yé. These wings of the Burmese army then fell in with another Chinese force, which was coming from China with a convoy of provisions to their army, and took possession of the whole of the horses, mules, and provisions. The Burmese

* The distance between Mō-gaung and Santa is said to be only five or six days' journey.

† For the Shan word *Ndm*, 'water and small river,' the Burmese always write *Nán*.

generals reported their successes to their commander-in-chief, the Wún-gyíh, by a swift horseman, and proposed that their force should now fall on the rear of the Chinese army stationed on the east bank of the Nán-nyen, whilst the Wún-gyíh attacked it in front. The Wún-gyíh sent the messenger back, approving of the plan of attack, and fixing the day on which it should take place. On the appointed day, the two wings of the Burmese army fell on the rear of the Chinese on two different points, whilst the Wún-gyíh crossed the Nán-nyen, and attacked them in front with the main army. The Chinese generals, seeing their army placed between two fires, retreated, and took post at a spot beyond the Lízó mountain; but the Wún-gyíh here again attacked them, and completely routed their army, 100,000 men of which fled to Santá, and there threw up new works. The Wún-gyíh halted his army at Maing-lá, in order to recruit it.

The Wún-gyíh having been taken unwell, the king of Ava re-called him, and appointed the Let-wé-weng-dô-mhú, who was in command of the Ba-mò water force, to go and relieve the Wún-gyíh, and with orders to attack and destroy the Chinese army, and then take possession of the eight Shan towns, Hó-thá, Lá-tha, Móná, Tsandá, Maing-mò, Tsi-guen, Kaing-máh, and Mó-wún. The Let-wé-weng-dô-mhú proceeded with his ten divisions from Bà-mò, and joined the Wún-gyíh's army at Maing-lá, and soon after advanced and attacked the Chinese force at Santá, under General Tsheng-tá-lò-yé, which had been suffering much from want of provisions, the inhabitants of the eight Shan towns having refused to comply with the Chinese general's requisitions, declaring that they were subjects of the king of Ava, and afraid to assist the Chinese. The Chinese were forced to retreat, and the Burmese pursued them as far as Yunan, taking a multitude of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. The Let-wé-weng-dô-mhú, after taking possession of the eight Shan towns, which had heretofore thrown off their allegiance to Ava, joined another Burmese general, the Wún-gyíh Mahá Thí-ha-thúra, who had been sent with an army by the route of Lú-ta-tshay-nhít-paná. The two generals attacked another Chinese force of upwards of 50,000 men, which was posted on a high mountain to the north-east of Thein-ní, and one-third only of these Chinese escaped into their own country. The Let-wé-weng-dô-mhú and the Wún-gyíh Mahá Thí-ha-thúra, having completed his majesty's service, then returned, with the prisoners, guns, &c. which they had taken, to Ava, where they arrived on the 21st May 1767.

[*To be continued.*]

COLONEL MILES' "SHAJRAT UL ATRAK."*

THE *Shajrat ul Atrak*, literally, 'Tree of the Turks,' Colonel Miles tells us, "appears to have been copied and abridged from the compilation of Toorkish or Moghool history, made by order of Alugh Beg Mirza," the grandson of Timoor, who flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century: this is avowed at the close of the work. With the author's name, or any other guarantee for its authenticity, we are not furnished. This translation was announced by the Oriental Translation Committee, as amongst the works "preparing for publication," some years ago.

The work contains copious details of the life and achievements of the celebrated Chungeez Khan. We agree, however, with Colonel Miles, that its other historical notices are valuable, or rather would be valuable, if we could be secure of their accuracy. It begins, in the orderly manner of the Asiatics, with the Creation. On the authority of tradition, the author relates that the angel Gabriel was sent to the earth to collect a little moist mould or clay, in order to form the pure body of Adam, from the spot on which the holy Kaaba stands: but the Earth adjured him to desist, lest some unworthy creature might be formed, and it might on that account fall under the displeasure of the Almighty. Gabriel was touched with this appeal, and returning without executing his errand, Michael was despatched, but he was not proof against the Earth's pathetic adjuration. Israfeel was baffled in the same manner; till at length Azrael (the Angel of Death) was employed on the mission, who, disregarding the entreaties of the Earth, collected a handful of mould, a portion from every part, and including all its different qualities, which he took to the Garden of Eden, where it was kneaded with the waters of Tusnim, and the rain of compassion and mercy fell upon the clay for forty days; the form of man was given to it by the hand of power; God breathed life into it, and Adam became a vital, reasonable being. The angels were directed to kneel to Adam, in token of his excellence; all obeyed save Iblis, who was cursed for his disobedience, and who cherished thereupon a mortal enmity to Adam, and determined to do his race all the ill in his power. Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden, and Eve was created from his left side, whilst he was between sleeping and waking. Iblis, by the help of a peacock and a serpent, contrived to enter Paradise, deceived Eve, and made her eat of the forbidden fruit, and she induced Adam to eat also. The five creatures were then hurled from the Garden; Adam fell on a mountain in Serindeep (Ceylon), Eve at Jidda, the peacock in Hindustan, the serpent at Isfahan, and Iblis at Sumnan, or Sumnath.

In a similar manner, the author, borrowing from the Mohamedan traditions, parodies the book of Genesis, or rather the Rabbinical books, intermingling with the mass a due proportion of the heaven of Islam.

Alumchi, king of the Toorks, is reputed to have been the son of Kyook Khan, the son of Debad Kowi, the son of Abluchi Khan, the son of Toork,

* The *Shajrat ul Atrak*, or Genealogical Tree of the Turks and Tatars. Translated and abridged by COL. MILES. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

the son of Japhet, the son of Noah. The patriarch is said to have divided the earth into three parts, which he distributed amongst his three sons; Japhet had the territory from the sea of China to the mountains of Kameroon, from the White Mountains to the boundary of Russia, and from the "fifth climate" to the Pole. As the countries of Tooran and Toorkistan fell to his share, Japhet is called the father of the Toorks. Alumchi Khan had two sons, who were twins; one was called Tatar, the other Moghool, to whom he left his possessions. These princes were united during their lives; but when they died, their followers parted, and formed two distinct tribes, called, from the names of their late princes, Tatar and Moghool.

This account, though evidently pure invention, is in perfect accordance with that given by the royal author, Abulghazi, and other Mohamedan writers. The details which immediately follow, of the subsequent history of the two tribes, are tolerably in unison with the statements of the Toorki historians, sometimes in their very words. The reader may find a short and neat epitome of this part of the history of the Toorks in the Preliminary Discourse to Mr. Davids' Turkish Grammar. We shall take up the genealogical thread at Chungeez Khan.

The remote ancestor of this celebrated personage was Boozungur Khan, the son of Alanko, great-granddaughter of Munguli Khwajeh, eleventh in descent from Moghool. The father of Boozungur was not ascertained, his mother assigning his paternity to a *jîn*. Booka, the son of Boozungur, is the reputed great ancestor of all the kings of Toorkistan; he was the eighth in ascent from Chungeez Khan; the others are Dootmeen, Kaido, Kubul, Kowilai, Boortai, and Yusookai Bahadoor. It was whilst this Khan was on his return from a successful expedition against the Tatars, bearing their chief, Timoochin Ooka, prisoner, that a messenger announced to him the birth of a son, who was destined to re-unite the two tribes, and form a military power that should shake all Asia, and even the kingdoms of Europe. Yusookai determined to give his son the name of Timoochin, because Timoochin Ooka, his Tatar prisoner, was the greatest prince of his time.

The date of Timoochin's birth is not accurately known. The work before us records two dates, A.D. 1115 and A.D. 1154, both of which differ from other authorities; "but all agree that he was born with his hands and feet sprinkled with blood," denoting his sanguinary character. He was sixteen when his father died; and by his great skill and bravery, he succeeded in reducing all the Moghool tribes, each of which had a chief of its own, under his own authority. This did not take place, however, till Timoochin was fifty years of age. He was greatly assisted in his measures by Kuraachar Noyan, a son of his principal general, and from whom the emperors of Delhi are descended, being related to the family of Chungeez Khan only on the female side.

When Timoochin had reduced all the *eels* and the *oolooses* of the Moghools and Toorks to obedience, and received the homage of a general assembly (*kurukai*) of his subjects, whilst seated on his throne, an *abdul*,

or religious mendicant, called Tib Tankri by the Moghools, and Ulunkuj by the Oozbuds, entered the durbar, and reported that he had had a dream, in which the angel Gabriel had informed him that the prince and his posterity would become lords of the greater part of the earth, and that it was the pleasure of the Most High that he should renounce the name of Timoochin and assume that of Chunggeez Khan, which signifies 'king of kings.' This behest was accordingly obeyed, and the prince recommenced on a larger scale his career of conquest. He overran Khatai (China), taking Peking and other cities, and divided his conquests in that country amongst his sons and Kuraehar Noyan.

He endeavoured, to the utmost of his power, to establish friendship and concord betwixt them; amongst other expedients, he showed the advantage of unanimity by the well-known symbol of a bundle of arrows. Having assembled his sons and relations, he took an arrow from his quiver and broke it; he next took two, and did the same, and went on increasing the number until it was so large that neither he nor any one present could break them in a mass. He then pointed out the analogy of this to their case; observing that, so long as they remained united, they could resist any force, but, divided, they would fall an easy prey to an enemy.

Being provoked by an insult offered to him, in the murder of his ambassadors and merchants, by Sultan Mohamed Khorazm Shah, of Iran, Chunggeez Khan, in A.H. 615 (A.D. 1218), marched against that state, conquering as he went the kingdoms of Transoxiana, and swelling his army by the junction of many chiefs of tribes. He took Bokhara and Samarkand, and from thence despatched an army into Iran, or Persia, which overran and plundered it, causing Sultan Mohamed to die of grief. This occurred in A.H. 617. Chunggeez had now reduced all Mawurunnehr (Transoxiana); he then despatched his sons to conquer Khorazm, advanced with his own forces to Turmuz, which he took by assault, and crossed the Jihoon to Balkh, perpetrating frightful massacres as he went. He deluged the last-named city, which remained under water for six months. Meantime, his son, Tooli Khan, marched to Herat, of which he gained possession, sparing the lives of the people, for which he was severely reproached by his merciless father.

At length, Julal-ud-deen, son of Mohamed Shah, collected his partizans, and attacked the Moghool troops in Iran, gaining successes over them, and at length giving them a severe defeat. Chunggeez, who was in Talikan, in Budakshan, when he heard this intelligence, advanced in person to oppose the young Sultan of Iran, committing dreadful ravages in his way, some marks of which still remain. He marched by Cabul to Ghuzni, whence Julal-ud-deen retired towards Hindustan; and following the sultan with expedition, overtook him on the banks of the Indus, surrounding his army on the land side. The battle, which was desperate and bloody, ended in the defeat and rout of the sultan's troops. The gallant bearing of Julal-ud-deen, it is said, pleased Chunggeez, who nevertheless put all his male children to death, slew all the prisoners, and threw the spoil into the river. This

event happened A.H. 618. Julal-ud-deen became a fugitive, and some say was slain by the Moghools.

Hearing that the tribe of Tungut, a part of his proper dominions, had rebelled, Chunggeez returned to his own country, and arrived at his capital, Khan Baligh, in China, A.H. 621, or A.D. 1224. He punished the people of Tungut and other rebels with great severity; shortly after which Chunggeez fell sick, and finding his end approaching, assembled his sons, brothers, and Kurachar Noyan, to nominate his successor. His eldest son, Joje Khan, had died in the desert of Kuchhak six months before. Chughtaie, Ooktaie, and Tooli, his remaining sons, kneeling, professed themselves ready to obey his wishes. He then named Ooktaie as his successor, assigning Mawurun-nehr to Chughtaie Khan. It is said that Chunggeez died A.H. 624, or A.D. 1227, and that he was then seventy-three years old, which would place his birth in (624—73=) A.H. 551. The Chinese annals fix the reign of Chunggeez in A.D. 1206, and that of Ooktaie, whom they call Tae-tsung, in 1228.

Chunggeez appears to have been the first to give a form and consistency to the Moghool power. He devised laws for the government of the tribes, and reduced their loose institutions into a regular system. His military regulations made his army a compact body, instead of an incoherent aggregate of independent hordes. He was attached to no particular religion, and therefore tolerated all sects. His government was despotic, and terror was the chief implement of his rule. Before the time of Chunggeez, the Moghools are said to have had no written language; wherefore Chunggeez introduced the *Oighoor* character, so named from the "auxiliaries," or "assistants," of the great Oghuz Khan, one of the ancestors of the Toorks—a character which seems to have an affinity with both the Zend and the Syriac.

The work before us enters superficially into the history of the immediate descendants of Chunggeez, whose family now sit on the thrones of Peking, Constantinople, and Delhi, which it is unnecessary to follow.

We may conveniently append to the sketch of Moghool history, which has been drawn from Col. Miles' book, a notice of the present royal family of Delhi, who are descended from the great Tamerlane, or Timoor Goorkan, who was eighth in descent from Kurachar Noyan, a cousin of Chunggeez.

Timoor's reign began A.D. 1398. He was succeeded by Baber in 1494, Hemayun in 1530, Akber in 1556, Jehangeer in 1605, Shahjehan in 1628, Aurungzebe in 1658, Behadur Shah in 1707, Jehander Shah in 1712, Feroksere in 1713, Mohamed Shah in 1719, Ahmed Shah in 1748, Alumgeer in 1753, Shah Aulum in 1760, and Akber Shah Sanee, the late emperor, just deceased, in 1806.

The history of the unhappy Shah Aulum, who succeeded to a throne stained with the blood of his father, has been written by Colonel Francklin.* It was from his hands that the Company received the appointment of Dewan of the provinces or kingdoms of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Not content

* History of the Reign of Shah Aulum, the present Emperor of Hindostan. London, 1798.

with the quiet of a rule under British protection, he listened to the invitations of the Mahrattas, quitted Allahabad, where he had resided for five years, renounced the friendship of the British, and proceeded to Delhi, where he became a real prisoner. His new friends, the Mahrattas, made him their tool, and in spite of the spirited attempts of his son, Mirza Jawan Bukht, he fell, through his own weakness and the treachery of those about him, into the hands of Gholam Cadir, a Rohilla chief, who, after plundering him of all the property he could get, in a fit of wanton barbarity, put out the emperor's eyes with his poinard, and deposed him. Madhajee Sindiah, the Mahratta chieftain, replaced the blind monarch on the throne, but it was only to administer to his ambition. The battle of Delhi, gained by Lord Lake over the Mahratta force on the 11th September 1803, liberated Shah Aulum from his second thralldom; and it is said that the unhappy prince, on finding himself again under the protection of the British, declared, in a strain of Eastern hyperbole, that Lord Lake had restored him to sight. In the words of the Marquess Wellesley, the Company's Government obtained, in the eyes of all the native states of India, "the distinguished honour which must attend the deliverance of that aged and unfortunate monarch from a condition of the utmost degree of misery and degradation, and his restoration, under the protection of the British Government, to a state of dignity, competency, and comfort." The sum assigned for the maintenance of the Moghool emperor, was £120,000 per annum. He enjoyed it but for a brief period, dying, in 1806, at the age of eighty-seven.

His successor was the late Akbar II., whose accession was marked by the rare occurrence of its being a bloodless one.

The only event which disturbed the even tenor of his life arose from the misconduct of his second son, Jehangheer, a young man of a turbulent, dissipated character. He was instigated by the queen-mother (whose chief favourite he was) to assert his right to the succession, in prejudice of his elder brother; and on the refusal of the British Government to recognize his extravagant pretensions, he shut the gates of the palace against the British Resident, and opened a fire against that gentleman, by which several of his attendants were wounded, and one man killed by his side.

Mr. Seton, the resident, a gentleman well known for his high spirit and decision, ordered out a part of the troops in garrison, with a six-pounder, and stormed the palace; but he no sooner effected an entrance, than he restrained the soldiers from any farther violence, and proceeding himself to the presence of the emperor, offered his nuzzur as a token of respect; but at the same time, under a proper sense of the duty he owed to himself and the dignity of the Government he represented, he insisted that the prince, the cause of the disturbance, should be delivered up, which, after much opposition on the part of the queen-mother, was complied with.

Jehangheer was sent to Allahabad, under a guard of honour, where he remained about a year, and no doubt tired of the secluded life he led at that place, as well as the utter hopelessness of carrying his point by force, he made a solemn promise of good behaviour for the future, was pardoned,

and returned to Delhi in November 1810. Whether from choice, discontent at his situation, or from any other cause, he was again escorted to Allahabad, where he remained for a considerable time immersed in sensuality and the lowest debauchery, from the effects of which he died in 1821.

Until the period of Jehangeer's disturbance, the emperor had the key of the palace-gates in his own possession, and the gates under the guard of his own troops; but this last remnant of his independence and kingly state was taken from him; a detachment of three hundred Native Infantry was, after that event, posted at the gates leading into the palace, and the keys placed in the hands of a British officer. The ostensible duty assigned to this officer was, to keep possession of the gates, to attend upon his majesty whenever he went out in procession, and to carry such orders into execution as his majesty might give, touching the egress and ingress of people at the gates. In addition to these ostensible duties, he was expected to watch, with unceasing vigilance, the slightest approach to any thing like a disturbance such as Jehangeer created, and to report his observations to the Resident. The delicate situation in which this officer must often be placed, required sound judgment and temper to perform his duty conscientiously, without wounding the sensitive pride which a person, placed as the emperor is, must necessarily feel. The situation was held in the first instance by the late Major Macpherson for thirteen years, and Capt. P. Grant for ten years; and it is highly creditable to both these officers, that throughout the whole of that period, notwithstanding the invidious nature of the office, they acquired the esteem and confidence of his majesty, affording, at the same time, the highest satisfaction to the British Government.

Although the measure of depriving the emperor of the keys of the palace-gates was imposed on the British Government by stern necessity, every concession which can be made, consistently with its paramount authority, is always cheerfully granted. For instance, the police of the city cannot interfere with any individual in the palace, and the magistrate is not authorized to seize any delinquent attached to the court without applying to the Resident and the officer commanding the palace guards, and they, in their turn, to the emperor.

The inconvenience often resulting from this state of things proves the extent of the consideration paid to the king's feelings; for although he is, for obvious reasons, deprived of all political power, the local authorities are enjoined by Government to pay the greatest deference to his wishes, on every occasion, compatible with the public interests, which often places them in the greatest perplexity, between administering justice according to the English law, and obeying the royal mandate.

The knowledge which the natives possessed of the late monarch's easy, complying temper, encouraged them to present petitions in great numbers, praying him to interfere in their behalf; the good-humoured king received them all, remarking, that as far as depended upon him, their petitions should be attended to, leaving the result to their own good or bad fortune.

The Company hold the country in the emperor's name; and at the access-

sion of the late emperor, a deed of gift was issued by him, making over to them all territories they have conquered. Perhaps this form will not be observed again, nor indeed can it be necessary, as other symbols of royalty have been lately discontinued. Up to the year 1835, all the coin circulated throughout India continued to be struck in the emperor's name, but the rupee now bears the stamp and image of the sovereign of Great Britain, who is, to all intents and purposes, the sovereign of India.

The revenue enjoyed at present by the Emperor of Delhi may be estimated at £150,000 per annum. He receives on the first of every month a lac of rupees, lately increased to Rs. 1,30,000, from the Company's treasury, and the remainder is derived from lands which he holds, and nuzzurs or offerings which he receives on levee days. Out of these funds he has all the descendants of the house of Timoor to support, besides many of his nobles, who have declined with him to comparative poverty and indigence. It was pleasing to observe with what respect he was treated by these nobles, as well as by others of the ancient nobility, whose better fortunes have rendered them independent of his bounty. With such an income, and the demands on it, it could not be expected of the late emperor that he could keep up any thing like the state observed by his ancestors in their glorious days. His majesty, consequently, lived in little or no state; in his private life, every thing around him presented a melancholy picture of fallen greatness. Still, on state occasions, when he appeared abroad in processions, his retinue was princely and imposing, and afforded some idea of the gorgeous splendour which Akber and Jehangeer must have displayed. On the Buckra Eed, or anniversary of the day on which Abraham offered up Isaac, which the Mohamedans observe as one of their grandest festivals, his majesty usually proceeds in great state, to hear prayers read and chaunted, about a mile outside of the city; on which occasion he slays a camel with his own hands, striking the animal with great precision in the heart with a spear: a part of the sacrifice is dressed and distributed among the courtiers, and the Resident and his suite. On such occasions every effort is made to dazzle the eyes of the multitude, and emulate former days. The British Resident and the officer commanding the palace guards are obliged to attend these processions, which, though not marshalled in the most regular manner, are very picturesque, from the varieties of animals and the costume of the men; the rich caparisons of the elephants, and silver towers on their backs, the lively-coloured dresses of the men, and their shining arms and glittering standards, form altogether a pleasing and gorgeous sight. The emperor himself is, in these processions, seated on an elephant of enormous size. Besides his own artillery, his majesty receives a royal salute from our guns stationed at the gate.

The public durbars or levees, on state days, are well worth the attendance of any European gentleman; and the ceremonies observed on these occasions afford a curious contrast to the customs of our courts.

When any gentleman is desirous of being presented at the court of Delhi, he intimates his wish to the British Resident, who makes it known to the

emperor, and a day is fixed upon by his majesty for the presentation, which is as follows :

On entering the outer court of the palace, all Europeans as well as natives dismount from their palanquins, for none but the royal family are permitted to ride or have an umbrella within the precincts of the palace, let the sun be ever so hot. On arriving at the last gate fronting the hall of audience, three salams are made, by bending the body low forwards, and raising the right hand to the forehead; on approaching the throne, three salams more are exacted, and then the nuzzur is presented, on a white handkerchief, in gold rupees. Etiquette does not admit of his majesty's speaking from the throne, or honouring the person presented with a bow; but he is taken to a neighbouring apartment by an usher, and invested with an honorary dress or khilaut; he is then conducted back in the same manner as on approaching the first time, and his majesty ties on his head, with his own hands, an ornament of jewellery; after which, another nuzzur is presented, which ends the ceremony, the person stepping backwards and mingling with the crowd of courtiers surrounding the throne. At the several obeisances, the ushers cry out, "The slave is salaming to the king of the world!" The value of the nuzzur is in proportion to the rank of the person presented.

On particular occasions, such as the birth-day of his majesty, and on great Mohamedan festivals, the Resident presents 101 gold mohurs on the part of the Governor-general, and a number, as Resident, equal to the years of the monarch's reign. Every person, of whatever rank, must remain standing while in the presence of the emperor, in public or private.

The Marquess of Hastings, in notifying his intention of visiting the emperor, coupled it with the stipulation that he should have a chair, and be received on an equality; but this his majesty would not hear of; and his lordship in consequence would not enter Delhi at all, but came within a march, when Lady H. visited the palace *incog*. On the occasion of Lord Hastings' extraordinary demand, the old emperor remarked, that Lord H. was only the servant of a king, therefore could not be received on terms of equality, a privilege only granted to crowned heads; and his granting such a request would be breaking in upon the very few remaining prerogatives left him.

The transaction altogether was much more creditable to the emperor than to the Marquess of Hastings, who, on this occasion as well as many others, allowed his extravagant vanity to get the better of his good sense; he took an ungenerous advantage of the power and influence of his office to demand the concession of an empty honour, which, without adding an iota to his dignity, would have degraded the source from whence he wished to extort it.

The high-minded statesman who placed Shah Aulum on the throne of his ancestors would never have hinted at such a request; rigorous in asserting his acknowledged rights, he never invaded those of others; on the contrary, he was scrupulous in securing to every one the honours due to his station,

knowing that, in doing so, he was best consulting the dignity of his own character.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, that those very concessions, which were so firmly withheld from Lord Hastings, were spontaneously granted to Lord Amherst, only three or four years afterwards. It is possible that the aversion which the emperor so strongly felt to grant these concessions to Lord Hastings arose, not so much from the concessions being in themselves a degradation of the royal dignity, as from granting them in compliance with a demand, in which latter circumstance the real degradation lay. Let the cause, however, be what it may, the concessions were granted, and the following is but a faint and brief description of the meeting which took place between the emperor and Governor-general; both sides vying with each other in their endeavours to give *éclat* to the event.

Lord Amherst arrived at Delhi on the 15th February 1827, and was received at the outposts of the city by the heir-apparent and Capt. Grant, commandant of the palace guards, the prince Selim, his majesty's third son, having gone on to meet him previously, with a complimentary message and invitation from the emperor. On the 17th, his lordship paid his visit of ceremony, and was received on terms closely approaching to equality, such as Lord Hastings had stipulated for when in the Upper Provinces, but which the old king would not then hear of. On the visit of Lord Amherst, his majesty received the Governor-general standing, and with an embrace; after which he mounted his throne, and beckoned to his lordship to be seated in a chair placed for him near the throne. This was conceived to be so novel and extraordinary an innovation of established etiquette, that the natives declared, in their expressive language, that the sun of the house of Timoor had then set, never to rise again. His majesty was in great agitation during the first part of the interview, and seemed to be playing a game which his own judgment condemned; but on finding himself fairly seated on his throne, and Lord Amherst below him, he became more assured, and went through the rest of the ceremony with his usual composure and dignity. He told Lord Amherst that he adopted him as his son, and appointed him vizier of the empire, and hoped the Company might retain possession of the country so long as they continued to act with moderation and lenity towards the natives. He asked his lordship his age, and if he had ever served his king in any other capacity than the present; and then, taking off his richest string of pearls, he threw it round Lord Amherst's neck, observing, that he gave him the only thing of value he had left. The scene altogether was an affecting one, and called forth the sympathy of every generous heart present. It would have been magnanimous in Lord Amherst to have rested contented here; he presented no nuzzur, and was seated, which were concessions that had never been known before at the court, and quite sufficient to mark a distinction between the Governor-general and common people; but his lordship thought otherwise, and required the aged monarch to return the visit at the residency, on the 24th of the month.

The emperor was accordingly conducted by Sir Charles Metcalfe and the

commanding officer of the palace guards, and Lord Amherst and suite met him half way; they then proceeded towards the residency, under the customary salutes from the artillery and all the troops in cantonment. The scene altogether was grand and imposing, and greatly superior to any thing ever before witnessed. The royal party had exerted every means to do credit to their aged and beloved monarch, but the Governor-general and his suite equalled, if not exceeded, the pomp and splendour of the royal *cortége*. The compact order and soldier-like appearance of the body-guard surpassed any thing the natives could produce, while his richly-dressed aids-de-camp, as well as secretaries, vied in oriental splendour and glittered in the morning sun with great effect.

At the residency his majesty was received with every demonstration of honour and respect; he sat on his throne, which had been sent at his particular request, and Lord Amherst in a chair, as on the former occasion of his visit at the palace. Presents, in shawls and jewels, to the amount of a hundred thousand rupees, were presented to him, besides two elephants and six horses, splendidly caparisoned. On that occasion, the streets were literally crammed with elephants, horses, &c., and the gorgeous Eastern costume of the riders exceeded any thing that had been seen before.

His majesty appeared highly pleased with his reception and treatment. He surveyed the rooms at the residency, and remarked that it was the first English house he had ever been in; he then called Lord Amherst up to him, and taking his lordship's hand between both his, shook it, and laughed heartily, as much as to say, "I am half an Englishman now myself;" and well he might, for the contrast which he might, and undoubtedly did, draw between the uniformly kind and generous conduct of the British Government towards himself, and that which his unfortunate father, the late Shah Aulum, experienced at the hands of the barbarous Mahrattas, must have impressed him with feelings of gratitude for his magnanimous friends and protectors.

With the exception of the commotion occasioned by Jehangeer's misconduct, and the little etiquette breeze above described, the reign of Akber II. may be said to have been confined to the management of the court and his family, which appears to have given him full occupation. His majesty had three sons, by his lawful wives; Mirza Aboo Suffur, the eldest son, the present Emperor of Delhi, is a scholar and poet; he was always, from policy and inclination, attached to the British interests, or he would have long ago been set aside from the succession, never having been a favourite with his father, and being detested by the favourite queen, his mother. Mirza Baber, the second surviving son, was one of the most depraved wretches in existence, and given up to debaucheries of every description; the third son, Mirza Selim, was the handsomest man of the court, and the father's petted son, and, from all accounts, deservedly so. Besides these, the late emperor left a numerous offspring, who, with their connexions, were wholly maintained out of the allowance assigned to the emperor by the British Government, and in consequence, there were hundreds of the blood

royal obliged to subsist on the paltry allowance of twenty or thirty rupees a month.

Until a very recent period, all the princes, as well as princesses, agreeably to Asiatic policy, were immured within the walls of the palace, and never permitted to go beyond the gates; but the late Major Macpherson exerted his influence with the emperor, and at last obtained a free permission for the princes to go out, for which they were so grateful to the major, that they presented him with a handsome sword, as a memento of the sense they entertained of the valuable boon he had procured for them.

His majesty's harem is said to have consisted of three hundred ladies, of all ages and ranks; and so wretched are these miserable victims of a vitiated state of society, that they have been known frequently to commit suicide.

The favourite queen was said to be a woman of ability, and appeared to have exercised the most unbounded influence over the mind of her husband, which is singular, as she long since ceased to have any personal attractions. Several English ladies, who have had the privilege of seeing her, declared her to be both black and monstrously stout. She directed every thing in the palace, and was an exception to the rule which Mohamedans generally observe, of treating their women as an inferior order of beings; for this they have the sanction of their Prophet and the founder of their religion, who, being asked if the advice of a woman was to be taken under any circumstances, answered—"Certainly; ask their advice, and having got it, act in direct opposition to it."

The late Akber Shah passed the greater part of his time in the society (if it could be so called) of his women; and the following brief detail of the mode in which that monarch occupied the day, may serve as a specimen of the manner of the people in general of the Musulman faith.

He rose about an hour before day-break, when a gun was fired to notify to all good Mohamedans and subjects that the king of the world was going to say his prayers. This important duty over, the rest of the morning was occupied in walking through the gardens, or in the kingly sport of flying pigeons and paper kites, in which he was assisted by his courtiers; on returning from this exercise, he generally partook of a slight refreshment, and transacted the little business left for him to do, till about noon, when he went to sleep for a short time.

At sun-set, the second prayers are said, when the dinner is announced, which, though the principal meal among Mohamedans, is soon despatched; and the remainder of the evening is passed in the tranquil enjoyment of the hookah, and hearing the females of his seraglio relate the long, traditionary tales regarding the adventures of ancient heroes and demi-gods. At eleven o'clock, prayers are again said, and a gun fired, to announce to the world that the great king is going to rest, and all other persons may do the same.

The late emperor had a fine, strikingly-benevolent expression of countenance, and his character strictly corresponded with his physiognomy; he was truly a good man, but a weak prince; and, therefore, admirably suited to the times in which he lived, for he never could have controuled the tur-

bulent spirit of the nobles of former days. His temper was so easy and confiding, that it could be moulded by any body who strove to take the trouble; consequently, he was a mere creature in the hands of his servants, who imposed upon him in all imaginable ways.

CRITICISM ON WORKS ON INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In looking over, a few days ago, the *Journal des Savans* for the last six years, I was surprised to find, in the No. for May 1834, in an article by the Baron de Sacy, the following remarks: "Le critique, en répliquant à la défense de M. Tod, a cru pouvoir récuser sans restriction, non seulement mon jugement particulier, mais celui de toute la Société Asiatique de Paris, dans une question où il s'agit, dit-il, du mérite d'un ouvrage tel que l'*Histoire de Rajast'han*, considéré sous le point de vue de la mythologie, des antiquités, et surtout sous celui d'un tableau des mœurs, des coutumes, et de l'état actuel de cette contrée. Si l'on admette la base sur laquelle repose une semblable récusation, aucun de nous ne pourrait ni porter son jugement, ni même avoir une opinion plausible sur tous les faits de l'histoire ancienne, desquels nous apprécions la certitude ou la vraisemblance sur des témoignages écrits dont nous ne saurions vérifier l'exactitude nous-mêmes."

How this passage escaped my notice when that number of the *Journal* was received at Bombay by the Literary Society, of which I am an unworthy member, I know not; but as these remarks relate to a general subject of some importance, I may be permitted, although so much time has elapsed since they were published, to observe, that they apply to the following postscript of a letter which was inserted in vol. viii. of the *Asiatic Journal* (new series), p. 118: "P.S. Invidious as it may appear, I cannot avoid adding that, had the praises conferred on his work, which Lieut.-Col. Tod so complacently quotes, been bestowed by the Director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, they would have conferred upon it such a value as would probably have prevented any person from venturing to criticize it; but, on subjects so multifarious as those discussed in that work, and such as have any claim to originality being restricted entirely to India, I may be allowed to express my opinion, that neither the Baron de Sacy nor the Asiatic Society were competent judges to decide on the merits or demerits of the *Annals of Rajast'han*, either as a mythological, antiquarian, or historical work, and particularly as one which professed to exhibit the manners, customs, and actual state of Rajpootana."

The question, therefore, is simply, whether or not there exists in Europe such published information respecting the mythology, antiquities, and history of India, and the manners, customs, and actual state of its inhabitants, as would enable any person to form a correct opinion on these subjects from books alone. For, if not, the observation contained in that postscript must be considered to be well-founded, and particularly with respect to such a work as the *Annals of Rajast'han*; because the difficulty of properly criticizing it consists in the being able to distinguish between the circumstances which Colonel Tod has correctly stated, and the character which he has given to them—between facts and mere suppositions, which have not even plausibility to invest them

with the appearance of reality. As an instance, I may remark, that the reviewer of Gleig's India in the *Asiatic Journal* observed: "We have already noticed Mr. Gleig's propensity to assume the speculations of fanciful writers as unquestionable facts, and upon those frail and sandy foundations to build up the most important inferences of the early part of his compilation. The philosopher of Laputa busied himself in the experiment of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers; by a process as felicitous, Mr. Gleig extracts them from the wildest theories of Oriental scholars. The dreams of Colonel Tod and Major Wilford seem to him to be 'strong as proofs of Holy Writ.'—Amongst the fallacies, however, which are thus made to perform the part of facts, we were not a little surprised to remark the supposed resemblance between the institutions of ancient India and the feudal system of Europe. The analogy is altogether visionary and absurd."* To this critique Colonel Tod replied at considerable length, and in particular remarked: "Having substantiated my position by authorities for which your *soi-disant* philanthropist's may hardly be deemed an equivalent, I would briefly advert to its reception by those who, without any personal knowledge of the subject, could only view it as a theory. In what a different tone, and to what different purpose, does the venerable De Sacy perform the censor's office! 'La seconde division de l'ouvrage que nous analysons, composée, ainsi qu'il a été dit, de cinq chapitres, offre une esquisse du système féodal des Rajpoutes, comparée avec celui de l'Europe. Les détails très curieux dans lesquels l'auteur est entré sur ce système, et dont il justifie l'exactitude, soit par le récit de divers événemens qui en ont été les conséquences, soit par un assez grand nombre de documens originaux, qu'il a réunis dans un appendix, forment un tableau d'un grand intérêt, mais peu susceptible d'extrait.'"+ That a critic, who has no personal knowledge of a subject, is nevertheless the best judge of it, is a position which Colonel Tod would have found it impossible to maintain; although with respect to India he has merely repeated the opinion which Mr. Mill expressed in the preface to his History of British India. It may, however, be more justly supposed that, had the Baron de Sacy been personally acquainted with India, he would have been at once aware that the very circumstances which Colonel Tod himself relates, prove that the feudal system never did exist in India, and that the civil and religious institutions of the Hindus rendered it impossible that such a system could have ever existed among them.

I also observed, in the letter now referred to, "In what manner, indeed, it could ever have occurred to Lieut.-Col. Tod to attempt identifying the Jauts of India with the Getæ, seems inexplicable; but it is in support of this hypothesis that he has indulged in what one of your correspondents has very justly characterized as dreams: for these reveries are in direct opposition to philology, geography, chronology, and history. The whole, also, of the first six chapters, and various other passages of the work, are written precisely in that spirit of speculation, resting merely on bare assumption, without the least attempt at proof, by which the papers of Wilford were so remarkably distinguished. But the slightest examination of ancient history would have at once shown how hopeless an endeavour it must be to bring the Massagetæ into India, and thus to connect the usages and religion of Rajpootana with those of Germany and Scandinavia, by means of supposed migrations of Massagetæ into the latter countries. For, even after reading all that Lieut.-Col. Tod has written, it is impossible, though all his perversions of mythology and history were admitted, to discover any trace of resemblance either in the characters

* *Asiatic Journal*, new series, vol. iv. p. 202.

† *Ibid.*, vol. v. p. 45.

or in the social and religious institutions of the Rajpoots, the Germans, and the Scandinavians:—do what the Colonel will, the Rajpoot most provokingly remains a Hindu, and nothing but a Hindu.”

I have transcribed this long passage, in order to show distinctly the grounds on which I object to the competency of the Asiatic Society of Paris as judges of a work such as the *Annals of Rajast'han*, which treats of so many different subjects relating to the ancient and actual state of India. That Society are, no doubt, competent judges of the accuracy and ability with which Colonel Tod has availed himself of the information to be derived from ancient and modern authors, with respect to the peopling of the world, the migration of tribes, and the history of nations; but I must be permitted to think that they have not at their disposal the necessary means for forming an accurate opinion on the various mythological, antiquarian, and historical questions relative to India, which Colonel Tod has attempted to discuss in his voluminous work. I admit, of course, that it is by written testimony alone that we are enabled to appreciate the certainty of the facts which are related in ancient history; but I am not aware of there being any written testimony accessible to the European reader by means of which the truth of such statements and opinions as are contained in the *Annals of Rajast'han* can be ascertained.

It may, indeed, be said that, with exception of its general geographical and statistical description, India is almost entirely unknown to Europe. For, even with respect to the manners and customs of the Hindus, and particularly with regard to their good and bad qualities, what a variety of discordant accounts exist! It is not, therefore, surprising that the antiquities and literature of India should be still less understood. But it might have been expected that the cultivation of the Sanscrit language, to which the attention of many of the literati on the continent of Europe has been directed for several years, would at least have produced a more correct knowledge of the mythology and philosophy, and of the civil and religious institutions of the Hindus; for such as these are described in the numerous Sanscrit works still extant, such are they to be found prevailing in India at the present day, with very little change or alteration. Every book, however, which has yet appeared on these subjects on the Continent is, as far as the substance is concerned, merely a repetition of what had been previously published; or, if it contain any thing new, this consists solely in the crude speculations of the author, his statements and opinions being neither derived from a personal acquaintance with India, nor supported by what is contained in original Sanscrit works. Disquisitions on Sanscrit grammar, and re-translations of works already translated, or new translations unaccompanied with the notes necessary for rendering them understood, or accompanied by notes obscure and erroneous, seem to be all that has been yet produced by the study of the Sanscrit language on the continent of Europe. Nor has its cultivation prevented as yet the most absurd accounts of the mythology and religion of the Hindus, and of usages supposed to result from them, from being not only received on the Continent with implicit credit, but even honoured with learned commentaries and disquisitions.

Under these circumstances, it seems evident that the applause which a continental critic bestows on a work treating of India, cannot be accepted as a just estimate of its merits or its defects; for he cannot possess that knowledge of the subject which should alone render his opinion deserving of attention. In this case, also, written testimony, so far from enabling the critic to form a correct judgment, is most likely to mislead him; because it appears

impossible that, without a personal acquaintance with India, or without a competent knowledge of Sanscrit literature, he could be capable of distinguishing, in the works relating to India which he may have read, what was accurate and what was inaccurate. It is probable, therefore, that he would acquire erroneous notions respecting the subjects discussed in the work that he was about to criticise, and that his criticism would in consequence be equally erroneous. If, on the contrary, the critic had paid little or no attention to such works, it seems obvious that his criticism of any new work relating to India could not possibly be of any value or authority. In objecting, consequently, to the Asiatic Society of Paris as competent judges of such a work as the *Annals of Rajast'han*, it will, I think, be admitted that I advanced no untenable or paradoxical opinion, nor one so absurd as would be involved in the rejection of written testimony in cases where it admits of just application. I may, however, be mistaken with respect to the degree of knowledge which Europe possesses of India, and there may be, without my being aware of it, learned men on the Continent who are skilled in Sanscrit literature, and conversant with the mythology, the philosophy, and the civil and religious institutions which may have existed in India in ancient times, and which actually prevail in it at the present day. But, if there be such learned men, the preceding remarks cannot apply to them, as they possess those very qualifications which appear to me to be indispensable for giving real value and authority to criticism when applied to works treating of India.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 10th November 1837.

CRITES.

THE BARON DE SACY.

AFTER a long and brilliant career, having outlived almost all his contemporaries, and many of his pupils, that profound Orientalist, the venerable Silvestre de Sacy, peer of France, paid the debt of nature, at the age of eighty, on the 20th February last. On the morning of the 19th he was in perfect health, and after delivering his customary lecture at the College of France, he went to the Chamber of Peers, and took part in the discussion. In the report of the debates on that day, given in the journals, his name appears amongst the speakers. At the close of the sitting, on leaving the Luxembourg, he was seized with apoplexy, at the moment when he was entering a fiacre, on his return home, and remained insensible till his death. His funeral took place at St. Sulpice, on the 23d, in the presence of a great number of persons of rank and eminence, peers, deputies, and literary characters.

The discourse pronounced by M. Joinard, president of the Institute, of which the Baron was perpetual secretary, comprehends a brief summary of his literary history, and a just tribute to his character.

It appears that in 1781 he was appointed one of the Councillors of the Mint, and soon after was admitted an Associate of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. During the stormy season of the Revolution, he lived in strict retirement, employing his time in study; and he composed during that period his *Memoirs of the Sassanian Kings*. In 1808, he entered prominently into public life, by becoming a member of the

legislative body. In succession, he undertook a professorship in the College of France, and in the School of Oriental Languages, became a Member of the Committee of Public Instruction, a Royal Councillor, Inspector of Oriental Typography, one of the editors of the *Journal des Savants*, founder of the Asiatic Society, of which he was honorary president, &c. &c. Many of the most eminent Orientalists of the age, in Europe, were his pupils — Kosegarten, Freytag, Rémusat, De Chézy, Quatremère, &c. &c. The vast store of Oriental knowledge which he had accumulated was not less admirable than the readiness with which he parted with it for the instruction of others. “For half a century,” says M. Jomard, “we have seen him a profound grammarian, a deeply-read historian, a consummate dialectician, an elegant writer; as a professor, indefatigable; as a citizen, bold; an accomplished statesman and thinker; a model in private life, and adored by a family worthy of him; a rigid public officer, and a man of antique virtue and true piety.” M. Jomard truly adds: “He was one of those extraordinary beings who appear at wide intervals, in whom virtue, talent, and every powerful element of character concur to form a wonderful man.”

It is an office which demands, and is worthy of, powers akin to his own to pass a judgment on the many writings of M. de Sacy, and to exhibit an accurate outline of his intellectual character. His elaborate papers which enrich the volumes of the *Manuscripts du Roi*, the *Journal des Savants*, and other repositories, are distinguished by extent of learning, depth of research, wonderful accuracy, and lucidness and elegance of style. His separate works display the same qualities on a larger scale. His Arabic Grammar is the only one worthy of that name hitherto published in Europe, and to that and his excellent *Chrestomathia* few European Orientalists will hesitate to acknowledge the deepest obligations. No man has probably done so much to promote the knowledge of the Semitic languages and their literature in the western world as De Sacy.

“Where shall we find,” concludes M. Jomard, “a career more prolific, a learning more profound, a judgment more sound, an understanding more vigorous? At an age when we can scarcely reckon on the morrow, the Baron de Sacy published one of his finest works—one which would alone suffice for the foundation of an ordinary reputation. It was in his eightieth year that he put the finishing hand to it; a month has not elapsed since the author deposited upon the table of the Academy his treatise *On the Religion of the Druses*: so that the news of his death will have resounded throughout Europe long before those who are eager to read every thing he wrote shall have received, or even known the existence of, this important production. Nay, the very day on which he was struck with death, he had delivered his accustomed lecture in the College of France, discharged his academical functions at the Institute, given his decision as to the manuscripts offered to the Royal Library; and, in order that this day, like every other, should be entirely filled up, he had sat and spoken in the Chamber. One might with truth say, that he died on his legs, and, like a soldier, on the field of honour.”

THE CLAIMANT OF THE BURDWAN RAJ.

THE readers of this Journal will remember having seen in our Asiatic Intelligence during the years 1836 and 1837, notices of an individual who contrived to gain a considerable number of supporters by some startling proofs of his identity with the heir of the Burdwan Raj. As these notices, taken from the Calcutta papers, were necessarily brief and disjointed, a detailed account of this adventurer, containing many particulars not hitherto brought before the public, may prove acceptable, especially as the narrative is derived from the most authentic source.

In January 1836, great excitement was created in the Jungle Mehals, by the appearance of a man calling himself Raja Pertaub Chund, son of the late Raja of Burdwan, supposed to be dead. Burdwan is fifty-six miles from Calcutta, and the raja has the reputation of being the richest man in Bengal. He pays the Company some seventy lacs of rupees annually, as the revenue of the lands which he holds in the district. He is owner also of large estates in Calcutta : the whole of the new China bazaar belongs to him. Burdwan is a populous and productive territory, appearing like a garden in the midst of surrounding jungles. The principal zemindars are also very rich ; many reside at Calcutta, leaving their estates to the management of agents : trade flourishes throughout the district. All the coal hitherto used in Calcutta, for the steam-boats and other purposes, comes from the banks of the Durmooda, a river of Burdwan, and is a large source of profit, the demand latterly being very great. The former rajas of Burdwan, after the payment of the revenue and the expenses of their establishment, having a large surplus remaining from their annual income, took the usual method of accumulating treasure employed by persons not yet enlightened upon this branch of political economy, by burying it in wells, and the wealth thus concealed was supposed to be enormous.

The late raja had an only son, named Pertaub Chund, who occasioned him a great deal of trouble. This young man resided chiefly in Calcutta, where he led a very dissipated life, overstepping, in his eagerness to follow foreign fashions, the bounds of decorum. He was fond of associating with European gentlemen, and of entertaining them after the English custom, and this intercourse leading him to adopt many of the modes and habits of his new acquaintance, he ate beef-steaks and drank cherry-brandy with great *gusto*, showing upon all occasions his contempt for the precepts so rigidly enforced by his forefathers. His wild conduct gave much offence to the Brahmins, who had obtained great influence at the palace of Burdwan, and who, as usual, flocked to a court which promised to gratify their rapacity. They perceived plainly that the moment in which the young heir came into possession of the raj, would see the end of their authority, and that their holinesses might look in vain for the donations so profusely bestowed at all the religious ceremonies, the various *poojahs* at which they assisted. The holy fraternity established at court, finding all their efforts unsuccessful, determined, according to the common opinion of the natives, to make away with the person whom they could not render subservient to their interests. The prime minister, or head manager, of the raja (Burdwan being under European control), a crafty Brahmin, named Pran Baboo, is supposed to have effected this object, the people of the district asserting to this day that he administered poison to the young man, whom he considered inimical to his views of aggrandizement ; for, the heir being disposed of, he succeeded in persuading the raja to adopt his (Pran Baboo's) young son, who in due time came into the inheritance. Thus much is certain, that

the civil surgeon of Burdwan, having heard that the young raja had been taken suddenly ill, went to see him, but was refused admittance. This circumstance was well calculated to induce the supposition that foul play was intended, and the surgeon applied to the magistrate, who granted a *perwana*, or order, which gave him access. He found the patient labouring under symptoms of fever, and anxious to afford him immediate relief, proposed to bleed him. Pertaub Chund consented, offering his arm for the purpose; but the attendant Brahmins interfered to prevent the operation, saying that it was against their shasters to let blood. The surgeon, thus baffled, returned home, promising to bring some medicine with him at his next visit in the evening; but on going to the palace about nine o'clock, he was informed that the young raja, having become worse, had been carried away to Culna, on the banks of the sacred Hooghly, thirty miles distant. Early the next morning, intelligence was brought to the station that the invalid was dead, and the body burned; this account confirming the general belief, that he had been unfairly dealt with, at the instigation of his enemy, Pran Baboo. The father of Pertaub Chund dying shortly after, Pran Baboo was named as the guardian of his son, the adopted heir of the deceased raja; they are both living, the latter being now about seventeen years old.

During a considerable interval, all the affairs of this fortunate youth went on smoothly; but, fourteen years after the presumed decease of the young raja, a person made his appearance in the neighbouring district, who asserted that he was the Pertaub Chund, supposed to be dead, but who had miraculously escaped from the hands of the assassins employed to destroy him. The fine countenance and commanding figure of this pretender, his insinuating address, and his acquaintance with minute circumstances connected with the person whom he represented, and to whom he bore a strong resemblance, having the same marks and scars upon his body, told greatly in his favour. The tale he related, to account for the long period which he had suffered to elapse without making any attempt to reinstate himself in his rights, was sufficiently plausible to obtain credit with the multitude, especially as the greater number of persons who espoused his cause had reasons of their own for wishing it to be true. He stated that, being taken to Culna, while suffering from a severe attack of illness, he chanced to overhear his attendants arrange a plan by which they proposed to take away his life. He had been brought to the Hooghly, and was lying on the brink of the stream. Fear inspiring him with strength, at this moment of peril, he plunged into the water, dived, and succeeded in swimming over to the opposite side. Having thus fortunately escaped from impending death, he found himself suddenly overcome by sleep, and fell into a sort of trance. During the suspension of the waking faculties, a vision appeared to him from heaven, which produced, of course, a wonderful effect upon his mind. The genius of Brahma reproved him for the unholy life he had led so long, and which had so nearly conducted him to an untimely death in this world, and to the most fearful punishment ere he could be absorbed into the divine essence. Finally, however, the celestial vision comforted him with the assurance that there was still a possibility of his being restored to favour, and that he could purify himself from the contamination incurred in eating and drinking with Christians, feasting on the sacred cow, and other abominations, by performing penance as a fakcer during the fourteen succeeding years, which were to be spent in voluntary exile in distant lands. It is no uncommon circumstance for both Mohamedans and Hindus to assume for a time the garb and to practise the austerities of a fakcer; misfortunes, as well as the remorse

attendant on the commission of great crimes, inducing individuals to banish themselves into the desert, or to make long pilgrimages, submitting during the whole time to the privation and suffering that may befall them in the character of a religious mendicant. The pretended Pertaub Chund accounted for the report of his death, by stating that his attendants, though aware that he had escaped their hands, yet, in order to suit the purpose of Pran Baboo, whose interest it was to keep up the deception, gave out that he had expired in the night, and publicly burned a coffin which was supposed to contain his body. Having, according to his account of the obligation imposed upon him by the founder of his religion, worn out the fourteen years as a fakeer, he was at liberty to assert his claims, and being restored to all the privileges of caste, he made his appearance in the Jungle Mehals.

From whatever source it might have been derived, the impostor had a considerable sum of money at command, and therefore succeeded in collecting some six or seven hundred followers, armed in divers ways. These men were induced to join his standard—first, on account of a bounty of ten rupees, which were offered to all who enlisted in his service; and, secondly, because they entertained a hope of the plunder of Burdwan, which would have enriched them all for life. Many of these recruits were Coles, and had they been permitted to reach the capital, they would have proved very dangerous invaders. Burdwan being, what is termed, a civil station, there was no garrison in its neighbourhood, and, left to the defence of its unwarlike inhabitants, it would have had little chance against Pertaub Chund's people, who were somewhat formidable, in consequence of their having more efficient weapons in their hands than are usual in a promiscuous multitude of native insurgents. Before the economical system, so much landed in some quarters, all the muskets condemned at the inspection of the Government stores were broken up; but an order was issued for the sale of these arms, which were eagerly purchased by warlike spirits, anxious to possess themselves of weapons, which, though not without a flaw, were better than any they could obtain of native manufacture. Some disastrous results in Oude, and the alarm created by Pertaub Chund's followers, occasioned the rescinding of an order which was found so prejudicial to the maintenance of public peace: the old system has been reverted to.

At the period in which the pretended raja showed himself in the Jungle Mehals, an embassy from Nepaul, comprising a Nepaulese regiment of a thousand men, commanded by General Malabha Sing, an extraordinary character in his way, was on its route to Calcutta. Pertaub Chund, aware how greatly the idea of his being supported by the native powers to the northward would assist his claims, followed close upon the march of the great man, giving out that he had promised his assistance, and would employ his influence with the Governor-general, to procure the reinstatement of the rightful heir in the possession of Burdwan. He likewise caused it to be reported that Runjeet Sing was preparing to come to his assistance with a large army, well knowing how much this belief would forward his views.

Pertaub Chund, having marched to the confines of the Burdwan territory, sent a complimentary letter to Mr. Elliott, the resident magistrate, reporting his arrival, and stating his intention of entering the district under his jurisdiction. Mr. Elliott, in reply, directed the pseudo raja to present himself at Cucherry, to account for his appearance with so large a number of armed followers in his train. It not being convenient to obey this mandate, the raja returned an evasive answer, and that very day, in spite of the civil authorities, passed through the city of Bankorah in state, recruiting as he marched along.

By this time, the pretensions of the claimant of the raj were pretty well known throughout the adjacent country; rumours of his intended approach had reached the capital, and scenes of tumult and depredation were contemplated by the alarmed inhabitants. The few European residents, dreading the consequences of popular commotions of so dangerous a nature, were preparing to fly, and the whole place was in a state of ferment. All who were disaffected to Pran Baboo being ready to support the usurper, while those who were interested in the continuance of the present state of affairs, were apprehensive of great mischief, both to the family in possession of Burdwan, and to themselves. Hitherto, Pertaub Chund had abstained from any act that could bring him under the cognizance of the law; his followers made no attempt to levy contributions on the inhabitants, paying for all their supplies: induced to practice self-denial, so difficult to a native with a weapon in his hand, and friends to back him, in the hope of the greater advantage from the plunder to ensue. The pseudo raja appeared to be accurately acquainted with the places in which the treasure accumulated by former chiefs lay buried, and the possession of this information, and the expectation of speedily turning it to account, stimulated the irregular force which he had gathered together to the maintenance of a degree of discipline, certainly very creditable to the sagacity of their leader. On his refusal, however, to appear before the civil authority, who had a right to demand his attendance, and his acting in defiance of the Government peons, who were directed to prevent him from passing through Bankorah, Mr. Elliott considered himself justified in calling in the aid of the military. To the activity and promptitude of a young man, who did not hesitate to take a degree of responsibility upon himself which many would have shrunk from, the district owed the preservation of its tranquillity. Though not as yet guilty of any overt act, the hostile intentions of the pretended Pertaub Chund could not be doubted. Instead of going down to Calcutta, and proving to the satisfaction of the supreme authorities the justice of his claim to the Burdwan raj, he preferred a course which could scarcely fail to end in bloodshed, and the object of which was the enriching of himself and his followers by the plunder of the city, and the seizure of the treasure.

The cantonments of the British troops, according to a custom invariably observed throughout India, were situated at the distance of more than a mile from the native city in their neighbourhood. The thirty-first regiment happened to be quartered there at the time, and the commanding officer directed the lieutenant first upon the list for duty, to put himself at the head of two companies, and to seize and bring in the person of Pertaub Chund. The great point was, to effect this object without bloodshed; and the young officer, to whom the affair was entrusted, felt anxiously desirous to perform this duty without taking the lives of the misguided people with whom he would come into collision, or losing any of those of his own men. He had two officers and a surgeon under him, and the adjutant of the corps accompanied the party as a volunteer. Lieut. —, the subaltern in question, in consequence of his acquaintance with Hindustance, and his intercourse with the natives, was well aware of the nature of public feeling upon the subject of Pertaub Chund's pretensions, and the necessity of going cautiously to work in any attempt to apprehend him. He, therefore, went quietly round to the sepoy's quarters, and directed the detachment to fall in at ten o'clock at night, without stir or bustle; instructions which were afterwards discovered to be very essential, since the native doctor of the corps was actually in correspondence with the pretender, and would not

have failed to give him information of the movement of the troops, had it been generally known in cantonments. Accordingly, without beat of drum, the party mustered, and, much to their surprise, were not marched direct to Bankorah. The officer commanding deemed it expedient to avoid the town, since, on the very first appearance of troops, the emissaries of Pertaub Chund would not have failed to apprise him of their approach, and once scattered in the jungles, it would have been impossible to find either him or his followers. There had been some difficulty in getting accurate information concerning the measures for personal security taken by the pretended raja. It was ascertained, however, that four chuprassees, armed with swords, kept watch at the door of the house in which he took up his abode, and that his quarters for the night would be at a *chuttee*, a few miles in advance. A chuttee is a village built for the accommodation of pilgrims on their way to any celebrated shrine; and apprehensive of no molestation, the chief and his followers, with few exceptions, had sunk to repose. After making a *détour* through pathless places, not very easily trodden in the dark, the two companies fell into the high-road, about three miles from Bankorah, whose inhabitants remained in perfect ignorance of their having passed the walls. Upon arriving at the chuttee, the officer in command charged the sepoys not to fire on any account until he himself should give the word. He appointed four of the soldiers to an especial duty, each being directed to seize one of the chuprassees at the door, and hold him tightly in his embrace, in order to prevent any one of them from giving the alarm, or doing mischief. The chuttee was rather extensive, consisting of several streets, and surrounded by heavy jungle; the party entered in silence, and learning from a stray inhabitant that Pertaub Chund had taken up his quarters in the best house (a stone building down a narrow lane), the anxious commandant immediately proceeded in that direction. The chuprassees were found, according to the information, with swords drawn, and upon the alert; but the sepoys coming up suddenly, they were seized before they were made aware of the approach of a foe. Lieut. ———, rushing into the house with a pistol in his hand, made his way into an apartment in which he discovered the object of his search, lying on a charpoy, or native bedstead, of which there were two in the room, one of his confidants, dignified by the title of prime-minister, occupying the other. Taken wholly by surprise, the pseudo raja awoke to see a pistol at his head, and to find his chamber filled with armed sepoys. The scene was singular: eager in the execution of their duty, the soldiers had followed closely upon the steps of their officer, and lining the small apartment, pointed their bayonets at the prisoner, ready at a word, or even at a look, to plunge them into his body. Pertaub Chund started up, with a sword in his hand, which he grasped at the first alarm; but perceiving resistance to be useless, he obeyed the directions of his captor, putting on his slippers, the only portion of his garments which he had laid aside upon retiring, and surrendering his sword. The followers were secured as easily, the greater number being fast asleep at the moment of seizure. The pretender, under the charge of a native officer, was despatched immediately across a small river, and upon his arrival, he sent his salaam to Lieut. ———, with a request that he would take charge of a box, containing money and papers, which he would find under the charpoy on which he had slept. Search was accordingly made for the box, which had not however escaped inviolate, the raja's attendants, it was supposed, having made free with the valuable portion of its contents. All the money had vanished, but the papers remained, and among them the documents before-mentioned,

which showed that the native doctor of the thirty-first regiment was in correspondence with the pretender. In the apartment, three bottles were also found, two of which, though empty, had evidently contained brandy, the third was about three-parts gone, showing that the pretended Pertaub Chund resembled the person whom he represented, in the habit of indulging himself in the use of spirituous liquors. The young raja had the reputation of being a three-bottle man, and many persons were convinced of the identity of the individual who assumed his character, from the power he exhibited of swallowing the same quantity. It may be worth stating to mention, that the importation of brandy to Calcutta has latterly increased to an enormous extent : while the consumption was limited to Europeans, the demand was comparatively small ; but now that the higher classes of natives have taken to drinking brandy in large quantities, the supply has been proportionate. The lower orders of Bengalees were always addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors ; but formerly, the habit was reckoned disreputable among the better sort : this opinion, unfortunately, is no longer of any weight, while prejudices, hostile to all improvement, are scrupulously maintained.

The insurgents being secured, preparations were made for the march to Bankorah, the pretender being placed in the centre of the detachment, guarded on either side. The night, or rather the morning, was bitterly cold ; but standing upon his dignity, Pertaub Chund chose to move "with solemn step and slow," pausing at every stride. Lieut. ——— requested him to quicken his pace, alleging the necessity of pushing on to Bankorah ; but the prisoner represented that it was wholly beneath his high station to walk at all, and that, moreover, he was not accustomed to the use of his feet. Lieut. ——— observed that, although, as the heir of Burdwan, he might not have been used to pedestrian exercise, yet, in his wanderings as a fakcer, he must have trudged over a pretty considerable quantity of ground. Unwilling, however, to show any discourtesy towards a person who had not offered resistance, he sent to the village, and with some difficulty procured bearers, who carried the raja and his confidential friend in the palanquins which belonged to them. In this manner they reached Bankorah, greatly to the surprise of the people of that place, who had remained in total ignorance of the events passing in their immediate neighbourhood.

The moment the news of Pertaub Chund's capture and detention in prison was made known at Calcutta, the clique of rich natives inimical to Pran Baboo, who had hitherto supported the impostor in his pretensions, determined upon affording him all the assistance in their power in his present difficulty. Accordingly, they sent up two European gentlemen of the legal profession, who arrived without loss of time, and took up their quarters in the *dak* bungalow, erected for the accommodation of travellers. Soon afterwards, a third attorney made his appearance upon his own account ; but the raja having put his case in the hands of Messrs. ——— and ———, he was obliged to return bootless home. Meanwhile, the prompt assistance, and the assurance which it gave of powerful friends in the back-ground, alarmed Pran Baboo. In fact, his affairs had become very much embarrassed, in consequence of the policy pursued by the pretender, who had caused circular letters to be written to all the persons to whom the present possessor had farmed out the lands of the raj, which were held of the Company, according to the usual tenure. In these letters, Pertaub Chund desired the tenants to withhold their rents, until he, the rightful claimant, should demand payment himself at their hands : he

also recommended them to abstain from making new agreements, which would be set aside the moment he came into possession; and in consequence of this proceeding, matters of great importance remained unsettled.

Up to the period of his apprehension, Pertaub Chund had acted with great circumspection. He committed, however, a grievous error of judgment in allowing himself to be surprised after the magistrate had shown an inclination to prevent him from proceeding through the district. If, instead of wasting time at the chuttee, he had pushed on by forced marches from Bankorah to Burdwan, he could not have failed to achieve his object, as far as the seizure of the treasure was concerned. Fortunately, however, for the preservation of public tranquillity, his career was arrested in time; and considering all the circumstances of the case, much credit is due to the young officer who succeeded in the attempt to surprise an adventurer, so justly depending upon the receipt of timely information, and who effected this important object without the loss of a single man. Probably, had Pertaub Chund, in the first instance, preferred his suit before the Supreme Court in Calcutta, he might have succeeded in his object, for half Bengal, at least, would, if necessary, have sworn to his identity. He possessed, in a very extraordinary degree, those persuasive powers which win upon the minds of men, not only gaining an influence over the natives with whom he conversed, but interesting Europeans in his behalf. The personal appearance of the impostor is very much in his favour; his figure, tall and commanding, showed to great advantage in the rich dress he now wore. His manners are those of a person accustomed to good society, and he speaks several languages—Persian and English included. The resemblance which he bears to the late raja is so strong, that two of the wives of the deceased prince, who were living in the palace at Burdwan, acknowledged him for their husband, and remitted large sums of money for his use. These ladies, it is true, were not admitted to an interview; but the representations of persons who were in daily communication with the pretender, and who described his person, and repeated the anecdotes which he related concerning his early life, so completely convinced them of his identity, that they became very anxious for the successful issue of his claims.

Though saved from the immediate danger which threatened him, by the seizure and imprisonment of the pretended Pertaub Chund, Pran Baboo did not sleep on a bed of roses; public opinion, he was well aware, was not in his favour; more than suspected of having attained his present eminence by foul means, he was cordially detested by all who were not in some way benefited by his advancement. Though sufficiently liberal to his brethren, the brahmins, who crowded to a court where they were certain of being well received, he had the character of being a great niggard in all commercial dealings, grinding down the poor ryots to the uttermost farthing. A large majority, therefore, of the inhabitants of Burdwan desired nothing better than a change, and were anxious to be rid of the person by whom they were oppressed. Meanwhile, either from zeal, or pretended apprehension that they might be compelled to produce their rents twice over, they excused themselves from the payment of the sum due on account of the advances which they had received; and Pran Baboo plainly perceived that, until the panic should subside, there would be no such thing as getting any money.

While the examinations were being taken, the utmost sympathy was manifested for the pretender, whose cause seemed to gain ground every day in the estimation of the people. Being so well provided with legal advisers, Pran Baboo was afraid that matters might go in favour of the claimant thus sup-

ported, unless he could get some friend to espouse his cause, whose influence would counteract that of his adversary. Accordingly, he wrote to the gentleman who held the appointment of civil surgeon to the district, and who likewise was extensively engaged in the culture of indigo, requesting him to take upon himself the character of *mooktear*, or agent, on his behalf. This gentleman was not unwilling to agree to the proposal, offering, as it did, a legitimate means of pecuniary emolument; but a question arose with the magistrate respecting the policy of the interference on the part of a person with whom he was known to be upon terms of the greatest intimacy. Natives are notorious for their readiness to believe that interest with men in office can achieve every thing, and that favour, rather than justice, procures the decisions pronounced in courts of law. The case, therefore, would have been much prejudiced in the eyes of the surrounding community, had a European medical officer, in daily and friendly intercourse with the judge, been permitted to act as *mooktear* for one of the contending parties. It was the more desirable that the decision in this case should have all the appearance of being unbiassed, because Pertaub Chund's cause was the popular one with the multitude, and however strongly the magistrates might be convinced of the attempt at imposture, in pronouncing in favour of Pran Baboo, they were likely to incur a suspicion of partiality to the person who possessed the means of rewarding it. This delicacy on the part of the judge obliged Pran Baboo to have recourse to other measures; he, therefore, despatched a party of his own friends, with a large retinue of camels, elephants, tents, &c., who formed themselves into an encampment on the outskirts of Bankorah, adding by their presence greatly to the excitement and bustle of the scene. They took care to inform their principal that nothing was to be done without money, stating the necessity of bribing all the native officers of the court in the first instance, and of winning over the judge saib by the same means, a thing to be accomplished, though with a greater degree of delicacy. Pran Baboo fell into the snare spread for him by his friends and confidants, who were supplied with a lac of rupees for the purpose of procuring a decision in his favour, every pie of which went into the pockets of the persons whom he paid liberally for advocating his cause, a circumstance which came to his knowledge at a subsequent period. The presence of these people, and that of the Calcutta lawyers, and the circumstance of the rivalry on the part of the latter to procure the *mooktear-namoh*, or power of attorney, to act for Pertaub Chund, occasioned so much excitement at Bankorah, as to threaten the peace of Burdwan, and it was deemed expedient to send the prisoner to Hooghly to take his trial. The magistrate wished to have a guard of soldiers for the purpose of securing his safe conduct to the place of destination, but the Government objected to this arrangement, as being likely to invest the prisoner with a greater degree of importance than his pretensions merited. To be marched across the country under a military escort, would have occasioned a sort of triumph, which could not fail to elevate the pseudo raja in the eyes of the people, and to give them an idea that he was looked upon in Calcutta in the light of a great personage, who could not be treated in the ordinary way. The civil power was, therefore, directed to take the best method that offered, by means of chuprassees, to lodge the prisoner in safety in the gaol at Hooghly. It was thought necessary to convey him away privately by night, without making the intended change in the place of his trial public; and a strong body of the police placed at the disposal of the magistrate proved sufficient to effect this object. The pretended Pertaub Chund went away very quietly, making no attempt to escape; he was

probably by this time satisfied with the results of his attempt, since, though a prisoner, he was treated with great consideration and courtesy, and, moreover, might entertain a hope that the friends who had supported him thus far, would succeed in their endeavour to establish his claim to the Burdwan raj.

When lodged in the gaol at Hooghly, the self-styled raja abated not one whit of his pretensions. He was accommodated with apartments befitting his assumed rank, and enacted the prince with great success, receiving visits from vast numbers of persons, who, from various motives, were induced to solicit an interview. Amongst his numerous guests, one appeared, whose recognition was considered to favour his pretensions. General Allard, a French officer, in the service of Runjeet Sing, who had lately returned from France in a political capacity, happened to be at the time in Bengal, and renewed his acquaintance with the prisoner, whom he had known at Lahore, when under the guise of a fakcer. It is said that the general, notwithstanding the difference in appearance occasioned by the exchange of the tattered garments of a mendicant for the rich dress which he had now assumed, recollected at once the person with whom he had formerly conversed; and as upon two occasions he entered into a private conference, the hopes of the party favouring the pretender began to revive. This renewal of acquaintance on the part of the general certainly favoured the report so industriously circulated, that Runjeet Singh had promised the assistance of an army for the recovery of Burdwan, and all Pertaub Chund's supporters flattered themselves that he would have the countenance of the Lion of the Punjab. When the trial at length came on, the prisoner was arraigned upon a charge of moving through the district, contrary to the regulations of Government, with an armed force; no notice being taken of his pretensions to the raj. Mr. Turton, one of the most celebrated counsel of Calcutta, came up from the presidency for the purpose of affording his assistance in aid of the attorney who had already officiated at all the preceding examinations. These gentlemen were desirous to commence, by urging the inquiry concerning the identity of the prisoner with the son of the late Raja of Burdwan. They were prepared to bring forward hosts of witnesses, who, if oaths would have accomplished the object, were ready to swear that he was, beyond all question, the person that he represented himself to be. This point, however, not being before the Court, the endeavour proved unavailing. The charge of marching tumultuously through the district with an armed force, for the alleged purpose of seizing the raj, being fully substantiated, the so-called Pertaub Chund was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This decision was considered to be very severe, especially when the length of time which the delinquent had already passed in confinement was taken into account. But it seemed necessary to allow a sufficient interval to elapse, in order that public excitement might cool down, before so mischievous a person should be again let loose upon society; for though bound by heavy recognizances to keep the peace, the facility with which he obtained money might have enabled him to forfeit them, could his abettors have hoped that he would yet succeed in his attempt. Some writers upon India have declared that there is no such thing as public spirit to be found in the country, no abstract love of justice: certain it is, that the most formidable leaders have not been able to maintain their position, or to rally their broken fortunes after the first ebullition of popular feeling has subsided. Their followers will die with them, but when once scattered, are not easily collected again; and it was rightly conjectured, that as time wore away, the partizans of the pseudo raja would drop

off, and that the difficulties of exciting a second commotion would be naturally enhanced.

Gradually, the true history of the pretended Pertaub Chund became known, although the means by which he contrived to impose upon so many persons remained undiscovered. It was supposed, that he must have been acquainted with the individual whose character he had assumed, being probably at some period in his service, and had learned from him many of the circumstances, which he afterwards so ingeniously employed in the proof of his identity with the deceased prince. The extraordinary personal resemblance which he bore to the son of the late raja, and which must often have been the subject of remark, added to the opportunities which somehow or other he had obtained of becoming familiar with the domestic history of the Burdwan family, doubtless incited him to an attempt which, even though only partially successful, materially bettered his condition. During his imprisonment in the gaol at Hooghly, it was rumoured that the pretended Pertaub Chund was in reality the son of a brumhacharee, or keeper of a temple, named Shamanundo, of Kishnaghur, and that he had been an assistant at the same place. Several persons who were well acquainted with the parties, went to the gaol, and at once recognized Kistolall, their old companion, in the self-styled raja. The young officer who had apprehended the impostor, upon his progress, being summoned to Hooghly at this time to give evidence at the trial, felt anxious to witness the result of an interview between him and a German missionary, for some time resident at Kishnaghur, and therefore accompanied the party to the gaol. The missionary carried several native Christians, readers of the Scriptures, with him, who, as well as himself, had enjoyed many opportunities of seeing the brumhacharee and his son; the teachers of Christianity always haunting the neighbourhood of heathen temples. The visitors were received with much assumption of dignity, but when the pseudo raja glanced his eye over the padre and his native attendants, he evidently blanched. It was, however, only for a moment; recovering himself immediately, he replied to the familiar salutation with which they greeted him, with perfect self-possession; protesting, on being claimed as an acquaintance, that he had never seen them before. During the whole of the interview, the impostor, after the first sudden look of surprise, maintained an inflexible imperturbability of countenance; but the young officer observed that his chest heaved with internal agitation, and that it was not without difficulty that he preserved the semblance of tranquillity. Other persons subsequently came forward, who gave the same account concerning his occupation at the temple at Kishnaghur, or who had known him intimately in different places, and to those who were neither blinded by interest or prejudice, it was clear that, whether by fair or foul means, the real Pertaub Chund had died at Culna, and that the individual who had assumed his character was nothing better than an impostor. The inducements which led this adventurer to adopt the garb of a fakeer, and to wander as far as Lahore, did not transpire; but, as it has been before remarked, the circumstance is so common among the natives of Hindostan, as to excite little speculation.

At the expiration of his imprisonment, the pretended raja found no difficulty in procuring the securities required by Government, the friends by whom he had been so long supported coming forward on this occasion. Upon his release he proceeded to Calcutta, where he was still residing when the last accounts reached England. He talks of bringing his claims before the Supreme Court; but it is supposed that this intention is merely reported to keep up the

apprehensions of Pran Baboo, and to embroil him still farther with the put-needars, on the receipt of whose rents he must depend for the payment of the revenue. Hatred against Pran Baboo, and a determination on the part of rich and influential enemies in Calcutta to work him all the mischief in their power, have been the causes of the untiring support and lavish expenditure bestowed upon a pretender to the raj, by whose means they hope at length to effect his ruin. Meanwhile the impostor, notwithstanding the three bottles of brandy found in his possession, is looked upon as a very holy person, and respected accordingly, reaping a substantial reward for the deceptions he has practised, in the shape of a high reputation, and ample means of supporting his assumed rank. Such are the chances of human affairs in Asiatic society.

NIZAM'S SERVICE.—LOCAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I do not suppose, since the Hon. East-India Company was incorporated, that a subject more repugnant to the humour of the Directors was ever mooted within the walls of the India-House, than the claims of the local officers of H.H. the Nizam's army to pensions and other privileges common to officers in their own service. What argument shall I use to gain their attention, and to propitiate their good-will? Personally, I have the highest respect for the Hon. Court, and so I will be bold to say has every mother's son of the local officers; but when a body of men have, or, what is the same thing, believe they have, reason and justice on their side, and are urged to advance their claims for their own peculiar conservation and well-doing, the chances are, that they will persist in teasing the Court, until the matter has been fairly adjusted.

The object of the present letter is, to go over the whole of the debateable ground; to examine the question in all its bearings, and then to leave the point in dispute to the good feeling, benevolence, and justice of the Hon. Court. I do not doubt for a moment what the result of a calm consideration of the facts would be upon the minds of the Directors. I know that the representations of the local officers heretofore have been summarily rejected—but why? because the merits of the case have not been fully explained, and, therefore, not fairly considered. Nor, in an official document, would it be easy or respectful to enter into a complete and familiar discussion of all points, past, present, and prospective, of this *veraxa questio*; and therefore it is, that I now address myself to the Hon. Court in this “questionable shape,” in the hope that I may be read at some leisure hour—probably after dinner, when the digestion is in healthy action, and the mind and body are easy and contented; in that benignant moment, in short, when the smallest kitten might approach and play with impunity with the sternest Director of them all.

I shall begin at the beginning, because it is my object to prove that we have original and direct claims on the Court. Start not, hon. Sirs! I do not mean that you should open your purses; all I require is, that if such claims do exist, you will acknowledge the same, by permitting that independent prince, your ally, H.H. the Nizam, to do what he is willing to do—either to fulfil, or grant an equivalent to, his original contract with the local officers who entered his service before the year 1829; which contract he would not have broken or invaded, but for the gratuitous interference of your honourable

selves. That this is the fact, I mean to make apparent; but in the first place, I shall endeavour to prove that the Nizam's service was instituted and continued for the especial interests of the Company; that, in its generation, it has been as useful and as necessary to the British Government in India, as any part of the Company's army, and *ergo*, that, to repudiate the claims of the local officers to a future provision, under any circumstances, would be unfair; but is especially so, when, as hinted above, the conditions upon which they entered the service have been violated at the instance of the Hon. Company.

To prove the first part of my argument, it is necessary to go back a period of forty years, when the service was first instituted; and it is fortunate for my purpose, that the recent publication of the Marquess Wellesley's despatches enables me to go at once to the fountain-head, and to quote an authority, which, whether as to fact or reason, is not liable to dispute. We find in his first despatch, written at the Cape, and before he had reached India, that his attention had been called to the increasing power of the French at the native courts in India. Nearly every independent prince had organized disciplined troops, under French officers; and the marquess dwells, with much perspicuity and force, upon the inevitable consequence of a system, by which our most formidable enemy was daily acquiring fresh strength in the very strongholds of India. He declares, and any man at all conversant with the history of British India will wholly concur with him, that this was the most formidable danger that then menaced the British interests in this part of the world, although Tippoo lived, and the whole country was in a state of commotion. At no court had the French gained so strong a footing as at Hyderabad. M. Raymond, when the Governor-general landed at Calcutta, had command of fourteen thousand disciplined soldiers, and there was a separate force of 2,500 men under another foreigner; and the Governor-general, in all his despatches, distinctly declares his increasing conviction that, unless some means were adopted to eradicate the French influence at the Nizam's and other native courts, our hold on India would cease. To this end, it will be observed, various suggestions were made, and, after due examination, rejected; but as an indispensable part of the line of policy finally decided upon, it was agreed to encourage the introduction of British officers into the service of his Highness, in lieu of the "notorious and violent Jacobins," who were then employed, and were now to be dismissed. The following extracts, with reference to this subject, will show that this step was not taken unadvisedly, nor in ignorance of contingent drawbacks, but in the full anticipation of very serious future inconvenience to the British Government; which anticipations, be it observed, have never been realized.

After premising that "the primary object of all our vigilance and care must be the destruction of every seed of the French party, already grown to a dangerous height;" and again, that "the exclusion of the influence of France from the dominion of the native states is not more necessary to the preservation of our own power, than to the happiness and prosperity of this part of the world;" the Governor-general proceeds to examine four projects (which had been submitted to his notice by Captain Kirkpatrick, then resident at Hyderabad) for the subversion of the French power at the court of his Highness the Nizam. The first of these was, "to introduce British subjects, or others (being the subjects of friendly powers), into the military service of the Nizam, for the purpose of forming a balance against Raymond's corps." It is true that, at this time, he rejects this plan, because he considers it would be ineffectual and impracticable; and because he fears that it would be impossible to

find "a sufficient number of such adventurers on whose principles reliance could be placed." But as the final result of his deliberations on this subject, I shall extract a part of his despatch, when the French party at Hyderabad had been annihilated :

On general principles of policy, I am sensible of the danger of admitting the establishment of corps of this description, among the country powers, even under the command of British subjects ; but the numerous military establishments of French adventurers in the service of the different states of India, suggested the necessity of opposing some counterpoise to their dangerous influence and growing power. *Hence arose the introduction of Mr. Finglass into the service of the Nizam, and the subsequent augmentation of the corps.*

The Governor-general then goes on to detail the steps which had been taken to reduce and disband the force that had been disciplined by M. Raymond ; and thus proceeds :

This object having been happily accomplished, it becomes a question, how far it is advisable for this Government to permit and countenance the continuance of Mr. F.'s corps ? Our right, under the treaty lately concluded between the Company and the Nizam, to require the dismissal of all Europeans in his Highness's service, is unquestionable—but would it be prudent or politic, or even just, to exercise it in this instance ? It would, perhaps, be unjust, because the dismissal of M. Piron's* corps, and the articles of the new treaty under which the restrictions of the former subsidiary troops still remain in force, joined to those stipulations which limit the use of the Company's troops to cases of important service, have absolutely deprived the Nizam of all means of executing a variety of military duties of an indispensable nature, unless his Highness be allowed to retain Mr. Finglass's corps in his service. It would be impolitic—first, Because it would naturally excite great dissatisfaction in the mind of the Nizam ; and, secondly, Because it would deprive the common cause, at a very critical period, of a body of troops, which, though not to be compared to the Company's, may be capable of rendering very considerable service in the event of a war.

Here, then, was the origin of the Nizam's army, as it is now constituted, under British officers. We find that, from motives of policy, prudence, and justice, the Marquess Wellesley, who, throughout his administration of Indian affairs, neither had, nor ever pretended to have, one principle of action save that of serving the Company and extending their power—who, to this object, as his despatches fully disclose, sacrificed every consideration of private or of foreign interests, and at a time, too, when he was not pressed by any peculiar exigency ; for, at the date of this despatch, the political horizon had happily been cleared of the clouds which at one time lowered over the prospects of British supremacy :—I say, being in a state of comparative repose, and free to decide either way, he deliberately places on record his opinion, that the dismissal of the disciplined troops of the Nizam would be impolitic, imprudent, and unjust. And this impolicy and this injustice applied not to the disbanded troops, whose interests were too insignificant to weigh in his lordship's mind, but to the Nizam on the one part and the Hon. Company on the other.

Since this time, up to the year 1826, the Nizam's army continued to "increase and multiply," according to the exigencies, not of the Nizam, except in so far as he depended upon British support, but of the Hon. Company. The service gradually, under the auspices of the Governor-general, or his representative at Hyderabad, assumed a more regular shape, and improved in efficiency and discipline. I say, under the auspices of the Governor-general, for although I am not able to quote chapter and verse for every augmentation

* M. Piron had succeeded M. Raymond, who had died intermediately.

(intermediate despatches not having been given to the public), yet every one will allow, who knows any thing of the jealous supervision exercised by the British Government over the native princes, that none of these potentates, or at least, none so closely allied as his Highness—or, to speak more correctly, so wholly subservient to the dominant power—would presume to augment his military force, without the express sanction of the Supreme Government.

Again, I purpose to show, and on the same high authority I have already quoted, that the Nizam's army is not an excrescence growing out of a diseased part of our Indian policy, but that it is a natural and inevitable member of the body-politic of our Indian empire. Whether it be wise, or the contrary, I pretend not to judge; but so it is, that we were pleased (and this policy continues even unto this day) to acknowledge—that is, we forbore to destroy—the independence of certain native princes, whose territories, rather inconveniently, lie in the heart of our own possessions. Now, as it was evident that if, on any pretence, they were permitted to levy large armies, for domestic defence or foreign aggression, they would eventually turn their arms upon ourselves, and by their position become formidable enemies, it was an obviously necessary policy to get their military force within our own control. How was this to be done, except through the intervention of British subjects, or, as the Marquess Wellesley facetiously calls us, adventurers? To have sent into the Nizam's country a British force, to aid and abet him against attacks from within and without, was objectionable and impracticable. Here the marquess, upon this point (albeit he dearly loved the subsidiary system, and extended it to its utmost limits), speaking of the proposed disbandment of M. Raymond's force, says :

The great difficulty which would obstruct such an arrangement would be, that the Nizam would probably be unwilling to part with Raymond's corps, which he has the power of employing against any enemy, unless he could obtain powers equally extensive, with respect to the employment of any force furnished by us. You are aware that the British detachment, now in the pay of the Nizam, is not only restricted from acting against the Mahrattas in any possible case, but also from acting against certain Polygars, tributary to both the Mahrattas and the Nizam; and even from passing, without a formal permission, certain parts of the Mahratta territory, intermixed with the dominions of the Nizam. But such an alteration of our connexion with the Nizam would naturally raise the jealousy of the Mahratta powers, and might involve us in a discussion of a very disagreeable nature, if not in a war with them.

The Hon. Company then was clearly placed between the horns of a serious dilemma. On the one hand, they feared to excite the jealousy of a whole nest of hornets; on the other, it was not convenient to relinquish the grasp they had taken. What, then, was to be done, but that which was done?—that of gradually embodying a military force under British officers, who, by birth, by association, by interest, and by every natural tie, were bound to uphold the British Government, and who yet were content to acknowledge the Nizam to be their lord and master. By this means, the pride of his Highness was not wounded, the jealousy of his neighbours was not provoked, his internal government was strengthened, and the British interests secured. Who, then, shall deny that we have been useful in our generation? It may be said—But admitting the necessity of this service, and its existence is *à priori* a proof of this, yet it might have been raised and disciplined by means of Company's officers, to be drafted from the Company's armies. In "piping times of peace," this plan might be adopted, and is now in force; but in time of war, the services of such officers are required in their own regiments; nor could they be with-

drawn from the Nizam's army without danger. It would be necessary, then, to supply their places, either in their own regiments or in the Nizam's service; and in either case it would end in an augmentation of the Company's establishment, to the extent of the number of officers so employed. Now, as all these men would have an undeniable claim upon the Hon. Company to pensions and all other privileges enjoyed by their brother-officers, I do not see that the Company, *per se*, gain much by the argument, the matter in debate being, whether local officers have, or have not, any claim upon that august corporation.

And here I pause to observe, that every advantage which was hoped for from the institution of the service has been fulfilled; while none of the inconvenience feared has ever occurred. I believe it will not be alleged, that by any act of ours has the claim, which our original institution gave us to the good offices of the Hon. Company, been weakened or forfeited. The history of the service clearly proves, that the Hon. Company have ever regarded us, on all occasions, as part and parcel of their military establishment, whom they had a prescriptive right to call upon to serve them, even unto death. The Russell Brigade, now the 1st and 2d regiments Nizam's Infantry, was actively employed throughout the Mahratta campaigns of 1817-18-19, and chiefly beyond the frontier of his Highness, north of the Nerbuddah, under the orders of the Commander-in-chief of Madras, fighting in line with Company's troops, and against the enemies of the Company. Other regiments were employed at the same time in the Nagpore country, and in Khandeish, and many brilliant exploits were performed by Davies, and the Nizam's Reformed Horse; nay, within the last eighteen months, a body of this Horse, under Captain Byam, at the requisition of the Madras Government, were sent into Goomsoor, where they acquitted themselves so creditably, as to gain the warm and repeated eulogiums of all the authorities, the Governor-general inclusive. But it is useless to multiply instances of what is acknowledged by all who know the service, that the officers and men are, and always have been, ready to serve and to obey the Company; that the Company, on the other hand, have never hesitated to claim their assistance; that both parties have held to each other the relative position of master and servant; and at this hour, after they have borne the heat and toil of the day, it is too late to turn round upon them and say, "We know you not; ye are unprofitable servants!" If evidence of the zeal and alacrity of the Nizam's officers in the service of the Company be required, I am sure it will be found in the united testimony of Sir H. Russell, Sir C. Metcalfe, Mr. Martin, and Col. Stewart, who were successive residents at Hyderabad for the last twenty years, and who, I am happy to say, are all living: may their shadows increase!

If the case rested here; if we had no other grounds of claim than those I have set forth,—that the force was raised at a critical time to support and extend the Company's power, had subsequently been continued and augmented to suit a similar policy, and had been actively employed to promote these ends, —I should say that the local officers had a clear, indisputable right to the countenance of the Court. But the question does *not* rest here, nor have we ever attempted to found any claim upon past service. We were content to look up to the Nizam, or to the resident, for remuneration; and till this day, the Hon. Company would not have heard one word of complaint or remonstrance, had the Directors not voluntarily come forward to reduce the pay which his Highness himself, and the various residents who had represented the English Government at his court, had, in their deliberate judgment, and with the full knowledge of the nature of the duties required, agreed to give us when we

entered his service. Nearly every local officer now in the army had served many years, when instructions, emanating, as was understood, from the Court, were received by the resident at Hyderabad, to reduce the current pay of local officers to a level with the pay drawn by officers of corresponding ranks in the Company's army. Is it not apparent that it was the original intent of this order, that we should be placed on an equality with Company's officers in every respect, or why assume as a standard the Company's scale of allowances? If we were to be bound by this scale in regard to present pay, does it not, by a parity of reasoning, follow, that we should prospectively be entitled to equal advantages? If the Company's officers were to be told, that at the termination of their service they were to be turned adrift on the world, would they continue to serve on such terms? The Hon. Company may say, and with truth—"pensions were never guaranteed to local officers, so why did you list?" I answer—that an equivalent, in a higher rate of pay, *was* guaranteed to us; and that when the Hon. Company interfered to reduce this pay, it became virtually bound to ascertain that pensions were substituted for the reduced allowances. Will it be denied that pension, or some equivalent for pension, is requisite in every military service, especially in a distant country, and in a peculiarly unhealthy climate? Is there any regular service in the civilized world where such provision is not made? A military service is a service of life and death. A man is bound to risk life and limb, and to devote himself to duties which notoriously unfit him for any other occupation. He is only entertained at the most valuable period of his life, when the habits are forming, and his mind and body are in full vigour. Is it not, then, obviously necessary that he should be secured against penury in his old age, when he has sacrificed every other mode of gaining a livelihood which might have offered, had he not entered the army? It is a fact too well authenticated to be disputed, that the pay and allowances of Company's officers (and local officers now receive the same) are barely adequate to the current expenses; that to maintain that degree of respectability which their station requires, they must, particularly in the subaltern grade, expend their whole pay. Now, this being so, to what are we, unhappy locals, to look forward, but to that penury which I have spoken of? It will be borne in mind that we never escape from that grade, which, in the Company's army, would be considered junior. With one exception, there is no local officer in the Nizam's service of the rank of major. We are entirely shut out from higher advancement, and are, besides, subject to constant supersessions and heart-breaking annoyances, which I do not specify, because they are not germane to the present question.

Having thus shown the *nature* of our claims, I shall endeavour, concisely, to explain their *extent*.

We do not wish the Hon. Court to give, nor to order or authorize the Nizam to give us pensions; all we ask for is, that the Supreme Government in India shall be permitted to advise his Highness to give such assistance to a Retiring Fund, lately projected, as shall secure the local officers from want in their old age. The officers have agreed to subscribe a monthly sum to pension superannuated officers; but without some assistance from the Native Government, they find that the Fund will be inadequate to the object in view. The resident has applied to the Supreme Government in India, to sanction the appropriation of certain profits derivable exclusively from military bazars, and which heretofore had been nearly all expended in the support of a military band, lately discharged. It will be observed that we do not seek to diminish the regular revenue of his Highness, or to dip our fingers into his treasury; all we require is, that

he should be allowed to disburse to us, what in fact he derives from the army. The resident recommends that this assistance should be conceded; the Governor-general has pronounced a favourable opinion of the plan; his Highness the Nizam, having no vote in any matter, need not be mentioned. The request is modest, the demand small, the necessity urgent; and yet, in the present temper of the Hon. Court, unless the Governor-general carry it into execution himself, I venture to anticipate that the sanction of the Home Government will be withheld.

Now, I will make free to tell the Court a secret, which, though it concerns themselves, and ought to be better known to them than to any body else, may perhaps never have occurred to them; but which, natheless, I believe to be the truth. It is this: that if the Nizam's service were to be disbanded to-morrow, at the instigation of the Court, and if his Highness were thereupon to turn round upon his late local officers, and, in good Hindustanee, tell them to go about their business, then I prophesy that the Court would insist upon that potentate giving them compensation; and failing in such negociation, that the Hon. Company's privy purse would be opened, to deliver them from a state of destitution. I believe this upon the faith of the past history of their Government, which has ever proved liberal, nay, munificent to its *servants*; and in this capacity I have proved to a nicety we are and have been for many years. But it is only in the event of disbandment, that the bowels of compassion of the Hon. Court would be moved.

As the service is now constituted, officers who are unfit for active duty hang on, an incumbrance to the service, and in a situation painfully irksome and humiliating to themselves—their duty done by other people. And this must be an increasing evil; yet what can they do? Thus, for want of that which, I contend, is a necessary part of every military service, the efficiency of the army is deteriorated, individuals are rendered unhappy, and the character of two Governments compromised.

I think, then, I have proved the following propositions—first, That the Nizam's service was originally formed to promote the interests of the Hon. Company; second, That those interests, under the peculiar circumstances, could not have been served by their own army, or in any other way—that the service, in short, was as necessary as it was useful; third, That by no act of our own, by no disaffection or disobedience, have the local officers forfeited their original claim to the countenance and support of the Company, but, contrariwise, have ever proved themselves zealous, willing, and loyal servants; fourth, That, by interfering to reduce our pay, the Directors have caused the Nizam to violate his engagement with his officers, and, therefore, that they are now bound by every principle of justice to interpose their advice and authority to procure for us that compensation, which they acknowledge and grant in respect to their own servants, whose duties correspond; lastly, That the assistance now required to carry into effect a fund for the support of the local officers is so trivial, that to deny their sanction would be inconsistent with the character which the Hon. Company have heretofore sustained throughout the world. What can I say more?

I am, &c.

A LOCAL OFFICER.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. I.—THE ROZAT AL SOFA.

THE histories of the East, and especially of Mohamedan countries, as written by professors of that faith, may be divided into three classes—the fabulous, or those in which fable so manifestly predominates as almost wholly to destroy their value; those in which fable is mixed with truth in varying proportions; and those which may be relied on as authentic. As most oriental general histories, however, go back, *at least*, as far as the creation of the world, they often present the singular anomaly of a writer beginning his book with a grave detail of the most puerile stories, and concluding with a philosophical history, bearing marks of most diligent and honest research, and of sound and discriminating judgment.

Of the three divisions of historical writings which we have just ventured to make, the last contains, undoubtedly, the most valuable; but we venture to pronounce that those of the second class will be found, in many respects, the most interesting. They illustrate a state of manners, of religion, and of civilization, of which they are almost the sole records; they are written in a style more exclusively oriental, and the information they give, however meagre, is precious, from the absence of more authentic documents. The period to which they relate closes with the death of Mohamed: its earlier limit it would be difficult to assign with precision. A prominent point, however, is formed by the expedition of Alexander into the East; and the history of Persia, from the birth of this conqueror to that of Mohamed, as related by Emir Khuand (Mirkhond) in the *Rozat al Sofa*, we propose to make the subject of this essay. Our object will be rather to present an abstract of the historical narrative given by the Persian author, than to compare its agreements or discrepancies with the parallel accounts of western writers: furnishing rather materials for comparison, than digressing in order to make one. The *Rozat al Sofa* enjoys a high reputation in the East; it is written in an unaffected style, and is clear and lively in its details.

The historian begins his account with the life and conquests of Alexander, whom he, in common with all the historians of the East, represents as the *grandson* of Philip of Macedon. This king they represent as tributary to Dara, or Darius, and they state that his daughter, who had been married to the Persian monarch, was dismissed by him in disgust, in consequence of a personal defect. On her way home, she was delivered of Alexander, who was exposed by his mother, and, that the whole history may correspond in its romantic character with that part of it founded on authentic materials, he is said to have been suckled by a sheep, and subsequently brought up by a herdsman, who had seen in his form and face the evidences of a royal descent. In due course of time, the young foundling was recognized and acknowledged by his grandfather, and educated at his court. The story of the insolent demand of tribute by the degenerate Dara the second, and the spirited refusal of his Macedonian cousin to pay it, is familiar to most European readers. The consequent war between the two monarchs, and its

termination in the treacherous murder of Dara by his own dependants, are related, with few circumstances in addition to the accounts we possess from Greek and Roman writers: the conduct of Alexander, however, to his dying antagonist, and the warning of the latter to his conqueror, are described with a pathos above the ordinary style of Persian eloquence.

The murderers, we are told, were impaled, and the whole army of Alexander marched between the stakes on which they hung. The mother of Darius was treated with respect and affection, and his daughter, Rushenk, became the wife of the Macedonian hero.

The next act of Alexander is to send a letter to Pour, a king of an Indian tribe, requiring him to turn to the true faith, of which Alexander is represented as a sincere follower. Pour refuses to do this, and is attacked by Alexander; but the event of the battle is dubious: the Indian king's advantage, in the assistance of elephants and ravenous beasts, being balanced by a stratagem of his enemy, who had filled certain figures of stags and other beasts with explosive substances, which destroyed or frightened away the brute auxiliaries of Pour. In a single combat, which takes place afterwards between the two kings, Pour is slain.

The narrative of the negotiation with Keyd, another Indian prince, includes a curious detail of one of those trials of ingenuity common amongst the people of the East, and of which traces may be found in the Hebrew Scriptures. Keyd professes his willingness to submit to Alexander, and sends him, as a present, the four most precious things in his possession—a cup, out of which a whole army may drink without exhausting it; a female slave, of unequalled beauty; a physician, able to cure all diseases, and even to raise the dead; and a philosopher, capable of solving the most abstruse questions. The trial of this last is thus described:

Alexander having beheld the loveliness of the rosebud of beauty, would try the skill of the philosopher, and sent him a cup full of oil. He considered this awhile, placed in it a number of needles, and again sent it to the king. He bade these needles be melted into a globe of iron, and given to the philosopher, who commanded that of this globe of iron should be formed a polished mirror, and carried into the presence of Iskender. The monarch, seeing the mirror, bade bring a basin of water, placed the mirror upon it, and commanded that this should be shown to the philosopher. When he saw it, he ordered that the mirror should be fashioned into a drinking-vessel; and this he placed in the vessel of water, so that it swam upon the top. When this was taken to Iskender, by order of the philosopher, the prince ordered that the drinking-cup should be filled with earth, and sent back to the hakim. When he saw this, he fell into loud and bitter lamentations, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, seemed absorbed in confessions of repentance and prayers for pardon, and signed to the messengers that they should take up the basin and drinking-vessel, and carry them to Iskender, which they did. Iskender was surprised at this, but no one besides knew the meaning of all these things. After some time, as Iskender was sitting in the midst of his courtiers, councillors, and wise men, he sent for the philosopher, whom he had not seen for a long time, and noting his stature and robust make, thought within himself, this athletic form has little congruity with wisdom; and if such a form is, indeed, united with acute discri-

mination and ready perception, it is one of the rare chances of fortune. The philosopher, who knew by the king's countenance what were his thoughts, passed his fore-finger round his face, and placed it upon his nose. The king asked him the meaning of this action. He said : "By the light of prudence and clearness of intellect, I have discovered the king's thoughts concerning me; and the meaning of the sign I made was, that as the nose is single in the face, so am I single amongst philosophers upon the face of the earth, especially in Hindustan." "Then," said the king, "tell me what was my thought in sending thee the vessel of oil, and thine in placing therein the needles." The philosopher answered : "I judged that the king would say, by sending a vessel full of oil—'my head is so full of wisdom and knowledge, that there is no room for addition to it by the questioning of wise men, as this cup has no room to receive any addition to its contents;' and I wished to intimate, by putting the needles in the cup, that it was possible that knowledge might, of another kind, yet be added to the treasured knowledge of the king, and shine on the tablet of his mind, as the needles, by their minuteness, found place in the cup of oil." "Then," Iskender said, "what was the meaning of the globe of iron, and the mirror?" The philosopher answered, "This was the purport of your sending the globe: the king's heart said—'by the pouring of blood, and commanding of soldiers, my soul has become harsh and firm like this globe of iron, and is not capable of receiving the descent of the queries of philosophy;' and I would intimate, by forming it into a mirror, that though iron is hard and firm, yet by art it may be so changed, that the brilliancy of gems may be seen in it." Then Iskender asked, "What was my intention in placing the mirror in a basin of water, and your's in floating the cup on the surface of the water?" The philosopher answered, "The king's purpose was nothing other than this: that as that which is high sinks in the depth of the water, the days of life also soon come to an end, and we cannot acquire much knowledge in a time so short; and my meaning in forming the drinking-cup was to show, that as we may by art cause a [heavy] thing to float on the surface of the water, so the acquisition of much knowledge in a short time may be accomplished by industry and assiduity." Iskender said, "I filled the cup with dust, and sent it to thee: to that thou said'st nothing." The philosopher replied, "That admitted of no answer; for the king's meaning was—that the destruction of every possible thing is amongst things necessary, and the permanence of any created thing amongst things forbidden; and that the end of this weak building (of the body) is allied to that cold and heavy element, the dust."

Alexander's next embassy is to the King of Chin, who sends him rich gifts of silk, horses, gems, and porcelain vases, in token of submission. An expedition against a nation of warlike females is also noticed; but it is hinted that the conqueror declined prosecuting the war, from the reflection that victory could bring no glory, and defeat would cover him with everlasting shame. Many stories are told of the promptness of speech, generosity, and liberality of Alexander; some of them are such as are applied as common-places in the East to the character of almost every monarch, but others show a very just appreciation of the remarkable character who is the subject of the story.

In the course of his conquests, Alexander had taken prisoners many princes of India and the neighbouring countries, and was in doubt as to his treatment of them, being unwilling either to keep them in perpetual slavery,

or to shed their blood. In this emergency, he consulted his tutor, Aristotle, and was advised by him to set them at liberty, and to commit to them in trust the kingdoms he had conquered: this suggestion was followed, and the success of the measure was as great as its magnanimity deserved.

It had been prophesied that Alexander should die in a place where the heaven was of gold and the earth of brass. On a march, he was seized with a sudden bleeding of the nose, and alighting hastily from his horse, one of the guards spread his brazen coat of mail for the monarch, and held over his head the golden shield (the *αργυρεαςπις* of the Greek writers), which was the badge of the Macedonian body-guard. He noted this circumstance, and coupling it with the astronomer's prediction, declared that he now knew his end was approaching. He called for a scribe, and bade him write his last words to his mother, expressive of the humility which the approach of death will produce in a proud heart. And when the coffin is carried to its burial-place, and the attendant sages are requested to take this solemn occasion of speaking a word of admonition to the spectators, "a disciple of Aristotle," says our history, "stepped forward, and laying upon his own head the hand of Alexander, which had been by his command left out of his coffin, that all might know how empty-handed the possessor of so much wealth had gone into the other world, he said, 'O sweet of speech and eloquent of tongue! what has made thee thus silent? and oh! in so wide a plain of wisdom and knowledge, how hast thou been driven like a careless deer into these narrow toils?'" And in the same strain many others are described as uttering those solemn and sententious dicta, so much in harmony with the funeral of one who had been so great and powerful. His last words to his mother had been to request that a banquet should be set out on the occasion of his death, and that proclamation should be made at the beginning of the feast, that none should taste of it but those whose lives had been uniformly prosperous. When this was proclaimed, every hand was drawn back, all sat silent; and the unhappy mother saw in this tacit and affecting confession of the troubled lot of humanity, a melancholy consolation for her own individual loss.

Here occurs a long break in the history, occupied by notices of various prophets and sages, not only of Greece and of the times of Alexander, but in fact from the beginning of the world. A prominent place, however, is assigned to the *real* or supposed cotemporaries (for the terms are by no means identical) of the Persian monarch.

The history is resumed at the commencement of the Ashkanian dynasty (the Arsacides of the Greeks), the notices of which are extremely meagre, and are comprehended in a few pages. Indeed they seem by this account to have been rather a dominant family among the *Malk al Tawaif*, or petty kings of provinces, than the independent sovereigns of Persia. A similarly brief account is given of the Ashganians, a dynasty which supplanted the Ashkanians, and flourished for a while on their ruins.

With the history of the race of Sassan, founded by Ardashir Babegan, the Persian annals begin to take an authentic form, and exhibit a consider-

able agreement with the rival historians of the West. At the same time they add numberless minute traits of character and graphic incidents—a peculiarity which gives Oriental history much of the charm of biography. Ardashir was first noticed by a viceroy of Ardavan, the last king of the Ashganian family. This nobleman had heard of Ardashir's wonderful talents, and sent for him to his court, where he grew into such favour as to be entrusted with the government of the province during the absence of his patron. Encouraged by dreams and the predictions of astrologers, Ardashir invades and conquers Azerbaijan, and writes to his father Babek to rebel against the governor of Fars, and procure his death. The old man so far complies, but confers the sovereignty of the conquered province on his eldest and favourite son, Shahpour. Shahpour summons his brother to court on the death of their father, and on his refusal to obey the invitation, marches a large army against him to compel his obedience. Betrayed by his dependants, he is taken prisoner by his brother, who gradually extends the conquests thus begun over the provinces of Persia. Ardavan, who in the first instance attempts intimidation, and subsequently an amicable arrangement, is at length routed and slain, and the son of Babek assumes the crown of all Persia, with the title of *Shahinshah*, 'king of kings.' For the preservation of this dignity in his own family we are told he provided, by crowning his son Shahpour during his life-time.

A romantic story of the birth and education of this prince occurs in this part of our narrative. Ardashir, after destroying as far as possible the male and female progeny of the "kings of the tribes," was struck with the beauty of a young maiden, who by degrees gained a great ascendancy over him. One day she accidentally revealed to him that she was of the Ashkanian family. Now it had been prophesied to him that his crown should pass into the hands of a descendant of that family, and to defeat this prophecy he had had recourse to the barbarous policy of putting to death the whole race, as far as they were in his power, and thus he delivered the lady to his vizir, with an injunction to put her to death. Moved, however, to compassion by her unfortunate condition, and by her plea of pregnancy, the vizir spared her life, and brought up her son in all points as a prince. A querulous complaint of the old monarch, that he was leaving his kingdom to strangers, emboldened the vizir to confess the fraud he had practised, and the king received with joy a son whom he imagined had perished with his unhappy mother, and whom he found grown in appearance and character worthy of himself, and of the throne which he had to bequeath to him.

As Shahpour grew to manhood, he distinguished himself by the bravery, generosity, and justice, of which his earlier years had given promise. One of the memorable actions of his reign was the reduction of Khadr, a stronghold of Mesopotamia, in the possession of the Arabs. This fortress was betrayed to him by the daughter of the governor, who had fallen in love with him, and whom he subsequently married. Some time afterwards, the lady complained of a severe pain, which was found to arise from her having slept, like the Sybarite, on a crumpled rose-leaf, and this extraordinary

sensibility of feeling she explained to arise from the delicacy with which her father had brought her up. "Were you treated thus kindly by your father, and could you betray him?" said the indignant king; and he punished the cruel treason by a more cruel death: the fair traitress was dragged limb from limb by wild horses.

The cruel policy which had induced Ardashir to attempt the murder of Shahpour's mother, had led to the proscription of the family of Mahrek, an Ashkanian nobleman. His daughter made her escape from this tyranny, and lived for some time in the family of a herdsman, where she was seen by the young Shahpour when out on a hunting excursion. He loved and married her, and learning from her the fatal fact of her descent, he promised to keep this secret from his father, and even to conceal from him their marriage. Accident, however, revealed to Ardashir his son's alliance and the parentage of his wife: but far from taking the violent measures his son had dreaded, the monarch was delighted to find thus harmlessly fulfilled the dreaded prophecy that his crown should pass to a descendant of the Ashkanians. Hormuz, the successor of Shahpour, was the fruit of this marriage. During the life-time of Shahpour, his courtiers endeavoured with success to prejudice him against his son, and to persuade him that he entertained treasonable designs against his father's crown. Hormuz heard of this, and cutting off his right hand, sent it to his father: for this mutilation, according to the law of Persia, incapacitated him from reigning. Shahpour, not less admiring the generosity of his son than shocked at this mark of it, declared that the prince should succeed him, in spite of this disqualification; and kept his word.

Of the reign of Hormuz our author relates little, but that he was distinguished for his good qualities, and his wise and just government. The succeeding sovereigns are dismissed with a very brief notice, until we reach the reign of Bahram. In his time arose the imposter Mani, the founder of the sect of Manichees, whose imposture is thus described by our historian:

As it had reached the ears of Mani, that Jesus, on whom be blessing! had said to his disciples, that after him should be sent the Paraclete, and that they should command their children to follow him, he pretended that *he* was pointed out under the name of the Paraclete: the truth is, this blessed word is one of the names of his excellency, Mustafa—the blessing of God be on him! Nevertheless, Mani, under this vain pretence, laying claim to the gift of prophecy, put forth a book, which he called the *Injil*, and which he declared had descended to him from heaven. Masoudi says, that Shahpour was at first a convert to his sect, but afterwards receded from it, and persecuted Mani, who fled by way of Kashmir to Hindustan, and thence to China, and afterwards to Turkestan and Khatay. Now, Mani was an unrivalled statuary and painter. They say he could draw, with his finger, a circle of a *koz* in diameter, and that so accurately, that when examined with the compasses, no defect was found in the circumference: in short, he lived in Hindustan and China in great reputation, and much accounted of from his skill in making beautiful images. And in the course of his wanderings amongst the countries of the East, it is said he found a cave in a mountain, where the air was pure, and where he had every thing his wants required; and here he took up his abode for a year, having first told

his followers that he was about to be taken up into heaven, and should stay there for that time, and then return and bring them news from God. He bade them look for him in the beginning of the second year, in the vicinity of this cave, and then disappeared from their eyes, and concealed himself in the cave just mentioned, where for a year he busied himself in designing figures in a book which is called *Ertenk Mani*: and after the lapse of a year, he appeared again to his followers, with this book in his hand, covered with designs and adorned with paintings.

A series of brief and uninteresting notices of subsequent reigns brings us to that of Shapour, remarkable in European history for his conquest of the emperor Valerian, and the indignities he heaped upon him. The Persian history states that this was a reprisal for similar indignities inflicted upon Shapour. That he was recognized, whilst at Constantinople in disguise, from his resemblance to his picture painted by Mani, and obliged to witness the destructive progress of the imperial arms through his country; and that, having at length made his escape, he defeated Valerian's army, took him prisoner, and detained him until the damage done by his troops had been repaired, and a sum of money paid as a ransom for the Persian blood shed in the campaign. Shapour was called Zulektaf ('lord of the shoulder-blades'), from his breaking the shoulder-blades of his Arabian captives.

Between this prince and Bahram Gour, four kings intervene, of whom little is related but the length of their reigns. Bahram is one of the most renowned monarchs in Persian history. His romantic bravery, his spirit of adventure, his love of the chase, of music, and of the fine arts, have all contributed to render him famous in eastern history, while oriental fable has made him the hero of some of her most delightful stories. His brothers had all died early, which induced his father, Yezdejird, to send him to Arabia, under the care of a friendly prince of that nation. To this education, amongst a romantic and hardy people, may be ascribed, in part, his bravery, his adventurous spirit, and that love of field-sports which has passed into a proverb. On the death of his father, another prince of the royal family was raised to the throne by the Persian nobles, and Bahram only obtained his right after a terrible struggle, which is thus described :

After much speaking and disputing on one side and the other, it was decided, with the concurrence of Bahram, that the royal diadem should be placed between two hungry lions, and that the kingly power should be given to him who should snatch it from between them. Then the commander of the forces brought into an enclosed space two furious lions and the Kaianian diadem; and Bahram said to Cosroe, "Step forward and take up the diadem." But Cosroe thought in himself,

The splendid diadem, when such a mortal fear is in the way to it,
Is, indeed, a heart-stirring ornament, but it is not worth the loss of the head.

So he said to Bahram, "I am the actual possessor of crown and throne, and thou the pretender to them: it is thou that must venture first for the acquisition of them." The lion-hearted prince, on this, stepped towards the diadem, and was assailed by one of the lions. The young hunter leaped upon him, and struck him on the head with a stone; and when the second lion approached,

he seized him by the ears, and smote together the heads of the two, so that their brains were dashed out of their skulls and through their ears, and by the blows of the prince they were driven into the thicket of destruction; then he took the crown and placed it upon his head.

The mildness, justice, and benevolence of his administration, and his own fondness for elegant amusements, seem to have afforded the leisure and encouraged the taste for such pleasures, which became general amongst his people. Finding a deficiency of musicians amongst his own subjects, he sent for them from India; and from the great number of persons of this class who then came into Persia and settled, a class of men are supposed to descend who hold much the same anomalous position there as the gipsies in our own country. An irruption of Tatars interrupted for a while this universal festivity. The Khacan crossed the Jihoun with an immense army, laid waste the country as he advanced, and saw Bahram retire before him, leaving both the enemy and his own nobles and people under the impression that he had fled from terror of the invader. But when the barbarian leader was thus lulled into perfect security, he was surprised by a night attack from Bahram, who had returned with a chosen band of his bravest warriors, "men who would fearlessly place their foot in the lion's mouth, and advance into the jaws of the crocodile." Each carried on his horse's neck the dried skin of a bullock, filled with stones; and the suddenness of the attack, the extraordinary noise thus produced, and the daring valour of the little band and their heroic leader, spread a panic through the immense Tatar host, and many of them were slaughtered. Bahram killed the Khacan with his own hand, and the kingdom was wholly delivered from its northern invaders by this bold manœuvre of her monarch.

A long and romantic story is then told of a journey taken by this monarch in disguise into India. He is there said, single-handed, to have slain an enormous elephant, which had long kept the inhabitants of the metropolis in terror, and wholly taken possession of the road between the jungle it inhabited and the city.

Bahram fell, at length, a victim to his passion for hunting: he stumbled into a large pit of water, or natural well, in which he sank, and the Persian annalist declares that neither horse nor man were ever seen again.

The incursion of the Tatars in this reign seems to have brought the two races in closer contact; nor was their intercourse always of a hostile character. Khosh Nuaz, one of their kings, assisted Firoz against his brother, Hormuz, and established him on the throne: a service which was repaid by an invasion of his territories by the ungrateful sovereign. In the first instance, this was generously pardoned by the Tatar king, but in a second irruption of the Persians, Firoz was slain.

He was succeeded by his son Palash; and Kobad, his brother, making his escape from him into Tatary, was brought back after the lapse of four years, and established upon the throne, as his father had been, by the generous Tatar monarch. Kobad, in his flight, had stayed one day at the house of a nobleman, with whose daughter he fell in love; and on his return, found

the result of his brief acquaintance with his beautiful bride was a lovely boy of three years: this son was named Cosroe, but is better known under his title of *Nushirvan Adil*—Nushirvan the Just—a name by which he has been celebrated through all subsequent ages. The reign of Kobad was marked by the prevalence of the heresy of Mazdak, a wretched impostor, who held the doctrine of the community of goods and of wives; and whose followers, acting up to his doctrine, and combining the power with the will to do evil, became the scourge of the unhappy country in which their strange heresy prevailed. Kobad himself embraced the detestable doctrine, and all the earnest remonstrances of the indignant Nushirvan were necessary to prevent his mother from being sacrificed, by her infatuated husband, to the lawless passion of Mazdak. On Nushirvan's accession to the throne, he was obliged, for a while, to temporize with the impostor, till the establishment of his government gave him the power, and the heresiarch's excesses a pretext, to put him to death. His followers were punished by death and confiscation of goods, which were returned, as far as possible, to those from whom they had been forcibly taken away. The number of these sacrifices to offended justice and humanity was very great: a hundred thousand stakes are said to have impaled as many wretched fanatics.

The reign of Nushirvan, though the most prosperous and renowned in the Iranian history, was disturbed by a bitter domestic calamity. His son Noushzad, the child of a Christian wife, rebelled against his father, and seizing the occasion of his absence in Syria, and the report of his death, gathered together a considerable body of Christians, and made a formidable show of opposition. Nushirvan, like David of old, gave strict charges to his generals to preserve the life of his guilty son, and these charges were as inefficient as those of the Jewish monarch. Noushzad's last words were, to desire that he might be buried with Christian rites; and his father was long inconsolable for the scion of his royal house which had thus perished.

This monarch was alike famed for the wisdom of his internal policy, and the extent of his foreign conquests. On the side of Tatory, Arabia, and Syria, he made extensive conquests: he humbled the pride of the Greek emperor in many battles, and raised the Persian empire to a height of power which it had never before attained. He encouraged the arts of life, made the most judicious arrangements for the administration of justice, and, by a division of the Persian provinces into four parts, over each of which he appointed a trusty vicegerent, provided for the more careful supervision of his whole empire.

The reign of his son, Hormuz, who had during his father's life-time acquired much military reputation, commenced under the most happy auspices, and for nearly twelve years of successful administration he sustained the high reputation of his father. But intoxicated, perhaps, by success, he at length lapsed into tyranny: his nobles rebelled against a monarch who had thinned their numbers by his cruelties; his dominions were invaded by the Greeks, the Arabs, and the Tatars; and his unworthy treatment of his gallant general, Baharam Choubin, who had signalized himself against the last-

named enemy, completed his ruin. Baharam rebelled, threw his king into prison, and set up Khosru Parviz, the son of the deposed monarch, as a pageant to favour his own usurpation of the throne. The public voice, however, was for the young prince, who, during the course of these troubles, had taken refuge in the Greek empire: he was recalled, formally crowned, and two of his uncles removed the only impediment to his dominion, by butchering the unfortunate Hormuz in prison—an act for which they were themselves put to death by the young king.

The reign and the personal history of Khosru, like those of Bahram Gour, have furnished many materials for oriental fiction. His unbounded magnificence, the luxury in which he lived, the beauty and romantic history of his fair wife Shirin, have been recorded with all the embellishments of eastern imagination. He extended his conquests widely, too, into the eastern portion of the Greek empire, took Jerusalem, and, as the Persian historian assures us, obtained possession of the holy cross, which was found cased in gold and buried deeply in the ground. His fate, in many respects, resembles that of his father. Reverses of fortune, aggravated by his own supineness and luxury, raised against him the nobles of the kingdom: he was thrown into prison, where he languished till the hand of an assassin, at the direct instigation of his unnatural son, closed a life of unparalleled splendour, by a terrible and retributive death. Shirouiah, the parricide, did not long enjoy the fruits of his crime. He seems to have died under the terrors of remorse, within a few months of his ascending the throne.

The rest of the history of Persia, till its final conquest by the Mohamedan Arabs, is a mere detail of usurpations and depositions, till we reach the reign of Yezdejird, under whom the Persians sustained a signal defeat, in which their monarch was slain, their independence destroyed, and their rich and powerful empire rendered tributary to the soldiers whom they had so lately despised as the “naked eaters of lizards of the deserts.”

ODE ON HUMAN LIFE.

(FROM THE CHINESE).*

IN Spring, to wander o'er the earth, whose hues
Are vivid with the fresh and fragrant flowers;
In Summer's heat, o'er lily pools to muse;
To quaff the wine in Autumn's fading bowers;
And when the snowy blast of Winter's strong,
To listen to an ancient poet's song.
At nights—the unexpected nights—to rest
Until the unasked-for morns again unclose:
Such is a life of Virtue! ah, how blest
Year after year in calm succession flows!

B.

* From a pair of vases in the possession of Sir Hillgrove Turner.

THE NEW ZEALAND BILL.

ALTHOUGH the Bill, entitled "a Bill for the Provisional Government of British settlements in the Islands of New Zealand," received its death-blow on the 20th June, in the attempt to read it a second time in the House of Commons, we cannot refrain from commenting upon this strange attempt at legislation, which shows that men actuated by the best and most philanthropical motives cannot be entrusted with the framing of laws.

The project which, in its naked outline, was calculated not to excite alarm, but on the contrary to conciliate support, originated with an association, its acting committee comprehending highly respectable individuals, whose object was to effect a settlement in New Zealand, with a view of civilizing and evangelizing the natives. It was proposed to treat with the New Zealanders for the cession of part of the country, upon terms which would furnish them with protection against the evils to which they are exposed from adventurers and runaway convicts, and with the instruction and example which would expedite their progress towards civilization. The views of the association were developed fully in a work, of which we gave a brief notice.* The project subsequently met with violent opponents, but nothing could tend more to weaken public confidence in the judgment of those who have undertaken to manage the affairs of the association, than this Bill.

The preamble of the Bill is as follows:—

Whereas the foundation of British settlements in distant lands, according to a wise and just system of colonization, must conduce to the advantage of this populous and commercial kingdom, and to the honour of her Majesty's crown : And whereas the group of islands in the southern ocean, commonly called New Zealand, consisting of two principal islands, together with several smaller islands adjacent thereto, are well adapted for the purposes of such colonization : And whereas many British subjects have fixed their residence in the said islands, some of whom have acquired considerable property therein, and the number of such British settlers is continually increasing ; and the said islands have become much frequented by British and other shipping, whereby a regular and increasing trade and intercourse are carried on therewith : And whereas there are not in force within the said islands any laws for the protection of life, liberty, or property ; by reason whereof, many unjust and wicked acts have been committed with impunity therein, and the native inhabitants thereof have been grievously injured : And whereas it is seriously apprehended, and has been represented to her Majesty by divers of her Majesty's servants exercising authority in the South Seas, that unless measures be adopted to prevent the evils occasioned by the present state of intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and the native inhabitants of the said islands, the said native inhabitants will continue to diminish in numbers, and will, in all probability, be shortly exterminated : And whereas divers of her Majesty's subjects now in Great Britain, and possessing among them considerable property, are desirous of embarking for the said islands of New Zealand, for the purpose of settling in such parts thereof as the native inhabitants may be willing to cede to her

* See Vol. xxiv p. 279.

Majesty, provided that adequate protection be secured to their persons and property within such territories as may be so ceded therein; and that all waste lands which may be lawfully ceded to her Majesty therein, be disposed of to settlers by sale only, upon a sound and uniform system; and that the purchase-money thereof be employed principally as an emigration fund: And whereas others of her Majesty's subjects are ready and willing to advance considerable sums of money in order to the foundation and maintenance of settlements in the said islands, upon condition that the government thereof be confided provisionally to commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, with the approval of her Majesty in Council; and that the waste lands therein be disposed of, and the purchase-money applied in the manner aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient that her Majesty's said subjects, being so desirous, should be enabled to carry their said laudable purposes into effect, and that sufficient powers should be granted to enable just and equitable treaties to be made with the native inhabitants, for the purchase and cession of lands in the said islands, and in particular it is desirable that law and government should be duly established within the said islands, not only for prevention of the many evils arising as aforesaid, from the want thereof, but to the end that the native inhabitants may, for the future, be preserved from injury and wrong, may be instructed in the knowledge of religion and the useful arts, and accustomed to the manners of social life, whereby, under the favour of Providence, colonization will be the means of diffusing amongst them the blessings of Christianity, and promoting their civilization and happiness: Be it therefore enacted, &c.

The Bill then proceeds to appoint the individuals composing the Committee of the Association before-mentioned, and their successors in office, "Commissioners for Settlements in New Zealand," with powers which, as they were gradually unfolded in the successive clauses, struck us with astonishment. The Commissioners are empowered to make and enter into such treaties or contracts as they shall deem expedient, with any chiefs or inhabitants of the native race, or other competent persons, in the islands of New Zealand, for the cession to the crown of any sovereign rights, territories, or lands within the islands, and declare such territories British settlements, divide them into districts and give them any names they think fit. The Commissioners may enter into such treaties or contracts with native chiefs or others, having competent authority, as they shall deem necessary, in order to enable them to exercise a criminal jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of offenders, and for the seizure of runaway convicts, or other criminals or offenders against the laws of Great Britain, or of the said British settlements, within any parts of New Zealand whereof the sovereignty shall not have been ceded; and also to enable the Commissioners to make regulations for the trade, navigation and intercourse between the inhabitants of the settlements, or other British subjects, and the native inhabitants in the Islands whereof the sovereignty shall not have been ceded, and to enable the Commissioners to regulate all other matters affecting the relations between the inhabitants of the settlements, or other British subjects, and the native inhabitants of any parts of the Islands whereof the sovereignty shall not have been ceded, or in anywise touching their interests or affairs respectively. The Bill, indeed, provides

that copies of the treaties so made shall be laid before the Privy Council and Parliament, and that no such treaty or contract shall be valid unless made with the free will and full consent of the native parties thereto, and publicly ratified, in the presence of a protector of the native inhabitants: but this is a feeble and flimsy security against wrong.

The Bill goes on to enact, that the government, as well legislative as executive, civil and military, and for all purposes whatsoever, of all territories within the said Islands whereof the sovereignty shall be ceded to her Majesty or to the Commissioners, shall be vested in the Commissioners and their successors in office; and they are authorized to make all such laws, institutions, ordinances and regulations, and to constitute such courts of justice and judges, with such civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to appoint all such public officers of every description, as to the Commissioners shall seem necessary for the peace, welfare and good government of her Majesty's subjects, as well as of all persons of the native race, and others within the said British settlements; and, in so far as they shall be in that behalf specially empowered by her Majesty, and not otherwise, to pardon all offences, and remit all fines within the settlements, either freely or conditionally, as to their discretion shall seem fit; and also to admit, by naturalization or otherwise, all aliens within the said settlements to the rights of British subjects therein, subject to such conditions as to the said Commissioners shall seem fit: and the said Commissioners may make such temporary and exceptional laws as shall appear to them adapted to the uncivilized state of the inhabitants of the native race, who shall not be obliged or required to obey or be subject to the general laws of the settlements: and the Commissioners are authorized to impose such customs and other duties, taxes and assessments, as shall to them seem necessary for the foundation and government of the settlements, and for all public purposes, as well as for defraying the expenses of the Commissioners, and the costs incurred in carrying this Act into execution. Here is the perpetual sovereignty of the country delegated to the Commissioners, almost without control.

The Commissioners are further empowered to appoint such person as they may think fit to be "the Council of Government" for the settlements, to negotiate, make and enter into treaties and contracts; all and any of whom they may remove, "at their discretion," and appoint others in their stead. The Commissioners are to regulate the rank and precedence of these councillors, "as to them shall seem meet," and to prescribe the duties of their office and their procedure therein; and the Commissioners may delegate to such Council, or to any of the members thereof, such of their powers and authorities as they shall think fit, under such circumstances as they may direct, and may revoke or vary such delegated authority, and act as if no such delegation had been made.

Without the means of enforcing its authority on the spot, these large powers would be inoperative; but the Bill empowers the Commissioners to provide for the defence and protection of the said settlements, by raising and maintaining either such a colonial corps or militia, consisting of such

number of effective men, or such police force, or by equipping and maintaining such armed vessels, manned with such number of men, as to the Commissioners shall from time to time seem expedient; and the Commissioners may establish and enforce such articles of war and martial law, for the military or naval forces, or for the protection and peace of the settlements, as the Commissioners shall deem necessary.

The Commissioners are empowered to sell all the lands of the settlements to British subjects "at such price as the Commissioners shall from time to time deem expedient;" and the purchase-money and rents of lands, after reserving one-fourth for local improvements, are to be divided into two parts, the "purchase fund" and the "emigration fund;" the former to be employed in the fulfilment of treaties and defraying expenses incident thereto; and the latter to be applied to the costs of conveying to the settlements labouring persons as emigrants.

The Commissioners are required to set apart and reserve a portion of the ceded lands, for the benefit of the native owners and their descendants. After proclamation of the Act in New Zealand, no title can be acquired to any lands there by any individual other than natives from any of the native inhabitants, by purchase or otherwise. The Commissioners may appoint and remove at pleasure (subject to the approbation of the Crown) a "Commissioner for Native Titles," to inquire into and determine claims to lands or hereditaments in the islands.

These are some of the most prominent features of this extraordinary Bill, the framers of which could expect it would pass only by calculating on a degree of apathy in the two Houses of Parliament, which would be a betrayal of their duty. There can be no doubt that such powers, lodged in hands where abuse would be impossible, might furnish an excellent corrective of the evils attending the present intercourse between the settlers and visitors in the Bay of Islands and the aborigines; but no man in his senses would speculate upon such a condition. The granting of powers like these would invite their abuse.

The projectors of this extraordinary law, it appears, complain that her Majesty's Government lent their sanction to it at the outset. If this be the fact (though it is denied on the part of the Government), it shows gross negligence or culpable design in those who have the direction of our colonial affairs. Perhaps they were lulled into security by reliance on the character and motives of the Association Committee. Public jealousy is now so much roused, that we doubt much whether Parliament will entrust them with any powers at all.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—This Society held a general meeting on the 26th of May, at which the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie took the chair.

Josiah Heath, and F. C. Brown, Esq., were elected resident members. Richard Wood, Esq., of Constantinople, was elected a corresponding member.

A paper was read by Professor Royle, on the subject of Caoutchouc, or Indian Rubber. The professor observed, that this substance, which but a few years since was used for nothing more than for rubbing out pencil-marks, was now, from the valuable qualities it possessed, applied to a great variety of purposes; such as rendering cloth impervious to water; for elastic belts and ropes, and bands for machinery; also, for paints and varnishes, and new applications of it to the arts and purposes of life were every day being discovered, as might be inferred from the great increase which had taken place of late years in the quantities imported into this country.

It is said that the Chinese had an early knowledge of Caoutchouc; but it does not appear that that circumstance had any influence on its discovery in other parts of the world. The earliest record of it in England was by Dr. Priestley, who mentions it as being extremely useful for erasing pencil-marks. Condamine, the French traveller, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in 1745, states that the resin called *Cahuchu* (Caoutchouc) is produced in the forests of Quito, and is used by the natives for making boots, bottles, &c. According to Humboldt, it had long been known to the Peruvians.

Botanists, in describing the tree from which Caoutchouc exuded, had unfortunately given different names to it; but it is now generally admitted to belong to the family of *Euphorbiaceæ*. It is also furnished by other tribes, as those containing the fig genus. It may be expected to be procured in all parts of the world where there is a high temperature; and particularly when that is combined with moisture, as in tropical forests. It is now imported from South America, Vera Cruz, Sierra Leone, Java, and Penang. It is abundant in the northern parts of India; and the paper read chiefly referred to the probability of its becoming an extensive article of commerce with that country. Dr. Royle stated that he brought forward the subject, at the suggestion of the Right Hon. Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, in order to show the Society in what way the investigations of the committee might tend to make better known here the natural products of our Indian empire; and to prove to the natives of India the riches they possessed in the least suspected substances. Dr. Royle's first attention to the subject had been elicited by a visit to the Elastic Web Manufactory of Messrs. Cornish and Co., where he learnt that there was a considerable difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of Caoutchouc, except at a greatly advanced price. In consequence of this information, he was induced to write out to India, instituting inquiries relative to its production in that country. The replies he received were most satisfactory, and fully confirmed his previous anticipation that an inexhaustible supply could be procured from thence. Dr. Royle read the letters referred to; and remarked, he had since discovered, that ten years previous to this, Mr. George Swinton, formerly Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, had, among other little-known products of India, sent home to Dr. Brewster, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a specimen of Caoutchouc collected in the

Sylhet Hills; but it attracted little notice, and the box containing the specimens was recently found by Mr. Swinton in the lumber-room of the Society's apartments. One of the letters read by Dr. Royle, addressed to him by Dr. Wallich, of Calcutta, and dated in January of the present year, stated that, in consequence of Dr. Royle's communications, he had made inquiries of the officers in the Assam provinces respecting Caoutchouc; and the result had been, that Captain Jenkins, assisted by Lieut. Vetch, had forwarded to Dr. Wallich, for transmission to the Caoutchouc Company in London, 2 cwt. of Caoutchouc, which had been collected in Assam by Lieut. Vetch from the *Ficus Elastica*, which was found to be very abundant in several parts of that country. Dr. Wallich further stated, that he considered there was scarcely any limit to its supply from that part of India; and that, consequently, there was every prospect of its being a source of great commercial importance to both countries.

Dr. Cantor exhibited to the meeting various drawings of fish from the Bay of Bengal, and read some notes upon them, and also upon the fisheries of that part of India. After describing several species not before scientifically elucidated, he adverted to their edible value; and remarked that the greater part of the animal food of the natives was of necessity restricted to fish, which was therefore an article of the first importance to them. The sea-fishery of Bengal was not carried on to any extent, chiefly because the distance of the markets is too great to allow of the carriage of the commodity in a fresh state. The only class of fishermen who are provided with sea-built boats, inhabit villages near the entrance of the Hooghly; and the fish are so plentiful, that a few hauls are generally sufficient to load a boat. The bazaars of Calcutta are always stocked with an ample supply of dried fish, principally imported by the Burmese and Arabs; but from experiments recently made in the salting and preserving of fish on the coasts of Bengal, by Capt. R. Lloyd, there was no doubt the natives themselves might abundantly furnish the market of Calcutta with the article at a much cheaper rate than is now the case.

Dr. Royle afterwards read some observations on Butea kino, an astringent exudation from the *Dhak* or *Pulas* of India, with an analysis of the substance by Mr. E. Solly. It was found to contain a very large proportion of tannin; experiments would be made to ascertain its real value to the tanner; and, if found useful, it could easily become an article of commerce to almost any extent, as the plant was diffused over almost every part of India.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the authors of these communications; in moving which, the Right Hon. Chairman adverted to the proceedings and prospects of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Society, and expressed his conviction that the committee, in its practical results, would fully prove its utility, and its claims to public support and encouragement.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—The anniversary meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 3d of January; H. T. Prinsep, Esq., V. P., in the chair.

Various persons were proposed as members, including M. Jaubert, President of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

The bust of Professor Wilson, by Sir F. Chantrey, which had just arrived, was exhibited to the meeting; it was considered a remarkably good likeness.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a copy of the *Khazinat-ul-Ilm*, at length completed; and also the first proof of the *Sharaya-ul-Islam*, recently

undertaken in conjunction with Nawab Taháwar Jung: also the catalogue of Sanskrit, Prákrit, and Hindí works in the Society's Library.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Society's progress for the year 1837. The accession of members had been larger than in any year since the Society's institution; viz. ordinary members 40; honorary members 7. The loss by death and departure for Europe had been 20.

The accounts showed the following amount of receipts and payments:— Received, including balance of last year (Rs. 220), and a receipt in deposit from the French Government towards procuring a copy of the *Védas* (Rs. 625), Rs. 12,818; Payments, Rs. 10,292; balance in the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 2,526. In the department of Oriental Publications, the receipts were Rs. 4,600; the Payments, Rs. 2,460.

“All the works which the Society had undertaken to finish were now completed, with the exception of the *Mahábhārata*, itself advanced to the 300th page of the fourth or last volume. Of the sale of this work it was somewhat premature to form any estimate before the whole series could be offered to purchasers; but judging from the other finished Sanskrit works, the native demand would be very limited, owing to the great poverty of the learned classes, to the absence of a *tika* or commentary, which most readers required, and to the adoption of the Devanágari character; the proportion of Bengálí readers being far above that of up-country pandits. By the time the edition would be completed, there would probably be a balance against the undertaking of near Rs. 6,000. As one mode of diminishing this large debt, the Committee of Papers had recommended the acceptance of an offer of Rs. 1,000 for the incomplete copies of the *Fatáwa Alcingiri*, of which a mauilavi was willing to undertake a reprint, and it was thought still higher terms might be obtained, so numerous were the demands for law books among the educated Mohamedans. Confident hopes were long entertained of a favourable answer to the Society's Memorial to the Honourable Court of Directors in 1835: it was known that the Court had recommended the local Government to subscribe Rs. 500 per month expressly to the furtherance of the Society's Oriental publications; but even that degree of patronage had been since understood to be negated by the Board of Control, leaving the cause in a more hopeless condition than if a decided refusal had at first been given, from the growing liabilities incurred on the expectation of aid.”

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Kittoe is about to publish, at Calcutta, a series of sketches and illustrations of the architecture of Upper India, accompanied by a small treatise on the origin, progress, and decline of the style introduced and followed up by the Mohamedan emperors of Hindustan.

A work from the Calcutta press is announced, entitled “A Subaltern's Sick Leave, or Rough Notes of a Visit to China in Search of Health,” by Lieut. Nicolas Polson (Peter Nicolson), of the Bengal N.I.

Another work by the same author is announced, under the name of *Assafur Wasilut-z-Zufur*.

Mr. Pharosah, of Madras, has announced a *Gazetteer* of the Madras territories.

College-Examination.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination was held at this institution on Monday, the 11th June, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir James Lushington, K. C. B., the Deputy Chairman, Richard Jenkins, Esq., M. P., a considerable number of the members of the Court, and the following illustrious and distinguished individuals, *viz.*—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge; *Lieut.-Generals* Lord Bloomfield, and Sir Jasper Nicholls. Lord James Hay; *Major-Generals* Sir R. Houstoun, Sir C. Deacon, Sir J. O'Halloran, T. Stewart, Cleiland, Adye (R. A.), *Brigadier-General* Taylor; *Colonels* Sir John May (R. A.), Sir C. Hopkinson, Patterson, Rogers (R. A.), Lindsay, Pasley, C. B. Taylor, (R. M. College), Dyce-Sombre, and Sandwith; Capt. Sir H. Baker, Bart. (R. N.); *Lieut.-Colonels* Jones (R. A.), Dunster-ville, Craigie, Shiell (Secretary to the Persian Legation), Hay and Bonner; *Majors* Matson (R. E.), W. Gordon, Sandys; *Captains* Oliphant (Madras Engrs.), Jervis (Bombay Engrs.), Melville-Grindlay, Burnaby (R. A.), Kemmis. The Reverend Messrs. Le Bas (E. I. Coll.), Lindsay, and G. Coles; G. A. Bushby, J. B. Thornhill, J. W. Muspratt, P. Melvill, J. Read, J. W. Sutherland, J. R. Gordon, J. Currie, J. B. Yzarn, Hooper, Esqrs., &c. &c.

After a careful investigation, the Public Examiner, Major-General Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B., was enabled to bring forward twenty-five Gentlemen Cadets for examination, five of whom were selected for the artillery. *viz.* John William Fraser, Alexander Christie, Charles Vyvan Cox, Craven Hildesley Dickens, and Henry Hammond; and twenty-one for infantry service, in the order expressed in the following list, *viz.* George Walter Cunningham, Henry Shepherd Money, Thomas Charles Henry D'Oyly, Robert Henry David Tulloh, Patrick Cheap Clark, Charles Borlase Stevens, Frederick Fanning, Henry Baker Sweet, Charles Ricketts Maling, Robert Lewis Taylor, Robert Black, James Barnes Dunster-ville, Alexander Lawrence Tweedie, Arthur Howlett, George Travers Sayer Carruthers, Charles Sydney Sparrow, James Travers, William Champion, Thomas Peach Waterman, James John Combe.

The report of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir E. Stannus, C. B., was satisfactory as to the conduct of the cadets during the term; alluded to the creditable performance of

the duties, and the maintenance, on the part of the Corporal Cadets, of the discipline of the institution, and to their meritorious example.

The prizes recommended by the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor were presented by the Chairman in the following order of merit, *viz.*

To Gentleman Cadet J. W. Fraser, 1st Mathematical, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, and the sword for General Good Conduct, in presenting which Sir James Lushington expressed himself as follows, *viz.*

"Mr. Fraser: In the name of the Court of Directors, I present you with this sword, as a testimony of their high approbation of your exemplary good conduct. Whenever you look upon it, and consider the circumstances under which you have received it, it will, I am satisfied, act as a talisman, and prevent your ever turning aside from the paths of rectitude and honour. I feel, therefore, more than confidence—I have an absolute conviction, that you will continue to pursue through life the same honourable course which has been the means of your acquiring this reward, as gratifying to me to present, as it must be to you to receive."

A. Christie, 2d Good Conduct.

C. V. Cox, Military Drawing and Civil Drawing.

C. H. Dickens, 2d Mathematical.

H. Hammond—French.

G. W. Cunningham, 2d Fortification.

H. B. Sweet—Latin.

R. L. Taylor, 2d Hindustani.

Second Class.

Gentleman Cadet H. Yule, Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Latin, and Good Conduct.

A. J. M. Boileau—French and Hindustani.

G. F. Thorne, Civil Drawing.

Harry W. B. Bell (of the third class), General Good Conduct.

At this stage of the proceeding, the Chairman addressed the Cadets in the following terms.

"Gentlemen Cadets: It is a most pleasing part of my duty to express to you the gratification the examination of this day has afforded, not only to me, but also, I am certain, to those members of the Court of Directors who are present on this occasion. Nor do I consider it less satisfactory, that the reports which have been received from the Public Ex-

aminer and Lieut.-Governor assure us that, generally, your application to your studies, and your good conduct during the past term, have been such as to reflect credit on yourselves, and to afford a convincing proof you are fully sensible of the benefits you derive from being admitted into this institution.

"Having every reason to believe the intentions of the Court of Directors, in establishing the Military Seminary, have been fully accomplished, by sending forth from its walls a succession of young officers, whose qualifications, when matured by experience, and a few years of active service in the subordinate ranks, have enabled them to serve their country in a manner most beneficial to the public interests and most honourable to themselves, are we not bound to tender our acknowledgment to those who have been mainly instrumental in producing this desirable result?

"To the Public Examiner, to the Lieut.-Governor, and to the professors and officers, I beg to express the high sense I entertain of the zeal and ability, vigilance and firmness, with which they execute the important duties of their respective offices, and to assure them the Court of Directors duly estimate their valuable services.

"Gentlemen: To you who are now leaving the Seminary, and will shortly proceed to India, the anxiety I feel for your welfare, and the deep interest I must ever take in every thing affecting the honour and character of the Indian army, are the leading motives which induce me to offer you some advice, in the persuasion and hope that it may prove useful to you. You will not, I think, be the less disposed to listen with attention to what I may recommend to you, proceeding as it does from one in the same service as yourselves, who has passed the best part of his life in that country to which you are going, and who has served much with his regiment, both in the subordinate and superior ranks

"First, then, let me impress on your minds the great importance of making yourselves well acquainted with the language of the troops with whom you are to serve. However talented you may be, however scientific, without this qualification, you will be impeded and embarrassed at every step you take. With it, the performance of your duty, in many essential points, will be easy and pleasant, advantageous to those under your command, and most serviceable to your own interest; for perhaps you may not be aware that it is a regulation of the service, that without this necessary knowledge, you cannot be appointed either to the regimental or the general staff.

"You will find yourselves, on your

arrival in India, placed amongst men differing from you greatly in habits, manners, and religion, but not by any means deficient in, on the contrary, possessing in an eminent degree those attributes of a good soldier, courage, fidelity, and loyalty. Treat them with kindness, consideration, and indulgence, as regards their prejudices and religion, and you will command their love and their gratitude; and above all, let me enjoin you to exercise a vigilant self-control, and never let any provocation irritate you to commit any personal violence towards a native, a practice alike forbidden by positive orders from the Court of Directors, and by every manly and generous feeling.

"Be punctual, cheerful, obedient, and active in the performance of your military duties, and you will gain the approbation and esteem of your superiors. Be courteous and gentlemanly in your demeanour to all, neither apt to give or take offence, but always acting in a manner becoming the high-minded officer and gentleman, and you must secure the respect and regard of your equals. Be temperate in your manner of living, and prudent in your expenditure; this will afford you the best chance of returning to your native country in health and independence, and thus reaping the just reward of a long and honorable course of public service.

"To you, Gentlemen Cadets, who will return here after the vacation, were any incentive necessary to stimulate you to the most strenuous exertions, during the remaining period of your stay at this institution, that incentive is, I would say, at this moment before your eyes, and acting with peculiar force.

"I have frequently had the pleasure of witnessing, on former similar occasions to this, the attendance of many noble and distinguished persons, but never till this day have we been honoured by the presence of any members of the royal family. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his son, Prince George, have graciously condescended to be present at this examination. I look upon this as an event Addiscombe may well be proud of. I hope I do not presume too much in saying, that to the high estimation in which this institution is held by all who have had the opportunity of judging of its merits, and to its public reputation, we are indebted for the distinguished honour his Royal Highness has conferred upon us; and I would fain encourage the belief, that the proceedings his Royal Highness may witness here this day will leave a favourable impression on his mind.

"I trust I do not exceed the bounds of discretion in breathing a hope, that a moment might arrive when his Royal Highness would be pleased to assure our be-

loved Sovereign Lady the Queen, that it is the constant and earnest endeavour of the East-India Company to train up their military officers in the manner best calculated to make them the loyal and courageous defenders of her Majesty's Eastern dominions."

The MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION commenced with several theorems and problems in Geometry, which were given to those Cadets who were the least advanced in their studies. The Public Examiner then proceeded to give to other parts of the class some theorems in Conic Sections, &c.; those in the meantime who had finished their Geometry solving several simple and quadratic equations, of various degrees of difficulty, and expounding several Algebraic examples by the binomial theorem.

The Senior Cadets afterwards demonstrated various propositions in different parts of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and their application to practice, such as the Ballistion pendulum, the regulator or governor of steam-engines, which concluded this important part of the examination.

In the FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT, Gentlemen Cadets Fraser, Cuninghame, Cox, Dickens, and Christie had prepared various constructions which were full of interest. The fortifications on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz, as executed by General Aster, were beautifully drawn by Cadets Fraser and Cox, with explanations of the forts of Alexander, of Ehrenbreitstein, and their dependencies. Cadet Christie had prepared the subject of sapping, and Captain Jebb's modification of advancing the double sap with three sap rollers—all these methods were illustrated by clear well-executed models of each kind of sap. Cadet Cuninghame, had executed an elaborate plan of a system of fortification proposed by Lieutenant Kaye, of the Bengal Artillery, which he attacked and reduced in a very clear and able manner. Cadets Maling and Stevens had respectively, attacks of the modern system, and a series of advanced lunettes, which contained projects of attack, journals of the sieges, tables of engineer and artillery means for the reduction of the defences. Cadet Dickens' plan of blindages and platforms was beautifully executed, and its explanatory notes were most perspicuous. A series of ordnance and mining experiments for breaching, as carried on by the French artillery at Metz, was arranged by Cadet Christie, accompanied by explanatory observations, showing how carefully he had studied the subject. These were amongst the leading subjects of a vast quantity of useful professional matter brought forward on this occasion. On military bridges, seven Gentlemen Cadets were examined in Sir

Howard Douglas' essay on this subject, viz.—Cadets Yule, Boileau, Robertson, Bouchier, Fytche, Bruce, and Williams, embracing chiefly the construction of bridges of boats, pontoons, rafts of timber and casks; velocities of currents, and their effects, &c. The subject of suspension bridges had been most carefully examined by Cadet Yule, whose information excited considerable attention; especially his description of the ingenious mode of crossing the gap of 100 feet in width, in the Roman bridge over the Tagus, at Alcantara, in 1812.

The out-door operations in this department consisted of the construction of several bridges across a piece of water, on which the bridge practice is constantly carried on. A strong bridge, sixty feet long, made of a pair of Colonel Blanshard's small infantry tin cylindrical pontoons, and of two rafts of small casks, with saddles and superstructure to correspond, was formed by a section of fourteen Cadets. An elegant little bridge for infantry, sixty feet long, was made of a pair of long spars, resting on two small pontoons, and covered with light hurdles. There was a neat suspension bridge also, sixty-six feet long, formed of two chains sustained by rough, strong trees, firmly fixed in as uprights. After the bridging exhibition, the main works (which are greatly advanced around the Parade Ground) were to have been attacked and escaladed, by escalading platforms, and all was prepared, when a tremendous pour of rain came on, which wetted every person in the field through and through. The escalading platforms which were to have been used on this occasion are superior to escalading ladders, when the ditches of the field-works are narrow. In this case, the four platforms over which the assaulting parties were to mount into the bastion attacked were to have been run out by cadets from a portion of parallel at 110 yards distant in double time, and on reaching the counterscarp, their extremities to be dropped on the superior slopes of the parapets, stretching across an opening of thirty feet; the operation being covered by the fire of two three-pounders in the parallel, and opposed by two three-pounders in the defensive works; these platforms were each made of a pair of long scaffolding poles lashed at three feet apart upon the axletrees of lumber carriages, and having a good flooring of hurdles.

But the most interesting sight on this occasion, was a boat proposed and executed by Lieut. Cook, R.N., the able Assistant Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe. This boat is eighteen feet long, six feet broad in the beam, and three feet deep, of great strength, and capable of carrying twenty men; it is formed of two sets of oak ribs, which enclose a strong

canvass covered with Mackintosh varnish, so that when the gunwale, the keel, and the kelson pieces are off, it folds up like a double telescope towards the centre; and the whole boat, with its gear, goes into a half circular box, six feet long, three feet deep in the curve, and one foot and a-half wide, altogether weighing less than four hundred-weight. An elephant can carry four of these boats, and thus eighty men can be pushed across a river by materials carried by one elephant; the boat is as well calculated for pontoons as for common purposes, as was illustrated at Addiscombe by the formation of a bridge sixty feet long, the boat being the only support between the banks, upon which the spars rested. The buoyant properties of this boat are considerable, and it is especially suited to the service in India, where the transport of common pontoons is so difficult, from the bad nature of the roads.

The MILITARY DRAWINGS exhibited were as follow, viz.

First Class.

Cape of Good Hope, by Gentleman Cadet Cox; Battles of Dresden and Bergen, by Frazer; Battle of Dresden, 1838, by D'Oyly; Battle of Culm, by Hammond; Battle of Culm, by Christie; Lines of Torres Vedras and Car-da-deu, by Clark; Sketch of Ground between Lisbon and Vimera, by Money; Sketch of Heights of Roleia, by Sweet; Battle of Malplaquet, by Tulloh; Battle of Belgrade, by Stevens; Survey of Ground, in Kent, by Dickens; Survey of Dunkirk, by Dunsterville; Battle of Friedland, by Twcedie; Battle of Alexandria, by Howlett; Battle of Albuera, by Taylor.

Second Class.

The following were also deserving of much commendation:—

Storming of French Forts before Mayence, by Yule; Siege of Czasladda Rodrigo, by Fytche; Majoz, by Wilhamy Boileau; near Croydon, by Bell; Sketch Ground Disposition of the Allies in Arroyos, the linea, by Stuart; Ground near Addington park, by Bruce.

In the MILITARY SURVEYING DEPARTMENT, numerous plans attested the gence of the pupils during the past year. Those in the first class have exercised in taking sketches, with aid of the pocket sextant and survey

compass, of various military positions in the surrounding country. This practice is calculated to give facility in sketching the features of ground, which is considered the most difficult part of military surveying. All the sketches exhibited were the original ones taken in the field; and many of them do great credit to the Cadets. Those of Messrs. J. Fraser, Alexander Christie, Charles V. Cox, and W. G. Cuninghame, were particularly noticed.

The proficiency now attained by many of the Gentleman Cadets in this branch of their instruction, will ensure at all times a supply of qualified officers for the important surveys constantly required in India.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING.—In this department a great variety of specimens were produced, showing much taste and talent. Among the most prominent—A View of Skelwith Fowl, in Langdale, Cumberland, by Gentleman Cadet C. Cox, of the first class, attracted great attention, from its beauty of colour and complete finish. This drawing obtained the first prize. A View of the Bay of Naples, by J. Fraser; and a View in the Zuyder Zee, near Amsterdam, by A. Christie, were very little inferior, the former drawing possessing that happy serenity of atmosphere so peculiar to the climate of Italy; in the latter, a gloomy (and in our opinion a very difficult) sky was well given, representing the near approach of a thunder-storm in large masses of dark electric clouds. A Village Scene, Evening, by C. H. Dickens; a View of Wyburn Water, by R. Tulloh, and a View of the City of Durham, by H. Hammond, were exceedingly effective, and told well for the talent and industry of the several gentlemen by whom they were executed: in all, the aerial perspective was well preserved; and in the last-mentioned, viz. the view of Durham, Mr. Hammond has been remarkably fortunate in expressing the different degrees of distances, as seen when looking towards a setting sun, and the natural progression from the grey tints of the distant objects, to the brighter and more powerful colours of the foreground. Each must not omit a small, but beautiful sketch, consisting of cottages, figures, and trees agreeably mingled, by G. Thorne, of the second class, and which obtained a second prize.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from p. 176).

CHAP. V.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

109. WHOEVER wages war against the Government of any part of the territories of the East-India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for life, and shall forfeit all his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A joins an army of a foreign power, which has invaded the territories of the East-India Company, and serves in that army. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A conspires with other persons to cause an insurrection against the East-India Company's Government in one of the presidencies. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A instigates a native power to make war on the Government of India. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

110. Whoever by any act, or by any illegal omission, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the Government of any part of the territories of the East-India Company, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may by such concealment facilitate the waging of such war, and thereby previously abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

111. Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the Governor-general of India, or the Governor or Deputy Governor of any presidency, or any member of the Council of India, or of the Council of any presidency, to exercise, or refrain from exercising, in any manner, any of the lawful powers of such Governor-general, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of Council, assaults, or makes show of assaulting, or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully to restrain, or overawes by means of a riotous assembly, or attempts so to overawe, such Governor-general, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of Council, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

112. If any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any other clause of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

113. Whoever, by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in the territories of the East-India Company, among any class of people who live under that Government, shall be punished with banishment for life, or for any term, from the territories of the East-India Company, to which fine may be added, or with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation. Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of

the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection; therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause.

114. Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic power in alliance with the Government established by law in the territories of the East-India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with banishment from the territories of the East-India Company, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

115. Whoever uses any place within the territories of the East-India Company for the purpose of making preparations to commit depredations on the territories of any power at peace with the Government of the said territories, or for the purpose of taking refuge after committing such depredations, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine, and to forfeiture of any specific property.

CHAP. VI.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

116. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the committing of mutiny by a soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

117. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the committing of mutiny by a soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence of that instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

118. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets an assault by any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, on any superior officer of such soldier or sailor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

119. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets an assault by any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, on any superior officer of such soldier or sailor, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

120. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the desertion of any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

121. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the desertion of any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, shall, if desertion be committed in consequence of that instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

122. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the desertion of any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, to an enemy, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

123. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the desertion of any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, to an enemy, shall, if desertion be committed in consequence of that instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and shall also be liable to fine.

124. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing that a soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, has deserted, subsequently abets such desertion by harbouring such soldier or sailor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Exception. This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by the husband, or wife, or relation in the direct ascending or descending line, or brother, or sister, of the person to whom the harbour is given.

125. Whoever, by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets what he knows to be a breach of military or naval discipline by any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, shall, if such breach of discipline be committed in consequence of such instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

B, a soldier, offers his military accoutrements for sale to A; A buys them, knowing that it is a breach of military discipline in B to part with these accoutrements. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

126. Whoever, not being a soldier in the service of the King or of the East-India Company, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such soldier, with the intention that it may be believed that he is such soldier, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

CHAP. VII.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

127. An assembly of twelve or more persons is designated as "a riotous assembly," if it is the object of that assembly to overawe the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or the Government of any presidency, or any public servant, or any body of public servants, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servants, or of such body; or to resist the execution of any law; or to commit any assault, mischief, or criminal tres-

pass; or wrongfully to restrain any person; or to put any person in fear of hurt or of assault; or wantonly to insult or annoy any person; or if that assembly is attended with circumstances which may reasonably excite apprehensions that its object is one of those aforesaid.

Explanation. An assembly which was not riotous when it assembled, may subsequently become a riotous assembly.

128. Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly a riotous assembly, intentionally joins that assembly or continues in it, is said to commit the offence of "rioting."

129. Whoever commits the offence of rioting shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

130. Whoever commits the offence of rioting by joining or continuing in a riotous assembly which has been commanded to disperse in the manner prescribed in the Code of Procedure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

131. If any person commits the offence of rioting in such a manner that he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, and also commits an offence under either of the two next following clauses, the punishment shall be cumulative.

132. Whoever commits the offence of rioting, being armed with any weapon for shooting, stabbing, or cutting, or having made preparation for committing the offence of rioting, by arming himself with any weapon whatever, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

133. If murder be committed by any rioter, while committing the offence of rioting, every other person who, at the time of the committing of the murder, is committing the offence of rioting as a member of the same riotous assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or fine, or both.

134. If any person, in committing the offence of rioting, commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

135. Whoever intentionally joins or continues in any assembly of twelve or more persons, knowing that such assembly has been commanded to disperse in the manner prescribed in the Code of Procedure, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine, or both.

136. Whoever, maliciously and wantonly, or by doing any thing which is illegal, gives any provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that the effect of that provocation may be, that the offence of rioting will be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

137. If any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any other clause of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

Illustration.

A offers an insult to the religion of a class of persons, with the deliberate intention of wounding their feelings: he is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, by clause 282; but if he also knows it to be likely that he shall cause rioting, and does so cause rioting, he will be liable to punishment both under

clause 282 and clause 136; that is to say, he will be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE ABUSE OF THE POWERS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

138. Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant,* directly or indirectly accepts, obtains, or attempts to obtain from any party, for himself, or for any other party, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or a reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any party, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any party with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any presidency, or with any public servant, as such, or with any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

Explanations. "Expecting to be a public servant." If a person not expecting to be in office obtains money by deceiving others into a belief that he is about to be in office, and that he will then serve them, he may be guilty of cheating, but he is not guilty of the offence defined in this clause.

"Gratification." The word "gratification" is used to denote, not only pecuniary gratifications, and gratifications estimable in money, but also all gratifications of appetite, and all honorary distinctions.

"Legal remuneration." All remuneration is legal which is given to a public servant by the Government which he serves, or by any person thereunto authorised by that Government, or which a public servant is permitted to accept by the Government which he serves, or by any person thereunto authorised by that Government.

"A motive or a reward for doing." A person may receive a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a public servant, obtains Z's consent that Z's sister shall live with A as A's mistress, as a motive to A for giving Z a place in A's gift. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, a public servant, obtains from Z, a banker, a situation in Z's bank for A's brother, as a reward to A for deciding a cause in favour of Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A, holding the office of resident at the court of a subsidiary power, accepts a lac of rupees from the minister of that power. It does not appear that A accepted this sum as a motive or a reward for doing or forbearing to do any particular official act, or for rendering or attempting to render any particular service to that power with the British Government; but it does appear that A accepted the sum as a motive, or a reward for generally showing favour in the exercise of his official functions to that power. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(d) A, a public servant, induces Z erroneously to believe that A's influence with the Government has obtained a title for Z, and thus induces Z to give A money as a reward for this service. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

139. Whoever directly or indirectly accepts, obtains, or attempts to obtain from any party, for himself, or for any other party, any gratification whatever, as a motive or a reward for inducing, by the exercise of personal

* For the definition of the words "public servant," see clause 14.

influence, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or to show, in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant, favour or disfavour to any party, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any party with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any presidency, or with any public servant, as such, or with any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

An advocate who receives a fee for arguing a case before a judge; a person who receives pay for arranging and correcting a memorial addressed to Government, setting forth the services and claims of the memorialist; a paid agent for a condemned criminal, who lays before the Government statements tending to show that the condemnation was unjust; are not within this clause, inasmuch as they do not exercise personal influence.

140. Whoever, being a public servant, abets, either previously or subsequently, the offence defined in the last preceding clause, when that offence is committed by means of real or pretended influence over himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A is a public servant. B, A's mistress, receives a present as a motive for soliciting A to give an office to a particular person; A abets her doing so. B is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine, or both. A is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

141. Whoever, being a judge, directly or indirectly accepts, obtains, or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other party, a gift of any valuable thing, other than refreshments according to the common usages of hospitality, from any party whom he knows to be plaintiff or defendant in any proceeding which is pending in the said judge's court, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Explanation. By a gift is meant any thing which is in reality a gift, whatever colour may be given to the transaction.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a judge, hires a house of Z, who has a cause pending in A's court. It is agreed that A shall pay fifty rupees a month, the house being such that, if the bargain were made in good faith, A would be required to pay two hundred rupees a month. A has obtained a gift of a valuable thing from Z.

(b) A, a judge, buys of Z, who has a cause pending in A's court, Government promissory notes at a discount, when they are selling in the market at a premium. A has obtained a gift of a valuable thing from Z.

(c) A, a judge, sells to Z, who has a cause pending in A's court, shares in a bank at a premium, when they are selling in the market at a discount. A has obtained a gift of a valuable thing from Z.

142. Whoever, being a judge, pronounces on any question which comes before him in any stage of any judicial proceeding a decision which he knows to be unjust, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

143. Whoever, being a judge, for any purpose of favour or disfavour to any party, disobeys any direction of the law of procedure, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

144. Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, commits any person to confinement, or keeps any person in confinement, in the exercise of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting unjustly, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

145. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may by such disobedience cause injury to any party, or save any person from legal punishment, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in Z's favour by a court of justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, being a magistrate in the Bengal presidency, and being directed by law to commit an offender for trial before the sessions judge, knowingly disobeys that direction of law with the intention of thereby saving that offender from legal punishment. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

146. Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation of any document, frames that document in a manner which he knows to be incorrect, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any party, or save any person from legal punishment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

147. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound, as such public servant, not to engage in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, or both.

148. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound, as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either directly or by means of an agent, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, or both.

149. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly and without any reasonable excuse disobeys any lawful order issued by his official superior or superiors for his guidance in the discharge of his public functions, or offers any intentional insult to any of his official superiors, or knowingly and without any reasonable excuse neglects the discharge of his official duties, shall be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding his salary for three months, if he be paid by salary; but if he be paid by fees, not exceeding thrice the amount of legal fees received by him in some one month; and if he be paid in land, not exceeding one-fourth of the clear annual value of such land.

150. Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

151. If any person, in doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under any clause in this chapter, also commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

Illustration.

A, a public servant, threatens to assess Z's land unjustly high unless Z will give him money, and thus obtains money from Z. Here, A has committed the offence defined in Clause 138, inasmuch as he has obtained from Z a gratification as a motive for forbearing to show disfavour to Z in the exercise of A's official functions; A has also committed extortion, inasmuch as he has obtained property from Z by putting Z in fear of injury. Therefore A is liable to the punishment of extortion added to that provided by Clause 138.

NOTE B.

ON THE CHAPTER OF GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

THIS chapter has been framed in order to obviate the necessity of repeating in every penal clause a considerable number of limitations. Some limitations relate only to a single provision, or to a very small class of provisions. Thus the exception in favour of true imputations on character (clause 470) is an exception which belongs wholly to the law of defamation, and does not affect any other part of the Code. The exception in favour of the conjugal rights of the husband (clause 359) is an exception which belongs wholly to the law of rape, and does not affect any other part of the Code. Every such exception evidently ought to be appended to the rule which it is intended to modify.

But there are other exceptions which are common to all the penal clauses of the Code, or to a great variety of clauses dispersed over many chapters. Such are the exceptions in favour of infants, lunatics, idiots, persons under the influence of delirium; the exceptions in favour of acts done by the direction of the law, of acts done in the exercise of the right of self-defence, of acts done by the consent of the party harmed by them. It would obviously be inconvenient to repeat these exceptions several times in every page; we have, therefore, placed them in a separate chapter, and we have provided that every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every illustration of a definition or penal provision, shall be construed subject to the provisions contained in that chapter. Most of those explanations appear to us to require no explanation or defence, but the meaning and the ground of the rules laid down in clause 69, and in the three following clauses, may not be obvious at first sight: on these, therefore, we wish to make a few observations.

We conceive the general rule to be, that nothing ought to be an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person of ripe age, who, undeceived, has given a free and intelligent consent to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm. The restrictions by which the rule is limited affect only cases where human life is concerned. Both the general rule and the restrictions may, we think, be easily vindicated.

If Z, a grown man, in possession of all his faculties, directs that his valuable furniture shall be burned, that his pictures shall be cut to rags, that his fine house shall be pulled down, that the best horses in his stable shall be shot, that his plate shall be thrown into the sea, those who obey his orders, however capricious those orders may be, however deeply Z may afterwards regret that he gave them, ought not, as it seems to us, to be punished for injuring his property. Again, if Z chuses to sell his teeth to a dentist, and permits the dentist to pull them out, the dentist ought not to be punished for injuring Z's person. So, if Z embraces the Mohamedan religion, and consents to undergo the painful rite which is the initiation into that religion, those who performed the rite ought not to be punished for injuring Z's person.

The reason on which the general rule which we have mentioned rests is this, that it is impossible to restrain men of mature age and sound understanding from destroying their own property, their own health, their own comfort, without restraining them from an infinite number of salutary or innocent actions. It is by no means true that men always judge rightly of their own interest; but it is true that, in the vast majority of cases, they judge better their own interest, than any lawgiver, or any tribunal, which must necessarily proceed on general principles, and which cannot have within its contemplation the circumstances of particular cases and the tempers of particular individuals, can judge for them. It is difficult to conceive any law which should be effectual to prevent men from wasting their substance, on the most chimerical speculations, and yet which should not prevent the construction of such works as the Duke of Bridgewater's canals. It is difficult to conceive any law which should prevent a man from capriciously destroying his property, and yet which should not prevent a philosopher, in a course of chemical experiments, from dissolving a diamond, or an artist from taking ancient pictures to pieces, as Sir Joshua Reynolds did, in order to learn the secret of the colouring. It is difficult to conceive any law which should prevent a man from capriciously injuring his own health, and yet which should not prevent an artisan from employing himself in callings which are useful, and indeed necessary, to society, but which tend to impair the constitutions of those who follow them, or a public-spirited physician from inoculating himself with the virus of a dangerous disease. It is chiefly, we conceive, for this reason, that almost all governments have thought it sufficient to restrain men from harming others, and have left them at liberty to harm themselves.

But though in general we would not punish an act on account of any harm which it might cause to a person who had consented to suffer that harm, we think that there are exceptions to this rule, and that the case in which death is intentionally inflicted is an exception.

It appears to us that the reasons which render it highly expedient to inflict punishment in ordinary cases of harm done by consent of the person harmed do not exist here. The thing prohibited is not like the destruction of property, or like the mutilation of the person, a thing which is sometimes pernicious, sometimes innocent, sometimes highly useful. It is always, and under all circumstances, a thing which a wise lawgiver would desire to prevent, if it were only for the purpose of making human life more sacred to the multitude. We cannot prohibit men from destroying the most valuable effects, or from disfiguring the person of one who has given his unextorted and intelligent consent to such destruction or such disfiguration, without prohibiting at the same time gainful speculations, innocent luxuries, manly exercises, healing operations. But by prohibiting a man from intentionally causing the death of another, we prohibit nothing which we think it desirable to tolerate.

It seems to us clear, therefore, that no consent ought to be a justification of the intentional causing of death; whether such intentional causing of death ought or ought not to be punished as murder, is a distinct question, and will be considered elsewhere.

The next point which we have here to consider is, how far consent ought to be a justification of the causing of death, when that causing of death is, in our nomenclature, voluntary, yet not intentional; that is to say, when the person who caused the death did not mean to cause it, but knew that he was likely to cause it.

In general we have made no distinction between cases in which a man causes an effect designedly, and the cases in which he causes it with a knowledge that he is likely to cause it. If, for example, he sets fire to a house in a town at night, with no other object than that of facilitating a theft, but being perfectly aware that he is likely to cause people to be burned in their beds, and thus causes the loss of life, we punish him as a murderer. But there is, as it appears to us, a class of cases in which it is absolutely necessary to make a distinction. It is often the wisest thing that a man can do to expose his life to great hazard. It is often the greatest service that can

be rendered to him to do what may very probably cause his death. He may labour under a cruel and wasting malady, which is certain to shorten his life, and which renders his life while it lasts useless to others and a torment to himself. Suppose that under these circumstances he, undecieved, gives his free and intelligent consent to take the risk of an operation which, in a large proportion of cases, has proved fatal, but which is the only method by which his disease can possibly be cured, and which, if it succeeds, will restore him to health and vigour; we do not conceive that it would be expedient to punish the surgeon who should perform the operation, though by performing it he might cause death, not intending to cause death, but knowing himself to be likely to cause it. Again; if a person attacked by a wild beast should call out to his friends to fire, though, with imminent hazard to himself, and they were to obey the call; we do not conceive that it would be expedient to punish them, though they might, by firing, cause his death, and though, when they fired, they knew themselves to be likely to cause his death.

We propose, therefore, that it shall be no offence to do even what the doer knows to be likely to cause death, if the sufferer, being of ripe age, has, undecieved, given a free and intelligent consent to stand the risk, and if the doer did not intend to cause death, but, on the contrary, intended on good faith the benefit of the sufferer.

We have now explained the divisions contained in clauses 69 and 70. The cases to which the two next clauses relate bear a close affinity to those which we have just considered.

A lunatic may be in a state which makes it proper that he should be put into a straight-waistcoat. A child may meet with an accident which may render the amputation of a limb necessary. But to put this straight waistcoat on a man without his consent is, under our definition, to commit an assault. To amputate a limb is, by our definition, voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, and as sharp instruments are used, is a very highly penal offence. We have, therefore, provided by clause 71, that the consent of the guardian of a sufferer who is an infant, or who is of unsound mind, shall, to a great extent, have the effect which the consent of the sufferer himself would have, if the sufferer were of ripe age and sound mind.

That there should be some provision of this sort is evidently necessary. On the other hand, we feel that there is a considerable danger in allowing people to assume the office of judging for others in such cases. Every man always intends in good faith his own benefit, and has a deeper interest in knowing what is for his own benefit than any body else can have. That he gives a free and intelligent consent to suffer pain or loss, creates a strong presumption that it is good for him on the whole to suffer that pain or loss; but we cannot safely confide to him the interest of his neighbours, in the same unreserved manner in which we confide to him his own, even when he sincerely intends to benefit his neighbours. Even parents have been known to deliver their children up to slavery in a foreign country, to inflict the most cruel mutilations on their male children, to sacrifice the chastity of their female children, and to do all this, declaring, and perhaps with truth, that their object was something which they considered as advantageous to the children. We have, therefore, not thought it sufficient to require, that on such occasions the guardian should act in good faith for the benefit of the ward. We have imposed several additional restrictions, which we conceive carry their defence with them.

There yet remains a kindred class of cases, which are by no means of rare occurrence. For example, a person falls down in an apoplectic fit; bleeding alone can save him, and he is unable to signify his consent to be bled. The surgeon who bleeds him commits an act falling under the definition of an offence. The surgeon is not the patient's guardian; and has no authority from any such guardian: yet it is evident that the surgeon ought not to be punished. Again, a house is on fire; a person snatches up a child too young to understand the danger, and flings it from the house-top, with a faint hope that it may be caught in a blanket below, but with the knowledge that it is highly probable that it will be dashed to pieces. Here, though the

child may be killed by the fall, though the person who threw it down knew that it would very probably be killed, and though he was not the child's parent or guardian, he ought not to be punished.

In these examples there is what may be called a temporary guardianship, justified by the exigency of the case and by the humanity of the motive. This temporary guardianship bears a considerable analogy to that temporary magistracy with which the law invests every person who is present when a great crime is committed, or when the public peace is concerned. To acts done in the exercise of this temporary guardianship we extend, by clause 72, a protection very similar to that which we have given to the acts of regular guardians.

Clause 73 is intended to provide for those cases which, though from the imperfections of language they fall within the letter of the penal law, are yet not within its spirit, and are all over the world considered by the public, and for the most part dealt with by the tribunals, as innocent. As our definitions are framed, it is theft to dip a pen in another man's ink, mischief to crumble one of his wafers, and an assault to cover him with a cloud of dust by riding past him, hurt to incommode him by pressing against him in getting into a carriage. There are innumerable acts, without performing which men cannot live together in society, acts which all men constantly do and suffer in turn, and which it is desirable that they should do and suffer in turn, yet which differ only in degree from crimes. That these acts ought not to be treated as crimes is evident, and we think it far better expressly to except them from the penal clauses of the Code, than to leave it to the judges to except them in practice: for the Code is silent on the subject, the judges can except these cases only by resorting to one of two practices which we consider as most pernicious—by making law, or by wresting the language of the law from its plain meaning.

We propose clauses 74 and 81 to except from the operation of the penal clauses of the Code large classes of acts done in good faith for the purpose of repelling unlawful aggressions. In this part of the chapter we have attempted to define, with as much exactness as the subject appears to us to admit, the limits of the right of private defence. It may be thought that we have allowed too great a latitude to the exercise of this right, and we are ourselves of opinion, that if we had been framing laws for a bold and high-spirited people, accustomed to take the law into their own hand, and to go beyond the line of moderation in repelling injury, it would have been fit to provide additional restrictions. In this country the danger is on the other side, and the people are too little disposed to help themselves. The patience with which they submit to the cruel depredations of gang-robbers, and to trespass and mischief committed in the most outrageous manner by bands of ruffians, is one of the most remarkable, and at the same time one of the most discouraging, symptoms which the state of society in India presents to us. Under these circumstances, we are desirous rather to rouse and encourage a manly spirit among the people, than to multiply restrictions in the exercise of the right of self-defence. We are of opinion that all the evil which is likely to arise from the abuse of that right, is far less serious than the evil which would arise from the execution of one person for overstepping what might appear to the Courts to be the exact line of moderation in resisting a body of dacoits.

We think it right, however, to say, that there is no part of the Code with which we feel less satisfied than this. We cannot accuse ourselves of any want of diligence or care. No portion of our work has cost us more anxious thought, or has been more frequently re-written: yet we are compelled to own, that we leave it still in a very imperfect state; and though we do not doubt that it may be far better executed than it has been by us, we are inclined to think that it must always be one of the least exact parts of every system of criminal law.

We have now made such observations as appear to us to be required on the general exceptions which we propose. It is proper that we should next explain why we have not proposed any exception in favour of some classes of acts which, as some persons may think, are entitled to indulgence.

We long considered whether it would be advisable to except from the operation of the Penal Clauses of the Code, acts committed in good faith from the desire of self-preservation: and we have determined not to except them.

We admit, indeed, that many acts falling under the definition of offences ought not to be punished when committed from the desire of self-preservation; and for this reason—that, as the Penal Code itself appeals solely to the fears of men, it never can furnish them with motives for braving dangers greater than the dangers with which it threatens them. Its utmost severity will be inefficacious for the purpose of preventing the mass of mankind from yielding to a certain amount of temptation. It can, indeed, make those who have yielded to the temptation miserable afterwards; but misery, which has no tendency to prevent crime, is so much clear evil. It is vain to rely on the dread of a remote and contingent evil as sufficient to overcome the dread of instant death, or the sense of actual torture. An eminently virtuous man, indeed, will prefer death to crime. But it is not to our virtue that the penal law addresses itself; nor would the world stand in need of penal laws, if men were virtuous. A man who refuses to commit a bad action, when he sees preparations made for killing or torturing him unless he complies, is a man who does not require the fear of punishment to restrain him. A man, on the other hand, who is withheld from committing crimes solely or chiefly by the fear of punishment, will never be withheld by that fear when a pistol is held to his forehead, or a lighted torch applied to his fingers, for the purpose of forcing him to commit a crime.

It would, we think, be mere useless cruelty to hang a man for voluntarily causing the death of others by jumping from a sinking ship into an overloaded boat. The suffering caused by the punishment is, considered by itself, an evil, and ought to be inflicted only for the sake of some preponderating good. But no preponderating good—indeed, no good whatever—would be obtained by hanging a man for such an act. We cannot expect that the next man who feels the ship in which he is left descending into the waves, and sees a crowded boat putting off from it, will submit to instant and certain death, from the fear of a remote and contingent death. There are men, indeed, who, in such circumstances, would sacrifice their own lives rather than risk the lives of others; but such men act from the influence of principles and feelings which no penal laws can produce, and which, if they were general, would render penal laws unnecessary. Again, a gang of dacoits, finding a house strongly secured, seize a smith, and, by torture and threats of death, induce him to take his tools and force the door for them. Here, it appears to us that to punish the smith as a housebreaker would be to inflict gratuitous pain: we cannot trust to the deterring effect of such punishment. The next smith who may find himself in the same situation, will rather take his chance of being, at a distant time, arrested, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment, than incur certain and immediate death.

In the cases which we have put, some persons may, perhaps, doubt whether there ought to be impunity. But those very persons would generally admit that the extreme danger was a mitigating circumstance, to be considered in apportioning the punishment. It might, however, with no small plausibility, be contended that, if any punishment at all is inflicted in such cases, that punishment ought to be not merely death, but death with torture; for the dread of being put to death by torture might possibly be sufficient to prevent a man from saving his own life by a crime; but it is quite certain, as we have said, that the mere fear of capital punishment, which is remote, and which may never be inflicted at all, will never prevent him from saving his life; and, *à fortiori*, the dread of a milder punishment will not prevent him from saving his life. Laws directed against offences to which men are prompted by cupidity, ought always to take from offenders more than those offenders expect to gain by crime. It would, obviously, be absurd to provide that a thief or a swindler should be punished with a fine not exceeding half the sum which he has acquired by theft or swindling. In the same manner, laws directed against offences to which men are prompted by fear, ought always to be framed in such a way as to be more terrible than the dangers

which they require men to brave. It is on this ground, we apprehend, that a soldier who runs away in action is punished with a rigour altogether unproportioned to the moral depravity which his offence indicates. Such a soldier may be an honest and benevolent man, and irreproachable in all the relations of civil life; yet he is punished as severely as a deliberate assassin, and more severely than a robber or a kidnapper. Why is this?—Evidently, because, as his offence arises from fear, it must be punished in such a manner that timid men may dread the punishment more than they dread the fire of the enemy.

If all cases in which acts falling under the definition of offences done from the desire of self-preservation were as clear as the cases which we have put, of the man who jumps from a sinking ship into a boat, and of the smith who is compelled by dacoits to force a door for them, we should, without hesitation, propose to exempt this class of acts from punishment; but it is to be observed, that, in both these cases, the person in danger is supposed to have been brought into danger without the smallest fault on his own part—by mere accident, or by the depravity of others. If a captain of a merchantman were to run his ship on shore in order to cheat the insurers, and then to sacrifice the lives of others in order to save himself from a danger created by his own villainy; if a person who had joined himself to a gang of dacoits with no other intention than that of robbing, were, at the command of his leader, accompanied with threats of instant death in case of disobedience, to commit murder, though unwillingly, the case would be widely different, and our former reasoning would cease to apply. For it is evident that punishment, which is inefficacious to prevent a man from yielding to a certain temptation, may often be efficacious to prevent him from exposing himself to that temptation. We cannot count on the fear which a man may entertain of being brought to the gallows at some distant time as sufficient to overcome the fear of instant death; but the fear of remote punishment may often overcome the motives which induce a man to league himself with lawless companions, in whose society no person, who shrinks from any atrocity that they may command, can be certain of his life. Nothing is more usual than for pirates, gang-robbers, and rioters, to excuse their crimes by declaring that they were in dread of their associates, and durst not act otherwise. Nor is it by any means improbable that this may often be true: nay, it is not improbable that crews of pirates and gangs of robbers may have committed crimes, which every one among them was unwilling to commit, under the influence of mutual fear. But we think it clear that this circumstance ought not to exempt them from the full severity of the law.

Again, nothing is more usual than for thieves to urge distress and hunger as excuses for their thefts. It is certain, indeed, that many thefts are committed from the pressure of distress so severe, as to be more terrible than the punishment of theft, and than the disgrace which that punishment brings with it to the mass of mankind. It is equally certain that, when the distress from which a man can relieve himself by theft is more terrible than the evil consequence of theft, those consequences will not keep him from committing theft. Yet it by no means follows, that it is irrational to punish him for theft; for though the fear of punishment is not likely to keep any man from theft when he is actually starving, it is very likely to keep him from being in a starving state. It is of no effect to counteract the irresistible motive which immediately prompts to theft, but it is of great effect to counteract the motives to that idleness and that profusion which end in bringing a man into a condition in which no law will keep him from committing theft. We can hardly conceive a law more injurious to society than one which should provide that, as soon as a man who had neglected his work, or who had squandered his wages in stimulating drugs, or gambled them away, had been thirty-six hours without food, and felt the sharp impulse of hunger, he might, with impunity, steal food from his neighbours.

We should, therefore, think it in the highest degree pernicious to society to enact that no act done under the fear of even instant death should be an offence. It would

a fortiori be absurd to enact that no act under the fear of any other evil should be an offence.

There are, as we have said, cases in which it would be useless cruelty to punish acts done under the fear of death, or even of evils less than death. But it appears to be impossible precisely to define these cases. We have, therefore, left them to the Government, which, in the exercise of its clemency, will doubtless be guided in a great measure by the advice of the Courts.

We considered whether it would be desirable to make any distinction between offences committed against freemen and offences committed against slaves. We certainly entered on the consideration of this important question with a strong leaning to the opinion that no such distinction ought to be made. We thought it our duty, however, not to come to a decision without obtaining information and advice from those who were best qualified to give it. We have collected information on the subject from every part of India, and we have now in our office a large collection of documents containing much that is curious, and that in future stages of the work in which we are engaged will be useful. At present, we have only to consider the subject with reference to the Penal Code.

These documents have satisfied us that there is at present no law whatever defining the extent of the power of a master over his slaves; that every thing depends on the disposition of the particular functionary who happens to be in charge of a district; and that functionaries who are in charge of contiguous districts, or who have been in charge of the same district, hold diametrically opposite opinions as to what their official duty requires. Nor is this discrepancy found only in the proceedings of subordinate courts. The Court of Nizamut Adawlut at Fort William lay down the law thus: "A master would not be punished, the Court opine, for inflicting a slight correction on his legal slave, such as a tutor would be justified in inflicting on a scholar, or a father on a child." The Court of Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad take quite a different view of the law: "Although," they say, "the Mohamedan law permits the master to correct his slave with moderation, the Code by which the magistrates and other criminal authorities are bound to regulate their proceedings does not recognize any such power; and as the Regulations of the Government draw no distinction between the slave and the freeman in criminal matters, but place them both on a level, it is the practice of the Courts, following the principles of equal justice, to treat them both alike." The Court of Foujdarry Adawlut at Madras state that it is not the practice of the Courts to make any distinction whatever in cases which come before them; that a circular order of the Foujdarry Adawlut recognizes the right of a master to inflict correction in certain cases, but that in practice no such distinction is made. We own that we entertain some doubts whether the practice be universally such as is supposed by the Foujdarry Adawlut. We perceive that two magistrates in the western division of the Madras presidency differ from each other in opinion on this subject. The magistrate of Canara says that "the right of the master to inflict punishment has been allowed, but only to a very small extent." The magistrate of Malabar states that "relation of a master and slave has never been recognized as justifying acts which would otherwise be punishable, or as constituting a ground for mitigation of punishment." The Court of Foujdarry Adawlut at Bombay has given no opinion on the point, and there is a great difference of opinion among the subordinate authorities in the Bombay presidency. One gentleman conceives that the imposing of personal restraint is the only act otherwise punishable which the Courts would allow a master to commit when a slave might be concerned. Another conceives that a master has a power of correction similar to that of a father. A third goes further, and is of opinion that "all but cases of a very aggravated nature would be considered as entitled to exemption from a mitigation of punishment on this account." On the other hand, several gentlemen are of opinion that the relation of master and slave would not be considered by the Courts as a plea for any act which would be an offence if committed against a free man.

It is clear, therefore, that we find the law in a state of utter uncertainty. It is equally clear that we cannot leave it in that state. We must either withdraw from a large class of slaves a protection to which the Courts under the jurisdiction of which they live now think them entitled, or we must extend to a large class a protection greater than what they actually enjoy.

We have not the smallest hesitation in recommending to his Lordship in Council that the law throughout all British India should be conformable to what, in the opinion of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, is now actually the law in the presidency of Fort William, and to what, in the opinion of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut at Fort St. George, is now actually the practice in the Madras presidency: that is to say, we recommend that no act, falling under the definition of an offence, should be exempted from punishment because it is committed by a master against a slave.

The distinction which, in the opinion of many respectable functionaries, the law now makes between acts committed against a free man and acts committed against a slave, is in itself an evil, and an evil so great, that nothing but the strongest necessity, proved by the strongest evidence, could justify any Government in maintaining it. We conceive that the circumstances which we have already stated are sufficient to show that no such necessity exists. By removing all doubt on the subject, we shall not deprive the master of a power the right to which has never been questioned, but of a power which is and has for some time been, to say the least, of disputable legality, and which has been held by a very precarious tenure.

To leave the question undecided is impossible. To decide the question by putting any class of slaves in a worse situation than that in which they now are, is a course which we cannot think of recommending, and which we are certain that the Government will not adopt. The inference seems to be, that the question ought to be decided by declaring that, whatever is an offence when committed against a free man, shall also be an offence when committed against a slave.

It may, perhaps, be thought that by framing the law in this manner, we do, in fact, virtually abolish slavery in British India; and undoubtedly, if the law, as we have framed it, should be really carried into full effect, it will at once deprive slavery of those evils which are its essence, and will ensure the speedy and natural extinction of the whole system. The essence of slavery, the circumstance which makes slavery the worst of all social evils, is not, in our opinion, this—that the master has a legal right to certain services from his slave; but this—that the master has a legal right to enforce the performance of those services without having recourse to the tribunals. He is a judge in his own cause. He is armed with the power of a magistrate for the protection of his own private interest against the person who owes him service. Every other judge quits the bench as soon as his own cause is called on. The judicial authority of the master begins and ends with cases in which he has a direct stake. The moment that a master is really deprived of this authority—the moment that his right to service really becomes, like his right to money which he has lent, a mere civil right, which he can enforce only by a civil action—the peculiarly odious and malignant evils of slavery disappear at once. The name of slavery may be retained, but the thing is no longer the same. It is evidently impossible that any master can really obtain efficient service from unwilling labourers by means of prosecution before the civil tribunals; nor is there any instance of any country in which the relation of master and servant is maintained by means of such actions. In some states of society, the labourer works because the master inflicts instant correction wherever there is any disobedience or slackness; in a different state of society, the people labour for a master because the master makes it worth their while. Practically, we believe it will be found that there is no third way. A labourer who has neither the motive of the free man nor that of the slave—who is actuated neither by the hope of wages nor by the dread of stripes—will not work at all. The master may, indeed, if he chooses, go before the tribunal and obtain a decree. But scarcely any master would think it worth while to do so, and scarcely

any labourer would be spurred to constant and vigorous exertion by the dread of such a legal proceeding. In fact, we are not even able to form to ourselves the idea of a society, in which the working classes should have no other motives to industry than the dread of prosecution. We understand how the planter of Mauritius formerly induced his negroes to work—he applied the lash if they loitered. We understand how the grooms and bearers are induced to work at Calcutta—they are gainers by working, and by obtaining a good character: they are losers by being turned away. But in what other way servants can be induced to work, we do not understand.

It appears to us, therefore, that if we can really prevent the master from exacting service by the use of any violence or restraint, or by the infliction of any bodily hurt, one of two effects will inevitably follow: either the master will obtain no service at all, or he will find himself under the necessity of obtaining it by making it a source of advantage to the labourer as well as to himself. A labourer who knows that if he idles, his master will not dare to strike him; that if he absconds, his master will not dare to confine him; that his master can enforce a claim to service only by taking more trouble, losing more time, and spending more money than the service is worth, will not work for fear. It follows, that if the master wishes the labourers to work at all, the master must have recourse to different motives; the motives of a freeman, to the hope of reward, to the sense of reciprocal benefit. Names are of no consequence. It matters nothing whether the labourer be or be not called a slave. All that is of real moment is, that he should work from the motives and feelings of the freemen.

This effect, we are satisfied, would follow, if outrages offered to slaves were really punished exactly as outrages offered to freemen are punished: but we are far, indeed, from thinking that, by merely framing the law as we have framed it, we shall produce this effect. It is quite certain that slaves are at present often oppressed by their masters in districts where the magistrates and judges conceive that the law now is what we propose that it shall henceforth be. It is, therefore, evident that they may continue to be oppressed by their masters when the law has been made perfectly clear. To an ignorant labourer, accustomed from his birth to obey a superior for daily food, to submit without resistance to the cruelty and tyranny of that superior, perhaps to be transferred, like a horse or a sheep, from one superior to another, neither the law which we now propose, nor any other law, will of itself give freedom. It is of little use to direct the judge to punish, unless we can teach the sufferer to complain.

We have thought it right to state this, lest we should mislead his Lordship in Council into an opinion that the law, framed as we propose to frame it, will really remove all the evils of slavery, and that nothing more will remain to be done. So far are we from thinking that the law, as we propose to frame it, will of itself effect a great political change, that we greatly doubt whether even a law abolishing slavery, would of itself effect any great practical change. Our belief is, that even if slavery were expressly abolished, it might and would, in some parts of India, still continue to exist in practice. We trust, therefore, that his Lordship in Council will not consider the measure which we now recommend, as of itself sufficient to accomplish the benevolent ends of the British Legislature, and to relieve the Indian Government from its obligations to watch over the interests of the slave population.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. VIII.

THE state of affairs in Persia has impelled the Indian Government to send a naval force, with troops on board, from Bombay to the Persian Gulf. The accounts from this presidency (p. 222) throw but little light upon the motives and object of this expedition; and the information extracted by Sir Stratford Canning from Sir John Hobhouse, in the House of Commons, though more authentic in its character, is, for politic reasons, scanty and indefinite. It would appear, however, from both sources, that the conduct of the Russians in Persia, and with reference to Central Asia, had inspired apprehensions in our Government at home and in India; that several armed vessels and steamers, with five or six hundred sepoy, under Col. Sheriff, had been despatched, in June last, to the Persian Gulf; that its object was to protect the British establishments in Persia; and that (though this is mere rumour) it is intended to take possession of Karak, or Corgo, an island in the Gulf, five miles long and two broad, about sixty miles from Bushire, close on the Persian side. The advantages of this island as a station have caused it to be coveted by the Dutch, the French, and the British. Its occupation, under present circumstances, would be an act of incipient hostility, justifiable only by strong necessity. Report asserts that Dr. McNeil, our representative at the Persian Court, has withdrawn. The fall of Herat, it is probable, has suggested new schemes of conquest to the young Shah of Persia, which the Russians, for their own objects, are desirous to encourage.

The ruler of Herat, which was tributary to Persia, is Prince Kamran, of the (late) royal family of Cabul. It is distant from the city of Cabul, in a direct line, about four hundred miles due east; from Cabul to Attock, on the Indus, is about two hundred miles. From thence to Lahore is two hundred and twenty, which is distant from Delhi three hundred and eighty miles.

From Burmah we have no intelligence upon which we can found any certain conclusion as to the probability of war or peace. Our force has been strengthened on the Burmese frontier, which is only a measure of discreet precaution or wise policy; on the other hand, if the new king is suffered to break, in the most essential particulars, a solemn treaty, he gains his object without the risk and expense which a war would bring upon him.

Our relations with China appear to be in a very critical position. For some time past, events have been tending to an issue which might have been foreseen when it was determined to remove the East-India Company's establishment from Canton, which stood as a barrier between the Chinese authorities on the one side, and the European traders on the other. Whilst the latter assume a right to violate at will the laws of the empire, and smuggle into the country a drug which undermines the health and morals of the people, it is absurd to reproach the Chinese authorities with injustice, if they, after long endurance and frequent warnings, close their ports against foreign traders, and expel them from the country. It is to be hoped that the commander of her Majesty's ships despatched to China is instructed to

act with extreme caution, and will not, by seeking occasion for a collision, do indirectly what it would be unjust to do directly.

Of the domestic news from the presidencies of British India, we lament to perceive that the sufferings of the native population, through want and disease, are still the most prominent feature. The weather still remained unfavourable in many parts, and the havoc caused by starvation, the cholera, small-pox, and other diseases, generated or aggravated by the want of proper nourishment, is depicted in the same fearful colours in our intelligence of this month as of the last.

The individual who calls himself Pertaub Chund, and of whose history an account was given last month, has at length compromised himself so deeply with the Government, that his career is probably at an end.

Every arrival from Calcutta announces some new indication of European habits amongst the natives at the presidency. A debating club is established (p. 216), for the benefit of native students of English. The Zemindars' Society, according to our correspondent (p. 236), is "a well-organized plan, and may be productive of much benefit." The Government appears to be favourable to it, and its operations are already characterized by a vigour unusual amongst Hindu bodies. A strong remonstrance is to be presented to Government against the resumption measure. The heads of the respectable Hindu families are incensed at the partial proceedings of the Dhurma Sabha (p. 216), and are about to institute another. These are harbingers of important changes. On the other hand, there is a rumour afloat in the native community, that one of the secretaries to Government is endeavouring to have a resolution passed, that henceforward no Hindus or Musulmans shall hold any appointment, of any description whatever, so long as he does not embrace Christianity. This should be a warning to those who seek to precipitate such changes.

The impulse which has been given to the Money-market of Calcutta will probably lead to important consequences. The additions made to the bank capital of Calcutta will increase its amount to nearly three millions sterling, which, if judiciously used, may be an instrument of great benefit. Our correspondent, who is well-informed (p. 234), seems to augur good from the new Bank of India, and from the augmentation of the capitals of the existing banks.

The minor presidencies are barren of news this month. Lord Elphinstone has rendered himself popular amongst the natives by appointing two Hindus justices of the peace.

The Cape papers bring further accounts of sanguinary conflicts between the emigrant boers and the African tribes. There is reason to think that some of the Caffer chiefs are not indisposed to hostilities with the English.

The particulars of the discoveries now making in the territory of South Australia (p. 229) will be read with interest: the agricultural riches of that immense country seem to be gradually unfolding themselves. If there be any truth in the details given in p. 225, of the authorities at Port Macquarie having offered a reward for the murder of the aborigines, to be paid on the production of the right ear, it is an act of barbarity which places the agents on a level with the savages themselves.

ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In the notice of the present royal family of Delhi, which is appended to the sketch of Moghul history in the *Asiatic Journal* for July, the only event which is stated to have disturbed the even tenor of the life of Akbar II. is, in some instances, so imperfectly detailed, that I have been induced, from regard to the character and memory of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, of the 10th regt. N.I., who then commanded the troops at Delhi, and as a matter of history, to request you will insert the following account of that affair in your next Number.

I was staff-officer of the garrison at the period alluded to, and having been present when the orders were first given by the Resident, Mr. Seton, and also at his subsequent meeting with Colonel Lyons, before the final measure was resolved on, I can testify to the accuracy of the present statement, and have no objection to its being published on my authority, if you think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Puttville, Cheltenham,
9th July 1838.

THOS. BARRON, Lieut.-Colonel,
A retired Officer of the Bengal Army.

The turbulent conduct of the Prince Jehangeer, the palace intrigue relative to the succession, and the prince's personal treatment of the Resident, had been for some time so well known, that an opinion was entertained at Delhi, that the authority of the Government could only be preserved by an appeal to arms. This measure of necessity was generally attributed to the conduct of the late Mr. Seton, who was in the habit of paying extravagant compliments to the fallen King and to the family, addressing them with hands joined, as their *gholam*, or slave; and when the King appeared in public, he usually sat behind him on his elephant, holding the *chounri* of peacocks' feathers, as vizier of the empire, in token of subjection. These attentions lowered him in the estimation of the court, and Jehangeer mistook his character so much, that he considered him a mountebank, instead of the man of talent and spirit he was known to be. Mr. Seton was very short-sighted, and of a sallow complexion, and always wore spectacles. His ordinary riding-dress was a close jacket, and an old-fashioned black velvet hunting-cap, so that his personal appearance was sometimes more ludicrous than imposing. Jehangeer took every opportunity of exacting the homage which Mr. Seton was so willing to pay, and then turned him into ridicule, by encouraging his followers to enact plays and sing songs in derision of his appearance.

The ingress and egress of armed men and suspected persons to the palace had been considerable. The measure of taking quiet possession of the gates, with the rumoured sanction of the King, was therefore resolved on; for which purpose two companies of infantry were sent to each of the two gates, at sunrise, on the 21st of July 1809. Mr. Seton was present, but did not act with his usual foresight; for although remonstrance was offered to his orders, he gave no other directions to the officers commanding those detachments, than that they were to admit or exclude such persons as the King's own guards approved of. The Prince Jehangeer was soon informed how matters stood, and in the course of an hour or two, he rode down at the head of a party of horse, turned out the British sentries, and closed the inner gates in the teeth of the troops. No resistance could be offered; but information was sent to Mr. Seton, who repaired without delay to the palace, where he no sooner entered the outer gate, than he was shot at from the ramparts. None of his attendants were killed or wounded, though the shot passed through the turban

of an orderly standing close beside him. The Resident then retired, taking the two companies with him, to some distance from the walls, and went himself to the cantonment, where he found all the disposable troops already under arms; and although he was fully sensible that a shot fired at the British Resident was tantamount to an open declaration of war, he was very averse to resort to extremities. It was not till after a long consultation with the late Lieut.-Col. Lyons, of the 10th regt. N.I., then commanding officer of the troops at Delhi, that the simultaneous storm of the two principal gates of the palace was decided on. Mr. Seton first proposed to surround the walls with parties of troops, to prevent the escape of the prince, until the detachments at Merut and Rewaree could be called to his assistance; as he considered the great bronze gates could not be forced by the six-pounders of the artillery. This, too, was the opinion of the artillery-officer who happened to be present, and which nearly caused the miscarriage of the undertaking. Mr. Seton's objections were overruled, by pointing out to him, that the delay of a few hours would enable the insurgents to barricade the gates, and render the capture of the palace impossible, except by regular siege. The strength of the garrison at this period consisted of the 1st bat. 10th (now the 14th) and the 2d bat. 24th (now the 48th) N.I., and four six-pounders; but several companies were detached from both corps, which proved of little importance, for the accidental presence of the 6th regt. of cavalry, then on the march from Merut to Hurriana, and of two treasure-escorts from Muttra and Kurnaul, served to check any spirit of insubordination in the city. Information was sent to the officers commanding those corps, and, as soon as they arrived, the troops moved to the assault; one column, commanded by the late Colonel Lyons, accompanied by Mr. Seton in person; the other by the late Major Macpherson, of the 17th regt. N.I.; and both succeeded. A six-pounder was attached to each, but the opinion before adverted to had induced the artillery officer to bring a nine-pounder, mounted on a ship-carriage, which had been used to fire the morning and evening gun at the residency, to force open the Delhi gate. It was found difficult to move; and instead of blowing open, he commenced battering the gate, with no effect. A heavy fire of musketry was opened on the insurgents, who had manned the walls, and the six-pounder was brought up in the interim, which forced open the wicket, after a few rounds. The other gates were forced in the same manner, and also the gate of the enclosure to the hall of audience.

The poor King and his turbulent son retired, during the advance of the troops, by the water-gate, to the Jumna; and on the prince seeing the impossibility of escape, he gave himself up to a party of the cavalry, and was removed from the palace, and placed in confinement, till he was sent to Allahabad.

The loss sustained by the troops was only sixteen wounded, and that of the insurgents did not amount to more than sixty or seventy killed and wounded. Every endeavour that the well-known kindness and humanity of the Resident could suggest was speedily used to pacify the King and the family; and though the *Taskeh Khuna*, or royal wardrobe, was plundered, and his troops disarmed, during the assault, most of the shawls and valuable articles were recovered and returned; and compensation was given for all the damage done, as far as could be ascertained.

The endeavour to conciliate the King was successful; and the deference paid to him by the officer who was appointed to command the guards at the gates, was of great service in reconciling him to the change.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—It is a fact perfectly well known to every one at all acquainted with the history of India, and, as may be fairly presumed, to none better than to those who preside over her councils, that the plains of that country are periodically wasted, and her cities depopulated, by the most dreadful visitation to which the human race is liable; and yet, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no attempt has hitherto been made by the British Government, by legislative enactment or otherwise, to avert the evil of famine, or to alleviate its effects. I do not mean to deny that temporary expedients are resorted to when the calamity is at hand, and the people are perishing for want of food; but no precautionary steps have ever been taken on a comprehensive scale to *anticipate its approach*. Peculiar diseases must be prevented by special precautions, or cured by specific remedies. The ordinary provisions of legislation are plainly insufficient to protect the lives of the population from this destructive infliction; and, therefore, it is the bounden duty of Government to devise and to supply more effectual means of prevention. It will not be asserted, that because famine is a contingent, and possibly a remote evil, therefore it is undeserving the attention of Government. If the time of its approach is uncertain and distant, its effects are, in an equal proportion, disastrous and lasting. It is worse than a pestilence in itself, and is usually followed by a pestilence. It presents a combination of human suffering, more intense and more universal, within its range, than any plague that ever desolated the earth. No man who has not witnessed a land of famine, can form any conception of its complicated horrors. Its moral and physical effects are equally lamentable. There is not only a wholesale destruction of life by lingering torments, but there is a disruption and dissolution of every social tie and moral principle—a total debasement of human nature, which shocks the sense. Mothers slay their children, or sell them into slavery or prostitution, without remorse; husbands, their wives; brothers, their sisters; every natural affection being absorbed in the universal principle of self-preservation; and this effect always does and will ensue. We need only turn to the accounts of those who have survived to narrate their own conduct and feelings under the influence of starvation at sea, or elsewhere, to be convinced that man, in his extremity, is worse than a brute.

It is impossible not to feel some surprise that a powerful, an energetic, and, by peculiar assumption, a paternal Government, should not have turned its early attention to this important subject; but the time of British legislators in India has usually been absorbed by more pressing, because more immediate, difficulties and dangers. For many years they had to struggle with numerous enemies for political existence. "Wars and rumours of wars" filled the land; and even in more peaceable times, the details of a Government so extensive and unsettled, and the adjustment of interests so diverse and complicated, must necessarily have occupied a large proportion of their care. But that no steps have yet been taken to avert the miseries of famine, is no reason that attention should not now be called to the subject, much less is it a proof that no measures might be devised to anticipate and prevent this dreadful calamity. That heretofore Government had never legislated to prevent famine, is, I believe, unquestionable. What precautions were ever taken? Where are they to be seen or heard of? I have resided many years in India, and I have seen whole provinces desolated by famine, and I protest—not in the spirit of

detraction, nor even of censure, but because it is the simple truth—that I know of none. Since 1832, nearly the whole of British India has been wasted by this scourge; and the history of this period affords pregnant proof that the Government of each presidency was successively taken by surprise. In 1833, some of the dependencies of the Bombay Government suffered: what preparation had been made or precaution taken?—None. I answer boldly, because the negative is susceptible of proof. If the contemporary journals of the Bombay presidency are examined, a voluminous discussion will be found in their columns on a measure which the Government, in its extremity, had been induced to authorize, and which it would not have authorized had it not been in extremity. This was, to throw open the granaries of certain monopolists in the (I think) Poonah Bazar. I neither justify nor censure the proceeding—legally, perhaps, it was wrong; morally, right—but I deduce from the fact, that the Government had no resource within itself, or it would not have ventured to infringe the rights of the subject, or to invade private property. Within the Madras territories, in the same year, the destruction of life from famine was awful. A hundred thousand and upwards of these poor wretches fled the country, and congregated at Madras, or other places, where they were chiefly supported by the adventitious aid of private charity.* Myriads perished at home, or on the roads; and the remnant who did not fly the country, and yet contrived to sustain life, was reduced to a state of emaciation that beggars all description. Was this Government better prepared?—No. The public coffers were opened to relieve the sufferers; attempts were made to transport corn from districts less denuded of the means of subsistence; taxes were remitted; all that human wisdom could devise, or active benevolence perform, as far as time and circumstance would permit, was readily undertaken, and every sacrifice cheerfully made: but all proved unavailing. The Government, as before and since, was overtaken by a calamity, against which no preparation had been made; and the people died.

At this moment, large portions of the British possessions, which then escaped the withering grasp of famine, are being destroyed by the same fatal infliction. Month after month the Indian journals are filled with the most appalling accounts of the ravages which famine is making in the Upper Provinces of Hindustan. Was the Bengal Government—the Supreme Government of India,

* For the only details of this famine published in Europe that I have met with, *vide* the *Asiatic Journal* for October, November, and December 1833, and January and February 1834. The dearth began to be felt with severity in March 1833, and continued until the end of August. The scanty information derivable from the notices in the Journal only applies to Madras, where no famine actually existed, but whither the sufferers fled in great numbers. The scenes of distress witnessed at the presidency, and described in the work quoted, give but a faint idea of the sufferings of the people in the interior, where the dearth prevailed. In Madras, was congregated every resource, public and private; the power and wealth of Government being bountifully aided by the contributions of private benevolence. These resources, too, were in the hands of Europeans, under whose active superintendence the money was applied in the most beneficial way; but, in the famished region, these resources and this superintendence were not obtainable; and, as a natural consequence, the destruction of human life was proportionately increased. I passed through the provinces when the famine was at its height: the remnant of the population had assembled on the public road, on each side of which was a row of trees, which produced a small fruit called the Indian fig. The poor creatures gathered up the fruit that fell, but the nourishment of such food was inadequate to preserve life long, even had the quantity been sufficient. They were nearly entirely without clothing, but their extreme and continued distress had destroyed all feeling of shame or decency. Let it not be thought that I mean this reproachfully: I mention the fact, and consider it a natural effect. Their personal appearance was scarcely human. Their anatomy was nearly as much developed as that of actual skeletons. The articulation of each joint, but for the skin, might have been traced. Their bellies were unnaturally swollen, from unwholesome food, I imagine; and their colour was the deepest jet. Their cries for charity to casual travellers were quite unearthly. The face of the country was in keeping with the misery of the population: "the heaven above was as brass, and the earth beneath as iron;" for which quotation I am indebted to the *Friend of India*, and it is a perfect description of a country consuming by drought.

the seat of legislation, the focus of power—was this Government, I say, better prepared than the Local Governments were, to meet the impending evil?—Alas! no. I extract from the *Asiatic Journal* for June 1838, a few passages, which will at once describe the condition of the people, and indicate the means of alleviation which the Government had been enabled to command: “The distress prevailing in the interior of the British provinces in Upper India, owing to the late drought and dearth, is still a prominent and painful topic in the latest accounts from Calcutta. The details of the sufferings of the lower classes of the natives are dreadful. When we find the Cawnpore Relief Society stating, as the result of actual observation, that the number of deaths from exposure and starvation, throughout that station only, in five* months, was upwards of 1,200; and that 1,300 persons were relieved daily with a few pice or cowries (less than a farthing); when we read that at Agra men, women, and children are crushed to death in the struggle to obtain the scanty pittance which the hand of charity extends to them; that the inhabitants of Agra are denying themselves their usual evening rides, because of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station; and that a nullah near Cawnpore is said to be choaked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death, the picture can scarcely be heightened by the powerful imagination of a Dante.” So far for the suffering; and now for the remedy: “It is gratifying to observe, that not only the Government, but individuals (chiefly European, indeed), have humanely endeavoured to lessen the sufferings of the poor; but the distress is on a scale so gigantic, that it surpasses human power to provide a remedy. The suspension of the revenue, the employment of the able-bodied, and a large contribution to funds raised by individual subscriptions, is all the Government can do in this emergency: the cause of the evil being unlooked-for, and not to be provided against.” In a meeting which was held in the Town-hall, Calcutta, on the 29th February, whereat the bishop presided, I find it stated that the Government had resolved not “to sanction the grant of eleemosynary aid from the public coffers to persons unable to work,” and who thus were left to perish because of their weakness. In the *Asiatic Journal*, the number of able-bodied in the employ of Government is stated at a thousand men; and it is expressly declared, in the published report of the Cawnpore Society, that “this plan of relief adopted by Government can barely procure a daily meal:” so that the wives and children of even these men were left to an inevitable death by starvation. One thousand men, then, by the benevolent interposition of Government, are saved from a miserable death; while hundreds of thousands, whose lives depend upon the care of the same Government, are consigned to a deplorable fate. This is not a fact of which the distant rumour only is heard, but it is a stern reality received directly from the authenticated reports of public meetings—an evil which has penetrated to the doors of our countrymen in India, and before whose eyes it is passing, or has passed, in dreadful array. Is it not evident, then, that the Bengal Government also has been “tried in the balance and found wanting?”—that, as the Bombay and the Madras Governments in former years were overtaken, surprised, and paralyzed by the famine, so it has happened to the Supreme Government at the present time?—that nothing has been learnt from experience, and that if a remedy is to be provided, it is still to be suggested? It is under this conviction, and because experience tells us that famine is a periodical evil, and when it does come,

* For five read four. The above extract is from a summary of eastern news, by the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*; but on referring to the original report of the Cawnpore Society, from which he quotes, and which is published in the same book (page 70 of *Asiatic Intelligence*), I find that the report included from the 1st September 1837 to 1st January 1838, a period of four months only.

productive of tremendous suffering, that I now venture to offer some suggestions, which, whether intrinsically sound or not, may attract the attention of wiser heads to the subject, and possibly prove an eventual means of averting this calamity from our Indian possessions. I am satisfied that a comprehensive plan of prevention might be adopted, and I purpose to propound a scheme, which it will be easily seen is not original, to which I entreat the attention of those upon whom the task of legislating for India more immediately devolves. I beg them to disregard any deficiencies of mine, which cannot affect the main point in debate, but ever to keep in view these facts, that the territories over which it has pleased Providence to place them in authority, are subject to an appalling visitation; that this calamity recurs periodically; that the people over whom they rule look up to them for protection; that the means of preventing, or at least of alleviating, its fatal effects, are in their own hands, and that it is their bounden duty to apply them. It matters not, then, whether I express myself well or ill, or whether my suggestions are wise or foolish; the facts remain the same, the responsibility rests where it did, and the subject is entitled to their anxious deliberation.

Before we consider the means of prevention, it is necessary to refer to the original causes of famine, and to the incidental circumstances which, in India, tend to increase its range, and to protract its influence. For many months in the year, the plains of India are parched up by the intense heat of a vertical sun, which dries up all superficial vegetation. During this season, the seed is sown and undergoes the preliminary process of germination beneath the surface of the ground: the rain falls, and the country is immediately covered with verdure; but if the rain does not fall, the process of germination is not completed, and the seed dies. This is not, as in more moderate climates, a partial effect, but it is universal throughout every district that is not blessed with its perennial supply of water, for the rays of the sun destroy every blade of grass that is not sustained by the fertilizing power of moisture: nor can any artificial means be applied as a substitute for rain. Irrigation is practised in all parts of the country, but the tanks and water-courses derive their supply of water from rain. The largest rivers sink into comparatively small streams by the termination of what is called the hot season; the wells are nearly exhausted, and do not furnish more water than is requisite for the ordinary purposes of man, nor could water derived from such sources be generally applied. It seems, then, to be beyond the power of human skill or industry to correct the original cause of famine—which is drought—or of human prescience to predict the time of its occurrence, as this depends upon circumstances which cannot be foreseen. To meet the emergency, therefore, a permanent provision must be made, or it would be useless.

Again, a failure of crops in other countries might produce scarcity, but not famine. The reason that it is felt so severely in India is, that the food of the inhabitants is confined entirely to rice, or wheat, or other grain. Rice is the staple food in the southern parts, and wheat, or a sort of vetch called *dhāl*, in Central and Upper India; and this is nearly the sole nourishment of the people: their existence, therefore, depends upon their crops. Being thoughtless and improvident to a proverb, they neither provide against the encroachments of famine, nor do they foresee its approach until it has actually befallen them. Indeed, a little consideration will show that no single individual could lay up a store for his own use, without the manifest danger of losing his little hoard when a general dearth prevailed, and probably his life in its defence; for, in such times, there is no respect of persons or property. The European

collectors, scattered over the country, are few in number ; their authority is limited ; they are liable to constant removal from one district to another, and their time is too much occupied to devise or to enforce arrangements to meet future and contingent evils, without the sanction of Government ; then it cannot be expected that they should interfere. The native agents of Government, who are more numerous, but with more restricted authority, are too busy in attending to their own interests ; while the bulk of the people, sunk in ignorance and poverty, are content to sit down with the comfortable conviction that, come what will, it is "written on their foreheads." The incubus of fatalism weighs upon the minds of the whole race, and prostrates every energy which might be exerted for prospective good. Nothing less powerful than Government, both in resources and authority, will ever provide a remedy for an evil so universal in its effect.

There are other causes which increase the range of famine. Inter-communication is slow, the roads are bad, the means of transport very indifferent, and the energy of the people quite unequal to any emergency which requires extraordinary exertion ; so that the temporary expedients which might be employed are not carried into effect. A peculiarity in the climate, too, adds to the mischief. The rain comes in monsoons, and either falls or is withheld over many hundred square miles at one and the same time, producing famine or plenty, as the case may be, through this vast space. When all these causes, natural or incidental, are well considered, I think we may anticipate that the famines which have occurred will happen again. Nor will it be denied that, in a country liable to such a scourge, the Government ought to be at all times prepared ; and that this provision, not against a rainy day, but a day in which there is no rain, ought to form a primary object of legislation. I know of no civilized country in which similar causes are in operation, and therefore it is idle to seek for precedents. The Egyptians depend upon the overflowing of the Nile. So far their case is analogous ; but the Egyptians have a facility of carriage which the Indians have not, for the Nile, which penetrates every province, is covered with boats. But let us take Egypt as an example. In days of yore, it would have been destroyed as a nation, but for those precautions I am about to suggest ; and in later times, Egypt has again become a land of famine and of plague. And shall I be told that what was done in Egypt when the world was young, cannot be practised in India in the nineteenth century ? Have we, with all our knowledge of arts and sciences ; all our inventions, mechanical and scientific ; our experience, which has accumulated for our use for ages ; our wealth and resources of every description—have we advanced so little in practical political economy, that the united wisdom of our legislators, with "means and appliances to boot," is to be set at nought and put to confusion by the unaided and inexperienced talents of the Hebrew boy ? It may be said that Joseph was assisted by Divine revelation. It was imparted to Joseph that a famine would prevail ; but as far as Scripture informs us, it was left to his judgment to devise ways and means ; and at all events, he adopted precisely those measures which common sense would suggest, and which human industry might execute. Experience supplies with us the place of revelation, and we are thus placed on a par with the Egyptians. I shall first quote the precautions which they took, and then endeavour to show that the habits of the people facilitate their application to India ; that, in short, we require nothing to prevent a "famine in the land" but another Joseph.

Let Pharaoh do this, and let him appoint officers over the land, and take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt, in the seven plenteous years. And let them gather

all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in the cities. And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of famine which will be in the land of Egypt, that the land perish not through the famine.

The above quotation contains the principle of what, I believe, in practice, would prove an easy and effectual preventive of the calamity in question. The very cause which contributes to increase the evil, a uniformity of food, simplifies and facilitates its remedy. In countries where, from climate or conventional habits, the healthy subsistence of the inhabitants depends upon a variety of food, it might be an arduous task for Government to undertake to purvey for the whole nation; but in India, as is generally known, the food of the natives, both rich and poor, consists of rice or wheat, or other grain, and water. Now, both rice and wheat are dry, indestructible grains, and capable of being preserved for many years without deterioration either in quality or substance; and this, too, with the most simple precautions—precautions which are successfully employed by monopolists in India, and by the people generally, to a certain extent. The plan pursued is to construct wicker baskets, of a circular form and large dimensions, capable, probably, of holding ten quarters of corn. These baskets are thickly covered over with a plaster of cow-dung and mud, which dries and fills up the interstices so completely, as to exclude both insects and damp. They are then sunk into the ground, and covered up, and thus, as it were, hermetically closed. I believe that grain is capable of being preserved in this way for an indefinite period of time, without injury; but if any more approved plan is known, it would of course be substituted. The fact, which is well authenticated and may be easily ascertained, that the granaries of monopolists, in the most grievous famines, are overflowing with corn, proves at once that, in fruitful seasons, there is an overplus of grain in the country, and that it is easy to preserve it for the time of dearth—that there is, therefore, no physical or insurmountable obstacle to overcome, to follow out the plan adopted by the Egyptians. Granaries of the simple construction described above, and capable of containing the calculated quantity that would be required to sustain the inhabitants during the prevalence of dearth, might be formed in every town and principal village throughout British India. It does not enter into the original projection of a comprehensive scheme to dwell too much upon details, or to endeavour to determine regulations, which, after all, must be governed by local and other circumstances, of which a private individual can have no knowledge. Whether the burthen of contributions should be borne by the Government or the people, or divided between them, is a question to be hereafter decided; but I am anxious to show, that the expense and labour of collecting and preserving corn, in sufficient quantities to prevent famine, are not so overwhelming as at first sight they might appear.

Drought being the cause of famine, and it not frequently occurring that drought happens in two succeeding years, I should conceive that six months' supply, independent of the usual resources of the country, would suffice. Two pounds of grain *per diem* for each man is a full allowance of food. One quarter of wheat weighs about 550 pounds; which quantity, therefore, is equal, making some allowance for waste, to nearly seven months' sustenance for one man. On this calculation, a village of a hundred inhabitants would have to construct a granary capable of containing a hundred quarters of wheat or rice, and to collect the same. Famines do not occur in alternate years, probably not more than once in ten years, and the annual contribution would be proportionately less: and what applies to one village, applies to the whole country. If one section of the population could preserve the means of subsistence, by

a parity of reasoning it follows that the whole population might effect a similar precaution. The assessment of the required quantity of grain might be made as easily as any other tax, and without any addition to the revenue establishment. Guards of protection would be furnished by the army. A few peons to attend at each granary would be the whole additional expense, except the actual price of the grain. There is surely nothing very formidable or impracticable in the plan to a powerful Government.

Every Government feels it to be a duty to legislate for the security of the lives and property of individuals, and the wisdom and labour of years have lately been employed in India to perfect her laws. It is a primary and still more important duty to devise means of preservation against a common danger. But to put aside every higher consideration of policy or philanthropy, and to take the question as a cold calculation of profit and loss, it is easy to demonstrate that the Hon. Company would find its ultimate advantage in making a permanent provision against this dreadful scourge of their possessions. The chief wealth of every country is population: I believe political economists (except Miss Martineau and the Malthusians) agree on this point: the wealth of India is almost exclusively so. Not only is the internal revenue derived, with little exception, from the land—which, without labour, would make no returns—but its chief exports also are the produce of agriculture, cotton and opium; or of manufacture, silks and ornamental work. A population once destroyed, or seriously impaired, is not to be restored for many generations: the injury done in six months of famine is irremediable for fifty years. In exact ratio as the population is reduced in number, the revenue is diminished in amount. If, then, it were to be admitted (and this I do not admit), that to fulfil the plan proposed would involve a heavy outlay, I maintain that, as a speculation, it would eventually prove an infinitely profitable one. The only actual expense to be incurred is, that a certain amount of capital, whether belonging to the people or the Government, would be shut up for a certain period of time. The value of the commodity would be fully realized whenever the store-houses were opened for distribution; the proprietor would then receive back his own with usury, thousands of valuable lives would be saved, and an incalculable sum of human suffering prevented.

A moment's reflection will satisfy any reasonable person, that, however deficient in method, the plan at least is sound in principle, for it is strictly founded on economy—on the preservation of that which is now wasted and destroyed by neglect, or monopolized by men who have no bowels; and thus, in either case, lost to the community at large. If private monopolists, under every disadvantage, and with the chance of their granaries being plundered by a starving people, find it answer their sordid purposes to lay up store against the time of scarcity, surely a Government, with unlimited resources both to obtain and to preserve their collections, and whose advantage would not cease with the fulfilment of the immediate object of the speculation, but would continue for years to yield a hundred-fold in the love and labour of a grateful people, need not anticipate even pecuniary loss. The supposition is equally opposed to common sense and to mathematical truth.

It will, perhaps, be objected to this calculation, that in fruitful seasons there is no superabundance of produce, nor more than is required for immediate consumption. In the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, I was credibly informed, and I took down a note of the fact on the spot, that at the very moment that one-half of the population had perished for want of food, and the remainder had fled the country, or was perishing from the same cause, quantities of

grain were to be found in every bazar, though carefully secreted from the public eye; and we are expressly told, indeed, that the merchants, while the famine was at its height, "combined to raise the price of grain." The probability of the fact is further confirmed by circumstances which subsequently came to my knowledge, as having happened in another part of the country during the same season. At Ellichpoore, in the Nizam's country, where a force under British officers is stationed, the scarcity prevailed with great intensity. It had been supposed that the bazars of the station had been wholly denuded of grain; but a committee of European officers, employed for the purpose, discovered large quantities, which had been concealed by the owners in the hope of enhancing the price as the dearth increased; and I have already alluded to what occurred on the Bombay side as a corroborative proof that there is always a surplus quantity of grain in the country, though it may not be accessible to the people at large: but this point, in reality, is not material. Nature supplies every country with ample means of sustaining its population. The production always increases with the demand, and in an equal ratio. The population of England has probably doubled within the last century, yet there is no lack of food. In no country is land so plentiful, or cultivation so easy, as in India. A belt of cultivation encircles each village or town; beyond which is jungle, or ground in a state of nature. The soil, too, produces nearly spontaneously, and yields its increase without any artificial aid from manure. Nothing is required from man but to turn up the earth and to sow the seed. This facility of culture applies to wheat, or other crops of common grain. To grow rice, it is necessary to make reservoirs of water, and it is altogether a more laborious operation; but an increased quantity of this food might be achieved without any sensible difficulty.

The question resolves itself into this: Famine is to be anticipated in our Indian possessions as a periodical calamity, or it is not. If the Government can read the future decrees of fate, and, experience to the contrary notwithstanding, demonstrate that what has happened, the same causes existing, will nevertheless not happen again, then I have nothing more to say on the subject; but if, as experience denotes, and as is confirmed by our knowledge of predisposing causes, dearth will occur again and again, surely it is the duty of Government to provide against its approach. If a pestilence, the cholera, the plague, or any general epidemic is anticipated, the dreaded evil becomes the subject of legislative precaution. If an enemy threatens a frontier, it is not thought wise to leave its protection to the ordinary civil power; an army is raised, at whatever cost, to meet and to repel the invader. A famine is more fell, more fatal, than the fiercest enemy; yet we leave ourselves exposed to its approach, nor attempt to shut the gates until the foe is lurking within the walls, and when fatal experience tells us it is too late.

The subject is nearly inexhaustible, and I have already trespassed deeply on the patience of my readers; but there are a few more observations I think it material to make, which induce me to crave a little further indulgence.

The first is, that there is a collateral advantage in laying up stores of grain as a permanent provision, which, though it does not enter fairly into the present question, is not unworthy of consideration. The whole policy of the British Government in India clearly recognizes the constant probability of war. The extent of our war establishment proves this. Two hundred thousand fighting men are maintained in a state of efficiency, and ready for active service. Every tyro in military knowledge is aware that nothing is more necessary to the effective operations of an army, than a well-supplied commissariat; and

that, in ordinary cases, nothing is more difficult to achieve. If any one doubts either of these positions, and particularly as they apply to India, I recommend him to read the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, whose authority will not be disputed; but common sense tells us that hungry men will neither march nor fight. The commissariats of India, as now constituted, attached to the several divisions of the army, are able to supply the wants of the forces to which they belong, for a given time, on a calculation that the troops remain in cantonment, and that fresh supplies will be procurable from the same sources when the first are exhausted; but I feel I have good authority to state, that this calculation does never extend over the contingency of a distant expedition, and if any sudden demand upon the ways and means of the most effective commissariat in India for this or any other equivalent purpose were made, it would be unable to supply it. The army, then, though supposed to be prepared on all points for immediate active service, and kept in its present state of efficiency at an enormous expense to Government, is in reality not effective for any distant or continued warfare. The advantage, therefore, of having, under the immediate control of Government, such extensive magazines of corn, whether its property in them was exclusive, or to be purchased for war purposes, is sufficiently obvious. If war actually existed, such magazines would be immediately formed as a necessary operation. If war was anticipated, preparations of a like nature would be made. We hold ourselves in readiness for war, and yet take no precaution on the point most essential to its successful prosecution.

Secondly. The English retain their supremacy in India by a precarious tenure: it was gained by the sword, but it must be maintained by policy. As the fear of the bayonet, and the recollection of our prowess in the field, fade away, we must impress upon them some other motive of obedience and adherence, or the nation will rise in its strength and cast us out. We govern India by the force of opinion, and yet we do never strive to increase its weight. We depend for our power on the gratitude of the natives, and yet we do nothing to deserve their gratitude. To pursue, as we have pursued, an undeviating course of selfish aggrandizement, without any regard to the feelings or interest of the inhabitants, is not only a suicidal abandonment of the most palpable duties of good government, but it is directly at variance with our own professions. We ostentatiously justify our acts of aggressive intrusion upon native states by the plea that they are unable to take care of themselves; and yet, when we acquire possession and control, we leave them precisely as we find them, and take no precautions to fulfil the abecedarian principles of legislation—the preservation of the lives of the inhabitants. Excepting the incidental blessing of peace, in which there is a mutual participation, the British Government has done nothing to deserve the gratitude of its Indian subjects. The whole course of her legislative enactments and provisions presents a system of partial or temporary expedients, from which no permanent or general advantage could ever result. A civilized Government, legislating for a semi-barbarous population, having obtained authority, too, upon an assumption of superiority, is bound to advance its subjects to a level with itself; to improve them in morals and science, and to ameliorate their condition. But has this been effected, or even begun in India? Is it not notorious that no improvement has taken place; that the country and the people remain in *statu quo*; that not one proof is to be seen on the face of the country, or in the condition of the people, that betokens the smallest advancement in civilization; that the roads remain untouched; the manufactures unimproved; the arts and sciences

untaught, and the people sunk as deeply as ever in the quagmire of sloth, of poverty, and ignorance?

We are told, and the people of England are fain to believe, because it flatters their national vanity, that the minds and morals of the natives are gradually improving under the salutary influence of good laws. Sir, this is not true; but if it were true, as a general effect, the advantage would be neutralized so long as the whole nation is liable to a scourge which destroys one-half of the population, and debases, below brutality, the remainder. The districts of Salem and Coimbatore had been blessed by the *paternal* government of the English for nearly a century when I passed through them in 1833; and shall any man persuade me that the poor wretches whom I then and there saw, grovelling with their heads in the dust at the feet of their fellow-worm for a morsel of food, had been advanced in the scale of human nature? that physically or morally they stood indebted to Government for any amelioration in their condition?—No, Sir; the piercing, unhuman cries, resembling rather the yells of wild beasts than the articulated complaint of human beings; the living skeletons, images of death rather than of life; the utterly abject prostration of all mental and moral energy, which those poor creatures exhibited, too painfully refuted this mockery of truth. The most perfect legislation would not promote the advancement of a people in a century, so much as the intense suffering of a famine would retard and destroy it in six months. Is it not, then, the duty of a Government, holding so peculiarly a responsible situation as the British Government does in India, to provide a remedy for this general calamity? Within the last five years, as I have shown, the greater proportion of British India has been desolated by famine. On an ordinary calculation, it will not occur again for some years; there is no war, within or without, to disturb the deliberation, or to absorb the leisure, or to exhaust the resources, of Government, nor any pressing emergency to distract its attention; every circumstance, then, combines to prove the necessity of precautions, and to facilitate their execution. I can admit of no plea for inaction, except the plea of impracticability, and upon this I have but one observation to make—that that Government must be oddly constituted indeed, which, forewarned, is unable to provide its subjects with such primitive food as rice or wheat.

And now, Mr. Editor, if you will extend your indulgence so far, permit me to address one parting word to your brethren of the daily press. They possess amongst them a power, which has been aptly designated the fourth power of the realm. They exert this power, according to their several views of political questions, with unwearied zeal and unrivalled talent. No question arises, however trivial, that directly or indirectly affects the cause they respectively advocate, but the Argus-eye of the press detects the incipient evil, and exposes its most hidden tendencies with a perspicuity and force which prevents or neutralizes its ill effects; and what is the ultimate consequence of this vigilant scrutiny of men and things?—Why, that the poorest subject in the United Kingdom of her Majesty sleeps and wakes in security and peace. But in this general care of person and property, fifty millions of our fellow-subjects are nearly forgotten. The protecting influence of the English press is not shed over India: the expiring rays of its power scarcely penetrate within the door-posts of our eastern kingdom. The moral force of public opinion is not brought to bear upon the grievances, nor public sympathy attracted towards the sufferings, of her population. If one man died in England from the neglect or defective provisions of Government, words would not express the indignation that would be felt, and loudly called for, at such a catastrophe; yet here is an enormous

population exposed to a stupendous periodical calamity, and actual deaths occurring by thousands, and the press is silent—as silent as the graves of the victims of famine. I am not so unreasonable as to expect that an equal portion of the labour of the press should be expended upon India as upon England: I make large allowance for the diminished sympathy which distance and interrupted association will naturally occasion. I do not suppose that a “horrid murder in Calcutta” could or should vie in interest with a “horrid murder in Lambeth,” whereat, for weeks together, “our hair doth stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine;” but I do think that, since we are placed in such an intimate and responsible connexion with India, it is the duty of the press to watch over her interests on more important points. The subject I have now mooted is not a party question; it is a neutral spot, upon which politicians of every shade may meet, and join hand and heart, without any compromise of political feelings, for it is the common cause of humanity. I am sanguine, therefore, in the hope that your contemporaries of all creeds—Tories, Whigs, and Radicals—will for once lay aside the weapons of party animosity, and each contribute his aid to enforce upon the attention of Government the urgent necessity of making some permanent provision against this dreadful source of our Indian empire; to which end, I trust, you will unite your own exertions.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

T. H. B.

Exeter, 19th June 1838.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing, fresh details of the sufferings of the people in Upper India have reached England. Two hundred thousand persons were supported by Government and by charitable contributions in the several stations of the army, and yet “the distress was on so vast a scale, that these were slight palliatives, not remedies, of the evil.” “Disease was wasting the numbers whom want had spared.” At Agra, the cholera was sweeping away two or three hundred natives daily: the famine still prevailed there. The magistrates employ sixty thousand of the poor, and the poorhouse feeds about four thousand daily; yet “the people die like very dogs.” “I traversed the banks of the river, one channel of which is completely dried up, and found about twenty-five sick, almost dying, and about as many corpses. I heard that mothers watch an opportunity at night to throw their children alive into the Jumna. A person coming up the river assured us he saw dogs and jackalls actually devouring bodies in which life was not extinct!” Accounts from other places correspond with these horrible details, and prove the extent of the range of dearth to be enormous, and that famine and disease were increasing with fearful rapidity. Surely, some remedy should be devised to alleviate, if not avert, such an awful calamity. Are the scenes above described creditable to a civilized Government?

And, as a question of economy, I find it stated, that at Futtelghurh the exertions of Government had been so great, as “to perceptibly diminish the distress. This extensive relief is intended to be continued as long as it may be required, or until the means of Government are exhausted: to supply the latter, there is a crore of rupees available.” A crore of rupees is equal to a million sterling, and the application of this was only effectual to diminish the distress in one district. If the fact is truly stated, which I confess I partly doubt, it gives us some data whereon to estimate the actual cost to Government throughout the country; to which positive outlay is to be added the enormous diminution of revenue, which would be felt for many years afterwards. The more I reflect, the more I feel convinced, that, on investigation,

it would be found an undoubted pecuniary advantage to lay up stores to avert the possibility of famine; and the fact that grain is still to be procured for money, though the air is infected by the putrid bodies of unburied corpses, sufficiently proves that grain is capable of being preserved. The prevalence of a pestilential disease in the famished districts is a corroboration of my statement, that famine is usually followed by a pestilence; and the revolting circumstance mentioned, that mothers watch for an opportunity to throw their children *alive* into the Jumna, is a melancholy evidence that I had not overstated the moral effect of this awful visitation. The cause of truth gains nothing by exaggeration, and I have accordingly advanced neither a fact nor an opinion but upon the fullest conviction.

THE ELFIN FOX

A TALE TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE OF THE *SE-HOO-SHUIH-WEI*, 'TEN INHERITANCES OF THE WESTERN LAKES,'*

"There is another tradition that, during the Tang dynasty, in the reign of Yuen-hō,† there was an undergraduate, named Hien, who dwelt at Tsing-tse. He was about twenty years of age, unmarried, an intelligent man, and of polished education. Being desirous of obtaining honours at the spring examination, he packed up his lute, sword, books, and chest, took with him two servants, and went to Chang-gan, to try for his licentiate. He was by nature prone to the preservation of animal life, and if he met any huntsman who had caught in his nets foxes or rabbits, he purchased the animals of him, and set them at liberty. He preserved great numbers in this way. Having obtained what he sought at Chang-gan, he journeyed by easy stages to Shen-se. There was there a person, a magistrate, an official friend of Heu-ching. As soon as he heard of the latter's arrival, he was overjoyed; he prepared a repast of wine, and had an agreeable bout with him. Heu-ching, after thrice requesting to leave, at length retired from the party. He beheld the sun already sinking behind the mountains of the west, and the road so obscured by mist as to be scarcely perceptible for more than a mile. Overpowered by the wine which he had taken, he fell asleep on horseback. The animal, going at a smart pace, struck against something that uttered a cry, which caused Heu-ching to swerve, and threw him into a wild plantation on a dreary moor. This, however, did not wake him until he had sobered from the effects of the wine he had taken. He cast a glance around him, and perceived by the moonlight that he was in a place thickly overgrown with trees and grass. He could not comprehend where he was. His horse had disappeared, and his servants, according to his directions, had gone before him some furlongs on the road, along with his baggage, expecting that he would overtake them. Heu-ching soliloquized to himself: 'I do not see a road anywhere about, nor a village inn; what will become of me, should I meet with a tiger or wolf?' He then, by the light of the moon, perceived a bye-road, with traces of a horse's feet impressed on it, trusting to which he went on. After he had walked some distance, he suddenly beheld a first-rate mansion, extremely elegant, and adorned with avenues of acacia and peach trees. Heu-ching went up and knocked at the door. A servant lad came out, to whom he told the cause of his coming, and inquired whose house it was. The lad replied, that it belonged to Le, a person of the fifth rank, and begged Heu-ching to enter the visitors' hall. This hall was a truly

* Vol. vi. chapter 40.

† A. D. 650-683.

noble apartment, hung with the sayings of great men and pictures, while classics, historical authors, maps, court-guides, and other works, lay upon the table. The seats, doors, couches, and rugs were all exceedingly beautiful. The lad went in, and informed the gentleman of the house, who made his appearance. His years were apparently about fifty. On his head was a lofty cap, and he stuck his hand in his girdle with the air of a man of letters. After he had introduced himself to Heu-ching, he did the honours of the house, and took his seat. Heu-ching began thus: 'On account of having taken too much wine, along with a friend, quite unconsciously, I fell off my horse and lost my road; I am desirous of obtaining a night's lodging.' Le, bending down low, replied: 'I have long desired this exalted felicity, and that heaven would confer the happiness of a rencontre, which up to this period has not occurred. The present interview is certainly its especial favour to me.' He then ordered a servant-lad to get ready some wine, and 'in the space of a summer-shower' it was prepared. He also directed the porter to make search every where for Heu-ching's servant and horse. They all sat down to take refreshment; and the entertainment was prolonged till midnight. Next day, he would have taken leave, but Le urgently entreated him to stay; and Heu-ching, moved by his request, passed another night there. The day after, he set out, and arrived at the capital.

"A period of about a month had elapsed, when some one suddenly knocked at Heu-ching's gate. Heu-ching opened the door, and beheld a person of rank, attended by a numerous retinue. It was a doctor named Tuh-kwa-chaou, who had come to pay his respects to him. After they had been mutually introduced, the doctor said: 'A little time ago, when I was at Shense, conversing with Le, a person of the fifth rank, he spoke of his fortunate meeting with you, and your uncommon excellence. He has a daughter, whom he is desirous of marrying to you. If you are not bent upon fame, wealth, or poverty, you can go to-morrow to Shense to inquire, pay your visit to Le, and acknowledge his kindness.' Heu-ching was delighted; and the other perceiving that he assented, took his leave. After this, Heu-ching, growing restless and uneasy, got ready some wedding presents, and set off for Shense, to inquire for Le. The old gentleman was highly delighted, and begged Tuh-kwa-chaou to act as mediator. The 'bridal chambers, flowers, candles, and marriage,' all went off well, and Heu-ching obtained a lovely wife of uncommon beauty.

"After they had passed some months there, he brought her home to Tsingtee, and introduced her to his parents. The people, when they beheld the great beauty of the lady, were rapturous in their praises of her. He kept up a constant communication with Le, by parties and presents.

"Heu-ching became addicted to the doctrines of the Taou sect, learning every morning a section of the book named 'The Refulgence in the Yellow Pavilion.' His lady remonstrated with him, saying, 'You are now addicted to the doctrines of the Taou sect, but you ought to remember the times of Tsin-hwang and Han-wuh. These two, although they were emperors, and possessed all the wealth which the empire contains within its four seas, whereby to invoke the genii, yet were unable to obtain a death at Shamow or a tomb at Mowling. Now what do you, a private individual, expect to gain by invoking the genii?' He paid no attention to his wife's remonstrances, incessantly reciting and learning these classics. Three years afterwards, he went to the capital, took high honours, and obtained his doctor's degree. He then accepted the office of third military commander of Yenchow, and took his

wife to his post along with him. After some years he resigned, and retired to Tsingtse. He lived there ten years. His wife had borne him seven boys and two girls. Although she had had several children, her complexion and countenance did not change or contract. He would joke her upon it, and say that she had attained the secret of the Taoü sect, and preserved her beauty. They lived together affectionately as man and wife for twenty years.

"Disense suddenly came upon her, and as she did not recover, Heu-ching sent for a physician to counteract its course. She, however, gradually grew worse; and grasping her husband's hand, said, amidst sobs and tears, 'I know that the hour of my dissolution has arrived, but mercifully spare me on account of the shame which I now endure.' Here her words failed her; she seized his hand, and wept aloud. He thrice inquired the meaning of all this before she was sufficiently collected to reply, 'My father, mother, family, and relations, having received the benevolent protection of your compassion, being unable to requite it, changed me from a fox, and bestowed me on you in marriage. For twenty years I have not committed the least fault, in order to requite you. The seven boys and two girls which I have borne are ordinary flesh and blood. To-day I must bid you adieu; yet since we have lived as man and wife for twenty years, do not despise me in your heart, but provide me with a coffin and bury me in the earth in the usual manner.' When she had finished speaking, her tears fell fast as a gushing fountain. Heu-ching, struck with astonishment, could not refrain from weeping, and mingled his tears with hers. Husband and wife embraced each other, and wept for some time. She suddenly took her pillow, laid her head on it, and appeared to sleep. No sound being heard, Heu-ching tore open the clothes, and behold a dead fox was in them! Moved with pity, he buried her with the ordinary rites of funeral.

"In a little time after, he went to Shense to inquire after old Le, but could only see a barren moor, and sepulchres overgrown with grass; and upon inquiry learned that no such family was known there. He was then sadly convinced that it really was a fox he had married, on account of his often rescuing their species. After a year and more, four of his nine children died. Their shape was entirely human. The other five grew up to maturity, and were present at their father's funeral rites.

"It will be asked, could a fox be changed into a perfect woman, bearing children to her husband—was it not a miracle?

Hereafter, the blandishment of the fox will injure mankind.
How could the cunning fox so easily change its relation?
Examine the anointed lip and painted face;
Under their guise you will perceive that all are wild foxes.

CAPTAIN BACK'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.*

THE expedition of Captain Back to the Arctic regions, the result of which was expected to perfect our knowledge of the northern boundary of the North American continent, by completing the coast-line between Regent's Inlet and Point Turn-again, returned, not only without effecting its object, but without contributing a sensible addition to science in any department whatever. Inclosed by the ice in lat. 65°, long. 82°, off Southampton Island, at the upper part of Hudson's Strait, for a dreary twelvemonth, without intercourse with a human being, Captain Back and his companions had the mortification to find, when released from their icy prison, that the effects of the severe usage the *Terror* had received, and which few vessels could have withstood, left them but a bare chance of reaching home. The narrative, however, though it relates nothing but a succession of perils, and the horrors of a climate which renders navigation a useless art, and seems to mock all the contrivances of man to cope with it, cannot be read without deep interest.

The instructions which Captain Back received from the Admiralty were, to enter Hudson's Strait, and thence to pass up to Frozen Strait, or by the channel of the Welcome, and to penetrate to Regent's Inlet by Repulse Bay, or Wager Bay. The objects of the expedition were stated to be, to ascertain the general form and position of that part of the northern coast of America, which extends from the point where the expedition might first strike the sea-shore of Regent's Inlet, as far as the western mouth of Fury and Hecla Strait; and to determine the continental coast-line from the point of arrival on Regent's Inlet to the mouth of the River Back, and, after passing Maconochie Island, the continuation of the main shore as far as Point Turn-again, crossing the strait which is supposed to separate the continent of America from the islands to the northern end, and tracing the shore to the furthest point of Captain James Ross's discovery. These instructions were framed in the full belief that the service might be duly performed in the course of the ensuing season. H.M.S. *Terror* was strengthened and properly fitted for a voyage to the icy seas, and in her, sixty persons, officers and men, left the shores of England on the 22d June 1836, from the Bay of Aberdeen.

On the 23d July, they ran across Davis's Straits from Cape Farewell, and soon fell in with ice, through the masses of which the vessel threaded her way upon a sea as smooth as a lake. On the 1st August, they made Resolution Island, when suddenly a delta of ice appeared in front, which defied all attempts to penetrate it. Openings, technically termed "leads," were sought for, but a dense fog obscured them; as the breeze was fair, the ice was run through till they came to a solid pack. Their difficulties thus commenced at the very entrance of Hudson's Strait. Running in on the north shore, near Upper Savage Islands, the ship was visited by a num-

* Narrative of an Expedition in H.M.S. *Terror*, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in the years 1836-7. By CAPTAIN BACK, R. N., Commander of the Expedition. Illustrated by a map and plates. London, 1838. Murray.

of Esquimaux, Keiyaks and Oomiaks, whose clamour and eagerness in their traffic (women offering to sell their children for a few needles) amused the party awhile.

Standing up the strait, the navigation became more and more difficult and dangerous, owing to the ice, heavy masses of which struck the ship with great force. On the 8th August, when off the five hillocks mentioned by Sir Edward Parry, a firmly-knitted pack of ice appeared, stretching as far south as the horizon. They succeeded, however, in making progress up the Strait, boring their way laboriously through heavy streams of ice, or weathering the large masses, at the expense of many a blow, which rendered some repairs necessary. "Such heavy and extensive masses of ice as we now encountered," observes Captain Back, "were contrary to the experience of all who had gone before us, and I could only suppose that the ice had not been broken up at all last year, but, having come down in a body, created our present impediment."

The vessel continued to bore her way through the icy masses in a surprising manner, till the entire body a-head looked like one compact hummocky field; but the breeze continuing, the *Terror* bored through, as it were, "ploughing a furrow." Captain Back is of opinion that the heavy barrier of ice, which hangs about this part of the strait (up to the meridian of 74°), is owing to the influence of opposing currents, issuing from the north, probably through Broken Point, and from between the islands to the south. The want of opportunities for observation, and the great deviation in the compasses, induced the voyagers, on the 14th August, to believe that they were near Southampton Island, whereas a powerful current had driven them along the eastern side of Mill Island, and to the main shore of the strait. The variation of the compass, with the ship's head N. W., was found to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ points; but when N. E., only $3\frac{1}{2}$.

In this tedious manner did the vessel proceed, the monotony varied by an occasional gale, till the 18th, when, with land in sight from the deck, which was Southampton Island, a solid and unbroken pack of ice, with ridges fifteen feet high, presented itself, stretching from the land to the west and north, to the utmost limit of sight, the most experienced of the Greenland-trade seamen on board declaring that they had never beheld such heavy ice, and were confident it had never been broken up. Here was an insuperable limit to their progress. Strange to say, however, this impenetrable barrier opened a lane for the ship, and they were able to struggle on a little, sometimes hampered, and, as it were, fixed in a bed of ice; sometimes threatened with severe nips; tacking to avoid the floes, and hauling or warping when the wind lulled. The compasses were so sluggish, that, on one occasion, the larboard and starboard compasses showed the ship's head in opposite directions, the former making it *north*, the latter *south*.

Persuaded that a passage existed along the southern shore, Captain Back, on the 1st September, took advantage of some "leads" to steer for Southampton Island; the time already consumed was a severe loss. They had attained their highest latitude on the 29th August, when they

reached 65° 49' in long. 82° 06'. The ship was soon, however, beset with the ice, in which she drifted, and on the 4th, they were from Southampton Island twenty-five miles, and from Repulse Bay not more than 136; "so that, with but a moderate share of westerly winds to open the ice from the land, there was still good reason to look forward to the accomplishment of the passage before the close of the season." But the thermometers now began to fall, being 12° below freezing point in the night, and 5° during the warmer part of the day. A successful attempt was made to get into a lane of water, by the laborious process of cutting the "sludge" ice, that bound the pieces together; but, after moving four miles, on the 6th, all was closed again. The next day, a commotion took place amongst the ice, vast blocks of which were thrown up, or ground into powder; this phenomenon occurred frequently during their imprisonment in this bleak region without any apparent cause; a hubbub would be perceived, harsh grindings heard, and ponderous masses of icy rock would be hurled about, or crushed to atoms, the ship herself, when not "nipped," being lifted up as if it were a toy.

They had been now (September 23d) a month beset, "without the option of moving in any direction but where openings appeared, or where the whole body of the ice drifted; and this at a period admitted to be the most favourable for navigating these seas." Within twenty miles of Baffin's Island and Frozen Strait, each side of which was visible, as well as Cape Welsford, at the entrance into Duke of York's Bay, and only five or six miles from the shore, between Cape Comfort and Cape Bylot, they were fixed, and compelled passively to endure the furious buffets which the tides and currents brought upon them. Even the westerly wind, on which all their reliance had been placed, had not even separated the floes, much less driven them from the land. Captain Back now took the opinion of his officers, and all agreed that it was utterly impracticable to reach Repulse Bay in that season; and the next thing was, to make preparations for passing the winter in a climate where summer is hardly endurable.

This object was not very easy of accomplishment, for the rocky masses, vast and unweildy as they were, suffered constant change of place; some unknown cause, probably the currents from the different inlets, putting the ice almost daily in commotion. On several occasions, during these scenes of chaotic confusion, the ship escaped total destruction in a manner which seemed miraculous.

On the 6th October, a party made an excursion from the ship to the shore, and after a fatiguing walk over peaks and ridges of ice, they endeavoured to ascend the hills, but were prevented by the snow, which was three feet deep. Not a single track of an animal was seen; not a blade of grass, nor a symptom of vegetation of any kind. The specimens of rocks obtained were gneiss, with a considerable mixture of felspar.

One of the expedients provided against the winter was a newly-invented warming-apparatus, consisting of a wrought iron pipe, extending nearly round the ship and the midship cabins, the solution of strong brine, with

which it was filled by the aid of a forcing-pump, being kept hot by a furnace strongly built in brick, with an iron tank or casing, in the interior of which several coils of pipe wound round. After a few trials, in which the apparatus answered satisfactorily, it began to act capriciously, and was in the end wholly useless, causing great inconvenience through the want of means to keep up a dry and even temperature; it was found almost impossible to get rid of the moisture, which generated copiously between decks, the funnels employed to carry it off smoking like chimneys.

In the former arctic voyages, the crews were composed of social and cheerful men. For some reason, the unsociability and selfish character of those of the *Terror* appears to have introduced an early gloom. "Had they been left to themselves," observes Captain Back, "I verily believe, a more unsociable, suspicious, and uncomfortable set of people could not have been found. Oh! if the two are incompatible, give me the old Jack Tar, who would stand up for his ship, and give his life for his mess-mate." How far this moral cause will explain the nature of the unknown disease which their comparatively short confinement brought amongst them, as we shall find in the sequel, is worth the attention of physiologists.

Immoveable and helpless, "fixed in the solid mass, as it were in a block of marble," they drifted about, and sometimes had the vexation of seeing open water near them, which would have led directly up Frozen Strait. Their only consolation was, that the drifting, which sometimes carried the floe they were fixed in far from shore, proved the existence of a clear sea thereabouts, and held out hopes of success the ensuing season.

In the beginning of December, the cold became severe. The minimum of the temperature was attained in January 1837, when the thermometer stood at 54° degrees below zero, or 86° below the freezing point. On the 12th, at eleven, the altitude of the sun was 1° 46', yet there was little perceptible difference in the diminution of daylight.

The crew still continued gloomy. They were kept at work for sake of exercise, but in vain did the officers endeavour to lead them into cheerful amusements. The most trivial cold or other complaint induced despondency, and a disorder, which could not be explained or accounted for, indicated by rigidity of the limbs, and attended by extravasation of blood, began to creep amongst all, and to excite discouraging apprehensions. Such was the sluggishness of the men, that though constantly frost-bitten, from mere want of exertion, "they would lounge about with the listlessness which belongs to a tropical climate." In spite of every effort, fresh men were daily seized with numbness of limbs, accompanied by symptoms of scurvy. This visitation could not be ascribed to deficiency of clothing, or to diet; fresh preserved meat and anti-scorbutics were served out in sufficient quantities.

With the new year commenced, from some unknown causes, constant commotion in and disruption of the ice, which kept the voyagers in perpetual alarm, their liberation being at this period a prospect to be dreaded more

than their confinement. On the night of the 8th January, strange sounds of grinding were heard in the ice, and next morning it was found that four or five miles of it, which but a few hours before had intervened between them and the land, had disappeared. Such are the caprices of polar navigation!

Meanwhile, the sick increased in numbers; one seaman died, calmly, and without suffering: the gunner, too, was sinking, and eventually died. Even Dr. Donovan and Mr. Mould, the surgeons, were affected with the prevailing complaint, and walked with difficulty. By the end of January, one-third of the complement, including officers, were affected with this extraordinary callosity of limbs, and went limping about.

It would be tedious to carry on the epitome of the narrative further. For a full month after they had reason to expect a release, they were still bound in their icy fetters. On the 17th February, a convulsion in the ice, which resembled an earthquake in its effects, threatened to crush the ship, which creaked in all her timbers, to atoms. Three days after, she was lifted up full eight inches, the opposing ice passing under her bottom. Apart from the peril, the grandeur of the scene was imposing. "Though I had seen great bodies of ice, from Spitzbergen to 156° W. long.," says Capt. Back, "I had never witnessed, nor even imagined, anything so fearfully magnificent as the moving towers and ramparts that frowned on every side." Every thing now depended on the strength of their bruised and shaken timbers. A pressure, which made every plank complain, only ceased on the vessel being "lifted bodily up eighteen inches," sinking and jerking up again to the same height, "with a groan each time from the wood-work." These pressures, nippings, shocks, and forcings up, continued, to the serious suffering of the ship, till the 15th March, when matters seemed to have reached a crisis.

Without the least warning, a heavy rush came upon the ship, and, with a tremendous pressure on the larboard quarter, bore her over upon the heavy mass on her starboard quarter. Suddenly a loud crack was heard below the main-mast, as if the keel were broken or carried away; and simultaneously, the outer stern-post, from the ten-foot mark, was split down to an unknown extent, and projected to the larboard side upwards of three feet. The ship was thrown up by the stern to the seven and a half feet mark, and that damage had been done was soon placed beyond doubt by the increase of leakage, which now amounted to three feet per hour. On the 16th March, another gale drove irresistibly on the larboard quarter and stern, and, forcing the ship ahead, raised her upon the ice. The ship was careened fully four streaks, and sprung a leak as before. Scarcely were ten minutes left us for the expression of our astonishment that any thing of human build could outlive such assaults, when, at 1 A.M., another equally violent rush succeeded; and, in its way towards the starboard quarter, threw up a rolling wave thirty feet high, crowned by a blue square mass of many tons, resembling the entire side of a house, which, after hanging for some time in doubtful poise on the ridge, at length fell with a crash into the hollow, in which, as in a cavern, the after part of the ship seemed imbedded. It was indeed an awful crisis, rendered more frightful from the mistiness of the night and dimness of the moon. The poor ship cracked

and trembled violently; and no one could say that the next minute would not be her last.

The injuries which the *Terror* sustained in this war with the solid element induced the commander to prepare for the worst. The carpenters, however, contrived to patch her up, and by caulking, the leaks were kept under.

As the season advanced, indications of mild weather appeared; flocks of ducks, gulls, and dovekeys were seen. The ice, however, continued unaltered till the month of June, when the floe began to separate. The ship was at this time lying in such a position, that no fewer than twenty-six planks of her side could be counted from the fore-chains directly down to the ice. They now began to saw the ice, in order to assist in its disruption, and on the 11th July, "a loud rumbling notified that the ship had broken her icy bonds, and was sliding gently down into her own element." Her leaky and damaged state rendered constant pumping necessary, and the officers were unanimously of opinion "that nothing was left but to get the ship to England without delay." On the 13th, whilst employed in opening a way, with saws and warps, they encountered the most serious peril of all:

Then it was we beheld the strange and appalling spectacle of what may be fitly termed a submerged berg, fixed low down with one end to the ship's side, while the other, with the purchase of a long lever, advantageously placed at a right angle with the keel, was slowly rising towards the surface. Meanwhile, those who happened to be below, finding every thing falling, rushed or clambered on deck, where they saw the ship on her beam-ends, with the lee boats touching the water, and felt that a few moments only trembled between them and eternity. Yet, in that awful crisis, there was no confusion; the sails were clewed up and lowered; fresh men from former crews were stationed in the boats, which again were rather unhooked than lowered; the barge was hoisted out; and, with a promptitude and presence of mind which I shall ever remember with admiration, the whole five were provisioned and filled with arms, ammunition, and clothing, and veered astern clear of danger. Happily for us, there was a dead calm, which permitted us to examine the berg. At the only part along the side, where we could effectively act, it was found to be *four fathoms thick*, and along this it was determined to cut with the saw, if, providentially, time were spared us for the operation.

With the efforts of men working for their lives, the berg was parted, and the ship righted.

The shocks she had sustained, the strains in every part, the twisting of her stern-post, and almost uselessness of her rudder, rendered it a matter of infinite difficulty to reach Lough Swilly, on the Irish coast, where, bound with a chain under the keel, the *Terror*, crazy, water-logged, and sinking, was run on a small sandy beach, the officers and crew, exhausted with toil, looking with delight on the green landscape before them.

A sketch of the fractured, battered stern-post is given at the end, from the pencil of first Lieutenant (now Captain) Smyth, to which the work is indebted for some excellent graphic illustrations of the perilous situations of the *Terror*.

HYDERABAD.

ALTHOUGH Runjeet Singh may be styled the only really independent prince now reigning in India, there are other powers existing within the British territories with which, in consequence of the non-intervention system, we have very little to do. Comparatively speaking, notwithstanding its political importance, the districts under the rule of a Mohamedan prince, entitled the Nizam, are little known to the European world, nothing having occurred to attract public attention towards them since the establishment of peace throughout British India. Though formerly playing a very conspicuous part, and occupying a position which materially affected our interests in this portion of the world, the sovereign of Hyderabad excites little interest at the present period. The territories which he holds arose out of the ruins of an empire long established by the Mohamedan invader of India, but which, subjected to numerous mutations, had flourished and decayed under succeeding princes, and at length, divided into several petty states, became an easy conquest to the arms of Aurungzebe, and subsequently fell almost wholly under the power of the Maharrattas. An alliance with the British Government has secured tranquillity to a country formerly distracted by foreign wars and civil dissensions; but left almost entirely to its own jurisdiction, it certainly has not advanced much in the way of improvement, or shown that there is any reasonable chance of the attainment of any new light by the unassisted efforts of the natives of India, whose religion and whose political government have proved so inimical to the advance of knowledge or the spread of information. The traveller journeying over this large and interesting province, sees little save decay and ruin on every side; cities deserted, or now nothing more than heaps of stones, and large tracts, capable of cultivation, lying waste, neglected, and barren. Although fertile-land, the rocky and hilly character of the province renders it highly picturesque, while its architectural remains are scarcely to be surpassed by those of any other part of India, however magnificent. The Mohamedan conquerors of Hindostan, who established the Bhamanee empire, have left in the district of Golconda, in which they flourished, memorials of their splendour, which excite the admiration and amazement of the spectator, as he compares the riches and luxury of former ages with the poverty and misery now so strikingly apparent.

A few marches distant from the city of Hyderabad, on the Bombay side, the face of the country is covered with rocks, projecting from the surface of the earth, and surrounded by soil which, though scanty, appears to be productive. Journeying onwards, you come to Puttun Churroo, the site of an ancient town, now only indicated by the fragments of temples of black granite, and the name of Puttun, which signifies a city, and which is only bestowed upon places of considerable extent. Rambling amongst these ruins, one of our party observed a figure of black granite, which appeared to be an image of Boodh. Here, also, were several of those beautiful yet melancholy mementos of former greatness, so characteristic of a country subject to many changes of masters, Mohamedan tombs of black granite, which appeared to have been the spoils of Hindu temples of greater antiquity; a curious reverse, still more strongly exemplified at a place of the same name, Puttun, the ancient Hindu capital of Guzerat, where superb temples of marble were heaped together for the foundations of Mohamedan buildings, which, in their turn, have been thrown down, forming an inexhaustible quarry of materials for the Hindu erections of

the present Mahratta Government. As we proceeded, the surface of the country became more striking, the plain being diversified by ranges of rocky hills, composed of enormous masses of black granite, so fantastically heaped together, that the arrangement might have been supposed the production of art, were it not evident that no human power could be adequate to the task. The natives account for these extraordinary piles of rock by attributing them, according to their usual method, when they see any thing, either natural or artificial, which exceeds their comprehension, to the workmanship of the gods. "The great architect of the universe," they say, "having completed the earthly portion of his creation, threw the chips and refuse materials on the spot where we now stand." This ingenious solution of the mystery does not, however, convey any adequate idea of the extraordinary manner in which these gigantic pinnacles are raised, one huge rock being piled upon another, all evidently distinct masses, the upper one in general the largest of the whole, and apparently requiring no greater impetus than the touch of a child's finger to roll headlong down, and bring the whole fabric after it.

The party, astonished by a scene so unexpected and so singular, made frequent halts while contemplating these strange and stupendous freaks of nature, and moving slowly along, entered a valley enclosed by hills of the same description, rising to a very considerable height, in dark and rugged majesty. It is scarcely possible for the imagination of a poet to conceive any thing more wildly sublime than the gloomy grandeur of this amphitheatre, with its black, bare, and awful peaks frowning upon the arid soil beneath. A small party of the Nizam's horse gave a still more poetical character to the scene. These wild, martial, and always distinguished figures, glittering with polished arms and arrayed in gorgeous colours, afford groupes of warriors, to which the eyes of Europeans, and Englishmen in particular, are wholly unaccustomed: the effect they produce in such scenes as the one described is almost startling, carrying the mind back to distant ages, or bewildering it with fantastic notions of an unreal world. It required no great stretch of fancy to convert the whole into a scene of enchantment, to look upon this Valley of the Shadow of Death, as it might justly be denominated, as the work of some mighty magician, and the squadron, whose chargers' hoofs made the rocks reverberate, as the leaders of some chivalric enterprise destined to deliver an imprisoned beauty from surrounding spells. Every thing, indeed, was in keeping with this idea, for beneath the shelter of a large tree, growing in the centre of this valley, the only one to be found within many miles, was seated one of those nondescript beings who always figure in a fairy tale. Knights in search of adventures are sure to encounter either a decrepid hag or an old man, having their abode on the confines of the habitable world, creatures "so withered and so wild in their attire," that they look not as if they belonged to humanity. The sole tenant of this wilderness was a Mohamedan devotee, who had built himself a hut under the tree before-mentioned, and who bestowed his benediction and a draught of pure water upon all true believers who passed along. The valley, at its termination, in addition to its natural defences, has been strengthened by art. A wall, crowned by a rampart, with loop-holes for the admission of weapons, being built across, forming no contemptible barrier in times of trouble to this approach to Hyderabad. In passing this outwork, the rocky character of the scene still continues, and defiling through ranges of the same black granite, the small European *kafil*, or caravan, produced a very picturesque effect, as the equestrians in front, and the attendants with their various beasts of burthen, elephants, camels, and

bullocks, wound along the dark and sullen way. Strangers to the country, we had not been prepared for the interesting objects to be encountered in the line of march, and it was with almost gasping surprise that, emerging from the rocky labyrinth, we gazed on the tombs of the kings of Golconda, as they burst upon the astonished sight. Not a blade of grass was to be seen, nor a living object, not even a bird upon the wing disturbing the solemn character of the scene; the air was perfectly still, the blue sky serene, and all nature seemed sunk into profound repose. And there in the distance, vast and majestic, in desolate magnificence, stood those splendid piles, sacred to the memory of mighty kings, harmonizing finely with the stupendous rocks of which they seemed fragments hewn into forms, and speaking to the heart with a silent eloquence more forcible than words. Long and eagerly, with breathless admiration, the party gazed upon this wondrous prospect, numerous and indescribable emotions crowding upon the mind, the heart swelling with painful yet pleasurable feelings, and the whole soul wrapt, as it were, in a sort of ecstasy.

Far from subsiding upon a nearer approach, a sensation of awe impressed every mind. The breakfast of the party had been laid out under the colonnade of one of the inferior buildings, and after gazing in silent wonder for some time on the splendid groupes which stretched their towers and domes widely over the plain, forming a perfect City of the Dead, we walked across, and entered one of the most stately of these mausoleums. At first, in looking upwards to the lofty dome, crowning the immense cathedral-like space below, our very footfalls seemed to reproach us for violating the sanctity of the resting-place of the regal clay, long consigned to unbroken solitude. Each word was spoken in a whisper; but even the low sounds that escaped us, heightened by the echoes of this vast edifice, arose almost like a requiem, in solemn murmurs; and when sufficiently accustomed to the strange position in which we found ourselves to speak in our natural voices, they acquired a grand harmonious tone, in perfect unison with the place and the purpose to which it had been dedicated. Immediately sending for their flutes, two of the party commenced a solemn strain, which pealed upwards to the lofty dome with nearly the effect and the sound of an organ. When we consider the great reverence for the dead shown by all classes and persuasions in India, it is difficult to account, even when taking the wars and tumults which have devastated the province into consideration, for the desecration and abandonment of these superb remains, which occur within a short distance of the city and fortress of Golconda.

How dazzling are the visions which the very name of this far-famed place conjures up in the mind! Even the least imaginative person must feel his spirit stirred within him at the recollections attached to "all Golconda's vaunted gold," whence, in a great measure, our ideas of the riches and glory of the East have been derived. Although the name of Golconda, in consequence of the reputation of its diamonds, which were supposed to have been dug from inexhaustible mines in its vicinity, is more familiar to the English reader than that of any other place in India, its actual history is very little known, while, during a long period, it has wholly ceased to attract public attention. There can be no doubt that, from the time of the erection of the surrounding districts into a separate kingdom, which was accomplished by the followers of the Patan Feroze Shah, long before the establishment of the Moghul empire, until its impolitic subjection by Aurungzebe, who, in destroying its independence, weakened the Mohamedan powers, Golconda was a place of great importance. The history of this division of the Bhamance empire, written by

Ferishtah, is filled with almost marvellous accounts of the riches and grandeur of the long succession of kings who ruled over this province, and the splendid tombs belonging to the monarchs and their relations of the Cootub Shah dynasty, which have formed the subject of these pages, sufficiently attest its former magnificence. Too solidly constructed to share in the ruin around, the proud mausoleums of the descendants of the founder of the kingdom of Golconda lift their regal heads majestically still, though despoiled of their costly accessories, the revenues for the maintenance of an attendant priesthood, and the parks and gardens with which they were surrounded. Desolate and abandoned to the ravages of time, they rear their stately domes and pinnacles on the bare plain, no outward defences now existing to ward off the approaches of any assailant, who through ignorance or wantonness may hasten the progress of decay. The most ancient of these tombs is not more than three hundred years old, but they have been subjected to so many and such barbarous attacks, that nothing save the great solidity of their walls has preserved them from utter ruin. Each mausoleum stands in the centre of a spacious quadrangular platform or terrace, approached on all sides by flights of steps, entering upon a rich arcade formed of an equal number of pointed arches on each front, and finished with a lofty balustrade, and a minaret at each angle. The body of the building, also quadrangular, rises about thirty feet above the upper terrace of this arcade, and is also surrounded by a balustrade flanked with minarets of smaller dimensions than those below; from the centre of this portion of the building springs the dome, forming, by its magnitude, a distinguished feature in a structure equally remarkable for the splendour and the symmetry of its proportions. The principal material employed is grey granite, ornamented in some parts with stucco, and in others with the porcelain tiles for which India was at one time so famous. The colours retain their brilliancy to the present day, and the extracts from the *Koran*, formed of white characters on a polished blue ground, have all the richness of enamel. There is a mosque attached to each of these tombs, which formerly possessed the privileges of sanctuary; and these religious edifices not only supported a considerable number of priests, but also afforded a daily meal to the neighbouring poor. The surrounding gardens were beautifully planted, and adorned with many fountains, altogether forming a delicious retreat during every season of the year, and being particularly grateful in the hot weather. Though bereft of these attractive features, they have lost nothing of their grandeur, and perhaps the very desolation with which they are surrounded produces a more powerful effect upon the mind than if the hand of man was still visibly employed in their preservation. Not so richly ornamented as the monumental remains at Allahabad in Guzerat, their magnitude and solidity strike at once upon the eye, and produce a stronger impression upon the mind than could be effected by the most elaborate sculpture. These tombs were erected at a great expense, some of them being said to have cost £150,000. The enamelled work with which they are ornamented, is reported to have been the production of artists brought from China for the purpose; but there is every reason to believe that these decorations are of native workmanship, similar ornaments being to be found at Beccapore, Agra, Behar, Bengal, and other places. Although it is very evident that attempts have been made to injure these splendid mausoleums, the greater number, notwithstanding the destructive influences to which they have been exposed, are still in a high state of preservation. Having outlasted a period of great danger, we may hope that such superb specimens of the architecture of a former age, — specimens which we cannot expect to see equalled, since science and labour

will in all probability take another direction—may survive until a new one shall arise in the Deccan, and either as the precious relics of antiquity, or as religious edifices consecrated to a pure form of worship, they may be venerated and kept in repair. Should Christianity ever flourish, and take deep root in India, there will be no want of cathedrals for the performance of its religious services, in places where the muezzin has long ceased to summon the followers of the Prophet to prayers. The summits of these tombs command an extensive and striking prospect of the surrounding country, in all its sullen grandeur, together with a partial view of Hyderabad.

The tombs of the kings of Golconda are built at the distance of about six hundred yards from the fort, which, being the depositary of the jewels and other treasures of the present sovereign, the Nizam of Hyderabad, is very strictly guarded, no stranger being permitted to enter. The fort itself is erected upon one of the rocky ridges before described, every advantage being taken, according to the Indian style of fortification, of the masses of granite already heaped together by the hand of nature. There appears to be several enclosures, and the works are strong and in good repair. In the eyes of an European, however, as a place of defence, it is quite contemptible, for the adjacent tombs, &c., being strong, and very numerous, and within breaching distance, would command these works. Native engineers seldom take such circumstances into calculation, the greater number of fortresses erected throughout the country being similarly exposed to the attacks of an enemy. The tombs at Golconda bear testimony to their dangerous vicinity to the fort, by the marks of shot fired at them at the period in which the army of Aurungzebe invested the place. The diamond mines, for which Golconda has so long been celebrated, do not occur in the territory adjoining the fortress, which has never produced precious stones, the diamonds having been brought from the base of the Necla Mulla mountains, in the vicinity of the Krishna and Pennar rivers. These gems were usually conveyed to Golconda in a rough state, for the purpose of being cut and polished, and the place consequently becoming a principal mart, it was commonly supposed that the jewels were found in its immediate vicinity. The diamond mines formerly furnishing these much-prized gems are now exhausted and deserted; and modern geologists are of opinion, that the most productive veins exist in virgin soil, yet untried by the natives of India, who have no scientific data to guide their researches. In fact, it is supposed that the strata of many parts of the country is entirely diamonds, and that the earth contains inexhaustible treasures of these gems.

The appearance of Hyderabad, on the approach from Golconda, is very striking; the palace, and numerous mosques rising above the surrounding buildings, giving it an air of grandeur, which is much strengthened by the very superb pile of building erected as the British residency. Hyderabad being now one of the most important native states under the Company's control, the establishment of the minister appointed to superintend its affairs in this court is formed upon a style of appropriate magnificence. In no place, perhaps, throughout India are the Oriental and the European notions of splendour more intimately blended. The residency is built in the noblest style of English architecture, and furnished throughout in accordance to the English taste, while the attendants, and many of the observances regarding the insignia of rank, are strictly Asiatic. At least it was thought necessary to maintain the native ideas regarding state at the period of the visit which forms the principal subject of the present paper. In every corner of the spacious halls and galleries leading to the more private apartments, attendants were stationed,

richly clad and bearing silver sticks of various kinds, each denoting some peculiar office. These persons, ever ready at a call, preserved a solemn, respectful, and ceremonious demeanour, suited to the dignity of the place. Whenever the Resident passed from his own apartment to the centre, or public body of the building, he was followed and preceded by a superior class of mace-bearers, who, on his sitting down to table, and on his rising, pronounced a few impressive words, apparently as a sort of benediction. The carriage, which conveys the great man in his drives, comes up to the portico, attended by an escort of cavalry, with drawn swords; his ascent is proclaimed by the silver-sticks in waiting, who salaam to the ground as he moves away; and as the carriage rolls under the gateway, the guard, drawn out in line, present arms, and the drums beat, while a native band of music, stationed in a lodge over the gate, unite the clang of their brazen trumpets and kettle-drums to the martial peal. In short, no monarch, perhaps, ever preserved a greater degree of state than that which it was considered essential to the interests of the British Government that their minister should support at Hyderabad.

The mansion appropriated to the abode of the Resident was erected by the Nizam for his especial use, the architect being a young European officer of engineers in the Company's service. Though not free from faults, the edifice is commodious and imposing. It consists of a basement story of arches, and two others above it, with wings connected by a continuation of the basement story of arches, finished with a balustrade. The principal front is distinguished by an enormous portico of the Corinthian order, decidedly too large for the building. On the three points of the pediment are three statues, and in the centre the Company's arms, in *alto-relievo*. The Corinthian columns are formed of white chunam, beautifully polished, and extend from the base, which is on the summit of a noble flight of twenty-two steps, to the top of the upper story. On each side of this flight of steps stands a colossal sphynx. The interior of the portico, the cornices, &c. are ornamented in the richest style of Grecian architecture, executed in white chunam, and forming most appropriate and elegant decorations; the pavement beneath being of black and white marble. There is a large court in front, with a circular basin of water in the centre, stocked with aquatic birds, and planted round with various fruit and other trees, the whole being enclosed by a wall, with two gateways; one consisting of a very large and noble piece of Doric architecture, with the *Nugaur Khana*, or music-gallery, above the archway. Three lofty folding-doors lead into a very stately hall, spacious, and justly proportioned, supported by thirty-two columns, surmounted by a corresponding architrave and cornice. Three splendid chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling; the floor is covered with a handsome English carpet; and the furniture of mahogany, manufactured at Calcutta, is of a solid description, suited to the dimensions of this noble apartment. A smaller saloon is entered at either end, ornamented and furnished in the same manner, and employed upon common occasions for tiffin and dinner. The staircase is one of the most beautiful things of the kind to be seen in India, each step being formed of a single block of the finest granite; the walls, which are circular, are richly ornamented with stucco work, the niches containing marble statues of Grecian deities. The staircase leads to a long gallery, having a large finger-organ at one end, and a very splendid upright pianoforte at the other: the whole lighted by seven chandeliers. The upper story is divided like the one below, and forms the state apartment; the whole of the decorations of this splendid suite being superb beyond description, impressing the mind with an idea that enormous

sums of money must have been lavished upon them. There is certainly a greater degree of magnificence than of taste displayed in the arrangement, but the *coup-d'œil* is characterized by a pomp of splendour well calculated to delight and dazzle an Asiatic eye. The roof is carved, and the ornaments of the ceiling and cornices are finished in a style which it seems scarcely possible to excel: they are all of the Corinthian order, corresponding with the pillars and pilasters along the walls. It is lighted by three chandeliers, superior in splendour to those below, and in each of the six side rooms are gilt branches, which project from between the columns, holding smaller lustres, while other lights blaze from candelabras of gold and bronze. The walls are covered with fine scarlet broad cloth, bordered with gold, the doors and windows being hung with draperies of the same, lined with blue, and fringed and tasseled with gold, while the intervals between the windows are filled with pier-glasses descending from the ceiling to the ground. The furniture corresponds with the splendour of the decorations, but a catalogue of upholstery never being very interesting, the rest of the fittings-up may be left to the imagination; perhaps, the whole being more calculated to strike the eye of a native, than to please the fastidious taste of Europeans. The gaudy and glaring hues which Asiatics take delight in, and which are so effective in their groups, and in all out-of-door spectacles, are not so well suited to interiors; and however elegant and chaste the decorations of buildings purely native may be, any admixture of foreign fashions is certain to be accomplished in a very barbarous manner. These state apartments are only opened upon grand occasions, when they are lighted up to receive some native of rank.

The entertainments given at the residency are almost wholly in the Asiatic style, the Europeans belonging to the court being too few to introduce their own fashions, and they consequently differ in this respect considerably from the fêtes at Lucknow, which are more after the English taste. At the visit of the minister of the Nizam, the *suwarree*, or cavalcade, entered by the southern gateway, the area between the colonnades being thronged with elephants richly caparisoned, horsemen, armed and accoutred in various ways, prancing about, palanquins, foot-soldiers, banner-bearers, chobdars, or mace-bearers, and all the numerous and motley host which form the appendages of Indian state. Their *entrée* was very imposing; making a circuit of the house, they drew up in front of the portico, filling all the inclosure, and, according to their own fashion, thronging up the steps in so tumultuous a manner to gain admittance, that the guard stationed for the purpose were obliged to lay about them most furiously, to prevent the rush of persons who had no right to intrude. Swords were drawn, and blood flowed in the cause—circumstances by no means unusual, and which, like the breaking of panels, the tearing of ladies' dresses, and the destruction of feathers and furbelows at a drawing-room, are supposed to add to the glories of the scene. It was nearly half an hour before the state elephant and palanquin could reach the steps, and the minister and his suite could alight. They were received by the Resident, arrayed for the occasion in a splendid court-dress; and after the usual ceremonies of salutation and embracing, he conducted his guests through the rooms prepared for their reception. A second engagement took place at the foot of the staircase, between the people of the residency, and the attendants of the visitants who had the charge of their masters' slippers (which, according to native etiquette, were left below), and who were desirous to ascend with the company—a piece of presumption tolerated in some places, but which it was not thought proper to permit. The entrance was made by daylight; but some time before the departure of the

guests, evening drawing on, the whole of the residency was brilliantly illuminated, and the party, with their European entertainers, being seated upon thrones on one side of the state-room, the usual festivities commenced. These consisted of a series of dances performed by the most celebrated *artistes* of Hyderabad; an untiring source of amusement to Asiatics. The nautch girls were the only females present, a lady of the resident's family entertaining the wives of the visitors in a native palace attached to the establishment. The absence of the sex is less injurious to an Indian spectacle than to any other; the gay and splendid dresses worn by the men, and the costly jewels with which they are adorned, making up for the want of the brilliant and tasteful feminine drapery which is so distinguished a feature in European assemblies. Upon this occasion, however, though the group was more striking and more magnificent than had ever been contemplated by many of the party at any former period of their lives, the eye alone was gratified; the want of intellectuality characterizing the meeting, made itself sensibly felt by those who possessed minds, and the moment of departure was not one of regret.

The exit of the guests, which took place about nine o'clock in the evening, was rendered even more brilliant and more picturesque than their entrance, in consequence of the multitudes of flambeaux which lighted up the scene. The effect of such a cavalcade by torch-light defies all power of description; a very faint idea can alone be conveyed to the mind by any attempt of the pen, where even the pencil must fail. The wild grandeur of the uncouth animals, elephants and camels, caparisoned in glittering trappings, towering amid a promiscuous multitude of men and horses, gives an air of romance to the whole; while the architectural splendours—the pillars, towers, and gateways—the placid, mirror-like water, the flowering shrubs, dark cedars and cypresses, all combine to render the processions at Hyderabad so interesting and effective, as to render any chance of a faithful portraiture perfectly hopeless. The visit was returned at a favourite retreat belonging to the minister of the Nizam, the Nizam himself being seldom visible. A very extensive enclosure within the walls of the town, and commanding a view of the river, contains several garden-houses, and other buildings, for the most part open pavilions, entirely after the Asiatic taste. Many of these are superbly ornamented with paintings and gilding, the floors being spread with Persian carpets, rich cushions inviting repose, and splendid chandeliers shedding light upon the scene. Two in particular are entirely lined with mirrors, and the whole are surrounded with fountains and flowers, forming, in fact, just such a scene as that in which Nouredin Ali and the fair Persian recreated themselves when surprised by Haroun Alrashid. These gardens, being chiefly intended for the resort of the ladies of the minister's family, were guarded by a company of female sepoy, of which the Nizam has a battalion—a rather uncommon circumstance of the present day; the Maharaja Runjeet Singh being, perhaps, the only native prince boasting a similar establishment. The women composing this corps wore uniforms and accoutrements closely resembling those of the sepoy, and shouldered their muskets, and went through the manual and platoon exercise, with infinite credit to themselves, firing several volleys with great precision. They also marched and counter-marched to the martial notes of a drum and fife, the performer on the first-named instrument being the prettiest girl amongst the whole battalion. Her warlike occupation did not appear to render her at all insensible to the claims afforded by her beauty, of which she seemed quite as sensible as the more frivolous portion of the sex could possibly be, showing it, too, by the

same coquetties. These Amazons have distinguished themselves very brilliantly in action, an old officer in the Nizam's service declaring that he had seen them return to the charge when the European force had been driven back; fortunately for British credit, the troops thus stigmatized were not our countrymen, and the nation suffering this disgrace shall be nameless. No longer called upon to engage in the field, the duties of the female battalion are now confined to home service, where they are employed in guarding the zenanas of the great officers of Government. With the exception of the drummer, or drummeress, before named, the ladies composing the corps were a hard-featured, weather-beaten set, well calculated for the task of repulsion, and only interesting on account of the singular nature of their profession. The cavalcade which attended the resident upon this occasion, though neither so extensive nor so tumultuous as a native suwarree, was equally effective, forming a steady, compact body, and altogether making a very good appearance. A squadron of cavalry cleared the way; these were followed by a party belonging to the escort of the residency, silver sticks, banner-bearers, and the Resident himself on a state elephant, caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; a distinguished guest in an open palkee, forming a sort of chair, surrounded by silver sticks with chowries, beating the air on either side. The staff, and other less exalted personages, followed, some on horseback and some in palanquins; and the rear was brought up by another detachment of foot, and a squadron of cavalry, with the principal servants attached to the residency mounted.

A few days subsequently, the party again went in similar procession to see the principal mosque, which is built upon the model of the celebrated structure at Mecca. It is a large stone edifice, destitute of beauty of ornament, and not remarkable for any thing worthy of admiration; and the visitors who, possessing a taste for architecture, derived gratification from the buildings of Hyderabad, were much more struck with the venerable *Cher Minar*, or four minarets—a curious piece of antiquity raised upon the spot where the four principal streets of the city concentrate. It is built upon four grand arches, through which the thoroughfares run; above are several stories of apartments, formerly employed as a kind of college, each being a seminary for the study of different arts and sciences. No longer, however, a seat of learning, these chambers are now turned into warehouses. Above, and towering on high, rise the four lofty minarets, whence the building derives its name: the effect of the whole from either of the four streets being very grand and striking. The city of Hyderabad is extensive, and said to be exceedingly populous; the streets are, however, in general, narrow and dirty, and although there are many large and good houses belonging to Mohamedans of rank and property, they present nothing in the exterior except high dead walls. The number of mosques and public buildings is not very great, and it is inferior in that respect to places of much less celebrity. The gardens and garden-houses in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad make up in a great measure for the deficiency, being very splendid; the *Rung Muht*, the native palace before mentioned, where the ladies of the minister's family were entertained, and which is attached to the residency, was built by Colonel Kirkpatrick, for a princess whom he espoused, and forms a beautiful specimen of the favourite retreats of Asiatic luxury; this delightful spot affording a perfect model of an eastern seraglio, which, when illuminated upon a festal occasion, presented a more lively idea of the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales than any thing that the party had previously witnessed. It is enclosed after the Asiatic manner by high walls, the centre containing a large marble basin filled with water, and fed by numerous fountains, their silvery

columns being mingled with stately cypress trees. The pavilions, galleries, and terraces around, are built and ornamented in the richest style of oriental architecture, that beautiful carved trellis-work, which always produces so exquisite an effect, frequently intervening, while the painting and gilding are equally profuse and striking. The floors are covered with Persian carpets, furnished with cushions richly embroidered in gold; English lustres and mirrors lending their aid, at the reception of company, to complete the brilliancy of the scene. The prodigious number of lights, and their tasteful arrangement, produced an illumination of the most perfect kind, shedding a soft and chastened lustre upon the flowers and waving foliage around. As no entertainment can in India be complete without a nautch, the party, on the evening which they spent at the Rung Muht, were called upon to admire the graces of not fewer than fifty dancing-girls, who, with their attendant musicians, performed for the amusement of the company. After the inferior stars had appeared and disappeared, the grand constellation of Hyderabad enlightened the scene. Talent, as we before have had occasion to state, when once established in India, runs no risk of being eclipsed by the competition of younger aspirants; in fact, the longer a person has appeared before an audience, the more highly do they seem to rise in public estimation. The *prima donna assoluta* of Hyderabad was said to be nearly sixty years old, and to have shone the reigning beauty for the last half-century. Her countenance, though not destitute of traces of age, retained the marks of that loveliness for which she had been famous, and the youthful voice and air with which she sang and danced, were perfectly surprising. During her public career, this favourite of nature and of fortune had amassed very considerable wealth, contriving also to possess herself of great influence in the place of her abode. Her dress on the present occasion was of the richest and most costly description, and she wore jewels which were valued at three lacs of rupees, or £30,000. Elegance and taste are very frequently sacrificed in the female Asiatic costume to a grand display of precious stones, which are heaped together in every possible way, without the slightest regard being paid to the style of the arrangement. The European portion of the company, after having sufficiently admired the lady and her ornaments, gladly adjourned to an adjoining piece of ground appropriated to another oriental feature—a display of fire-works, for which the natives are famous, and which went off with great *éclat*.

The splendid remains of the tombs of the kings of Golconda are within an easy distance from Hyderabad; and other agreeable excursions may be made to places which, if not equally attractive, afford a pleasant variety to the scene. In a north-easterly direction from the suburbs, we arrive at the extensive ruins of a city and a palace, now the abode of antelopes, which are preserved by the Nizam, and protected by game laws of great severity, the penalty of loss of sight being attached to the slaughter of one of these animals. They are, in consequence, very numerous, and, being destitute of fear, exceedingly familiar. They are occasionally disturbed by the leopards inhabiting the neighbouring wilds; and it was in consequence of a foray from those spotted poachers, that the expedition, joined by the party at the residency, went out. The scene was wild and singular, and productive of ideas allied to melancholy, raised by the contemplation of the habitations of civilized man, once consecrated to domestic enjoyment, now waste, and abandoned to beasts of the chase. In the same direction, and nearer to the city, are gardens, laid out under the superintendence of the French officers, formerly in the Nizam's service, who occupied them at the time; there is a tomb erected to the memory of one of these gen-

lemen, M. Raymond, presenting a memorial always attended by melancholy recollections to the exile. The neighbourhood of Hyderabad is celebrated for those extensive tanks—reservoirs of water—which are so necessary in Asiatic countries to ensure the supply of one of the greatest blessings of existence, at the failure of rain. The road to the cantonments of that portion of the subsidiary force stationed in the vicinity of the capital, runs for upwards of a mile over one of the gigantic dams, constructed across a valley, for the purpose of confining the stream. This part of the journey is very agreeable, the country on one side being richly cultivated, while a broad sheet of water stretches on the other, spreading itself many miles in circumference. A few miles to the southward of the city, there is another body of water, confined by a bund, or dam, of solid masonry, constructed by the same officer who built the residency, whence it is called by the European inhabitants, the engineer's tank; and, by the natives, Meer Allum, from the minister who caused it to be constructed. This bund is formed of a series of very large stone arches, laid on their sides, with the semi-circular projection opposed to the body of water; these are not ranged in a straight line, but form on the aggregate also a segment of a circle. This sheet of water, when the enclosure is full, measures nearly twenty miles in circumference; there is a small English boat upon it, furnished with oars and sails, belonging to the minister, who, however, seldom ventures so completely out of his element. The party very gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of a sail on this artificial lake, breakfasting merrily in tents pitched upon the banks, and rejoicing over the sight of a wide expanse of water, rare amid their travels in the interior.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WOOL OF INDIA.

WE have made some inquiry into the result of the export of Merino and British sheep to India, by order of the Government, for the improvement of the flocks that cover various districts of our Eastern empire. In a former number we gave the exports of wool from Bombay, which amounted

In 1832-33 to	69,944 lbs.
1834-35	486,528.
1835-36	1,196,664.
1836-37	2,444,019.

Our readers probably know that, in 1836-37, Major Jervis, of the Engineers, observing the vast flocks of sheep pervading the country which he travels through, in the course of the performance of his official duties, and their inferiority in every respect to those of Europe, was struck with the great advantage that might be derived from an effort of the Government to improve the breed by the introduction of Merino and other superior sorts of sheep, to cross with the natives, and by degrees to supersede them. He drew up a report, containing much information, which was transmitted by the Bombay Government to the Home Authorities; and in consequence, twenty rams and the same number of ewes, of the pure Merino, and the same number of South-down and long-wool sheep, were sent out, under the care of a Gloucestershire farmer, of great intelligence and experience in the breeding of sheep. To show the facility and little risk of

export, we are enabled to state that, out of thirty-six of the pure Merinos, supplied by Lord Western, one only died on the voyage, and one ewe produced a fine lamb. Of the forty South-downs, supplied by Mr. Elman, of Lewes, eight ewes died on the voyage; principally owing, it is presumed, to their being in lamb. Of the forty long-wool sheep from Gloucestershire, four died; the remainder arrived in good condition. Two rams, selected from the flock of John Benett, Esq., of Wiltshire, and two from the flock of Christopher Tower, Esq., of Essex, also bore the voyage remarkably well. The climate appeared to suit the South-down and long-wool sheep well; but seemed, to use the words of the shepherd, "as if natural to the Merinos," which thrive and gained flesh after some months' feeding in the country, though they were driven daily a considerable distance for their food; and he has not a doubt, therefore, of the adaptation of the climate to their constitution. This strong opinion he entertains is, we think, very much confirmed by an able exposition of the similarity of climate between parts of Spain and India, by Baron Larrey, in a celebrated work of his entitled *Mémoire de Chirurgie Militaire*, 4 vols., Paris, 1812.* The impression made by the introduction of these sheep has been already such as could be wished; it has inspired various parties with a desire to follow up the undertaking. Major Jervis applied forthwith to Lord Western for a large supply of Merino rams, and between twenty and thirty were embarked, and have gone some months ago.

It is highly interesting to contemplate the infinite advantage that will result from this undertaking, if it should succeed to the extent we may now fairly contemplate. Some individuals had previously, we understand, made a few experiments upon the introduction of British sheep, and we believe with some success.

Lord Western is of opinion, that all the qualities of the ram may be, with surprising rapidity, engrafted upon the ewe flock, by constant use of the pure rams upon the crossed produce; and this opinion is formed, we believe, upon a variety of experiments he has himself made. Lord Western has, for many years past, sent annually a great many pure rams to our South African colonies; indeed, for the last year or two, the entire male produce of his flock has been exported; but if the spirit and enterprize we anticipate should prevail, the number to be drawn from his lordships' flock, and all that are now bred in England, are nothing to the number which the myriads that cover the Deccan, and plains and hills of that vast country, would require. They must be collected from Spain and Saxony, as well as the few from England, and our Australian colonies will probably ere long supply some.

Calculate the number of ewes merely by the quantity of wool exported from India last year, and give sixty to each ram, the number requisite to supply the flocks of those boundless plains would be enormous. To be sure, we do not imagine that such a demand would very hastily accrue; but we do hope and believe, the native as well as British proprietors in this country

* See topographical details in that work.

will advance very quickly to the perception of the advantage of so improving their flocks.

The accounts we have do not lead us at all to apprehend that the British sheep may not be speedily reconciled to the climate, though it appears at first to be more genial to the Merinos; and we earnestly hope the experiment will be followed up with zeal and judgment, as regards the introduction of the British as well as the Merino sheep.

The long wools of this country are becoming daily more valuable, and rams of British breeds, such as the South-down and Leicester, might be supplied almost without limit.

EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.*

THE anxiety which has been exhibited in India, by the British Government, to elevate the intellectual character of the people, by spreading amongst them a knowledge of the English language and literature and of the sciences of Europe, is highly creditable to the national character. At the same time, the slightest acquaintance with the circumstances of the country, and the peculiarities of our position, will suggest the importance of pursuing this object with deliberateness and discretion; and the slightest conversancy with the common feelings of human nature will dictate the necessity of its being conceived and prosecuted in a spirit of benevolence towards those whose benefit it is sought to secure. There can be little hope of success—there must be much fear of mischief—if, in the purpose of educating the people of India, all attention to their prejudices, opinions, and feelings is disregarded, and if sentiments of contempt and hatred are allowed to be manifested towards them and their institutions, with the certainty of exciting alarm and discontent.

Unhappily, of late years, the education of the natives of India has been made the occasion, not of calm, judicious, and benevolent investigation, but of controversial acrimony and intolerant partisanship. The concurrent co-operation of individuals eminently qualified to take a useful part in the education of the people, has been thus rendered impracticable, and the whole authority has devolved upon persons of superior talent, it is true, but of imperfect knowledge, and of confidence proportioned to their defective information. However accurate many of their views, however commendable most of their intentions, they have, by their intolerance of opposition and the precipitate haste with which they would carry their projects into effect, more than counteracted whatever good they may have accomplished, by the wide dissatisfaction which they have created. Their measures have provoked the most unprecedented and energetic protestations from the great majority both of Mohamedans and Hindus. Petitions against their principles and proceedings have been presented to the Government, signed by thousands of both classes in and

* On the Education of the People of India. By C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. London, 1838. Longman and Co.

about Calcutta alone; and were their objects known beyond those limits, those petitions would be echoed from one end of India to the other. This cannot be a wise—it cannot be a safe—it cannot be a successful course; and it is most certainly not a necessary course, even for the ends which the persons in question are anxious to attain.

What are the points in dispute? It suits the advocates of the party to which the publication we are about to notice belongs, to represent it as a struggle between Oriental and European literature and science. According to them, their opponents seek to discountenance the study of English in India, and to elevate, upon its exclusion, Sanscrit and Arabic, thereby perpetuating all the errors with which Hindu and Musulman literature abound, and all the immorality and false religion to which they are subservient. They, on the other hand, describe themselves as the uncompromising advocates of the wide dissemination of English, and of English alone, as the only certain source of sound learning and morality. Of course the comparison is much to their advantage; but what is the truth? The persons whom they thus misrepresent as the exclusive advocates of oriental literature have never maintained any such principles, or sanctioned them by their practice; on the contrary, it was they who, by their zealous encouragement of English, first gave the natives of Bengal a deep impression, in favour not of the language merely, but of its literature and science; it was they who first introduced, and carried to a degree of success not since surpassed, the English education of the natives, and who created that popularity for the study, of which their opponents have reaped the advantage, and would unjustly appropriate the credit. There is nothing in favour of the consequences of English education, urged by its warmest supporters, which they have not said and done; and it is, therefore, the height of unfairness to represent them as opposed to its dissemination. The questions really at issue are, not whether English shall or shall not be “extensively” studied, but whether it shall be “exclusively” studied; whether the majority of the natives of India, as long as they continue to reverence and love particular branches of literature, have not an equitable claim to some patronage from the state, or whether those esteemed as learned men amongst them ought to be treated with neglect and contumely; whether, with a view to the improvement of the whole people, the most congenial means of enriching their vernacular languages shall be rendered available, or shall be, if possible, annihilated; and whether it be not practicable to carry on at the same time education in both English and the classical languages of India, so as to produce results even more beneficial than the exclusive cultivation of English. Mr. Trevelyan and his friends say, English and nothing but English; those whom he terms orientalists say, English, the learned languages, and ultimately the vernacular dialects. The practicability and reasonableness of their views have been demonstrated by experience, and under their administration the Sanscrit Colleges and Madressas flourished, and English became widely cultivated and highly popular; and what is still more important, all classes of the community were pleased. How far it is just to call them the bigoted

advocates of orientalism, any man, apprised of the true circumstances of the case, will readily determine: they can be regarded in such a character by those alone, whose views are distorted by the obliquity of party-feeling.

Some misgivings, perhaps, of the light in which the late proceedings of the English Exclusives in India may have been contemplated in this country—some feeling that a vindication of them is demanded—seems to have suggested the present publication. The author has not been in England, we believe, more than a few weeks, and here is already a volume in defence of himself and his party. We are not aware that any circumstance required such breathless haste, although it is characteristic of the writer, and we think the publication would have benefited by the opportunity of re-consideration. As it is, it is of less usefulness than could have been wished; it is entirely on one side; it is a partial statement of party notions and feelings—not a dispassionate review of the past, nor a calm and sober anticipation of the future. It is, in a great measure, the consignment to the press of angry committee-minutes, which, as the contradicting minutes are not printed also, is scarcely a fair representation of the controversy. In the statements that are put forth, there are many inaccuracies, which must destroy our faith in what we might otherwise not have been inclined to question. There is also a want of order in the arrangement, and an intermixture of narrative, reasoning, and prophecy, which renders an analysis of the work almost impossible. To follow it in detail, to refute what is erroneous, to correct what is mis-stated, would involve the necessity of a notice as long as the work itself; nor have we any inclination to engage in the controversy. It is settled for the present “by authority;” discussion is, therefore, superfluous: time will show the wisdom or the folly of the measures that have been adopted. A few observations, however, are required to justify the opinion we have pronounced of the uncandid tone and party-spirit of the publication.

The work is divided into chapters, of which the first is devoted to the history of what has been done for the education of the people of India, at various periods, by the Government of Bengal. After simply mentioning the establishment of the Mohamedan College of Calcutta in 1781, and the Sanscrit College of Benares in 1792, the author notices briefly the appointment of the first Committee of Public Instruction in 1823, and its proceedings to 1831. He then quotes the Committee's own statement of the principles which guided its proceedings, as explained in a printed report bearing the latter date; and, with this report before him, it is surprising how he can persist in representing the members of the Committee as the intolerant advocates of oriental literature, unless he will assert that their actions have belied their professions. As this report, according to our belief, is a faithful picture of their conduct, and as the principles laid down are still, according to our notions, the only safe and sound principles by which native education in India should be regulated, we shall not hesitate to place it before our readers.

“The introduction of useful knowledge is the great object which they have

proposed as the end of the measures adopted or recommended by them, keeping in view the necessity of consulting the feelings and conciliating the confidence of those for whose advantage their measures are designed.

"The committee has, therefore, continued to encourage the acquirement of the native literature of both Mohamedans and Hindus, in the institutions which they found established for these purposes, as the Madressa of Calcutta, and Sanscrit College of Benares. They have also endeavoured to promote the activity of similar establishments, of which local considerations dictated the formation, as the Sanscrit College of Calcutta and the colleges of Agra and Delhi, as it is to such alone, even in the present day, that the influential and learned classes, those who are by birthright or profession teachers and expounders of literature, law, and religion, maulavis and pundits, willingly resort.

"In the absence of their natural patrons, the rich and powerful of their own creeds, the committee have felt it incumbent upon them to contribute to the support of the learned classes of India by literary endowments, which provide not only directly for a certain number, but indirectly for many more, who derive from collegiate acquirements consideration and subsistence amongst their countrymen. As far also as Mohamedan and Hindu law are concerned, an avenue is thus opened for them to public employment, and the state is provided with a supply of able servants and valuable subjects; for there is no doubt that, imperfect as oriental learning may be in many respects, yet the higher the degree of the attainments even in it possessed by any native, the more intelligent and liberal he will prove, and the better qualified to appreciate the acts and designs of the Government.

"But whilst every reasonable encouragement is given to indigenous native education, no opportunity has been omitted by the committee of improving its quality and adding to its value. In all the colleges the superintendence is European, and this circumstance is of itself an evidence and a cause of very important amelioration. In the Madressa of Calcutta, and Hindu College of Benares, institutions of earlier days, European superintendence was for many years strenuously and successfully resisted. This opposition has long ceased. The consequences are, a systematic course of study, diligent and regular habits, and an impartial appreciation of merits, which no institution, left to native superintendence alone, has ever been known to maintain.

"The plan of study adopted in the colleges is, in general, an improvement upon the native mode, and is intended to convey a well-founded knowledge of the languages studied, with a wider range of acquirement than is common, and to effect this in the least possible time. Agreeably to the native mode of instruction, for instance, a Hindu or Mohamedan lawyer devotes the best years of his life to the acquirement of law alone, and is very imperfectly acquainted with the language which treats of the subject of his studies. In the Madressa and Sanscrit College, the first part of the course is now calculated to form a really good Arabic and Sanscrit scholar, and a competent knowledge of law is then acquired with comparative facility, and contemporaneously with other branches of Hindu or Mohamedan learning.

"Again, the improvements effected have not been limited to a reformation in the course and scope of native study, but, whenever opportunity has favoured, new and better instruction has been grafted upon the original plan. Thus, in the Madressa, Euclid has been long studied, and with considerable advantage: European anatomy has also been introduced. In the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, European anatomy and medicine have nearly supplanted the native systems. At Agra and at Delhi, the elements of geography and astronomy and

mathematics are also part of the college course. To the Madressa, the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, and the Agra College, also, English classes are attached, whilst at Delhi and Benares distinct schools have been formed for the dissemination of the English language. Without offering, therefore, any violence to native prejudices, and whilst giving liberal encouragement to purely native education, the principle of connecting it with the introduction of real knowledge has never been lost sight of, and the foundation has been laid of great and beneficial change in the minds of those who, by their character and profession, direct and influence the intellect of Hindustan.

"In addition to the measures adopted for the diffusion of English in the provinces, and which are yet only in their infancy, the encouragement of the Vidyalaya, or Hindu College of Calcutta, has always been one of the chief objects of the committee's attention. The consequence has surpassed expectation. A command of the English language, and a familiarity with its literature and science, have been acquired to an extent rarely equalled by any schools in Europe. A taste for English has been widely disseminated, and independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Vidyalaya, are springing up in every direction. The moral effect has been equally remarkable, and an impatience of the restrictions of Hinduism, and a disregard of its ceremonies, are openly avowed by many young men of respectable birth and talents, and entertained by many more who outwardly conform to the practices of their countrymen. Another generation will probably witness a very material alteration in the notions and feelings of the educated classes of the Hindu community of Calcutta."

According to the book before us, "the progress of events was leading to the necessity of adopting a more decided course: the taste for English became more and more widely disseminated"—a result, we may remark, wholly at variance with the charge made so repeatedly against the Committee, of favouring orientalism at the expense of English:—"a loud call arose for the means of instruction in English, and the subject was pressed on the Committee from various quarters." This is in some respects true, but it is not all the truth. The call was not so universal, nor so entitled to attention, as it would appear to be from this account of it. Even in Calcutta, the greater number of persons, who sought for English tuition, sought only for the very lowest degree of acquirement; and in different places up the country, the introduction of English was not only uncalled for, but was not always considered by persons on the spot advisable. At Benares, for instance, objections were raised to an English teacher, and an English school was, therefore, commenced under two young natives of Bengal, merely to prepare the way for English tuition of a higher order. At Patna, it was found impossible to form a European Committee of superintendence. The call was, in fact, confined almost to Calcutta; but wherever there was a prospect of introducing the study effectively, the Committee was prepared to introduce it. As time advanced, and the example of the Governor-general made it fashionable, European functionaries in the provinces were found more ready to co-operate with the Committee, and their views were more capable of being carried into effect. There was neither, however, the purpose nor the necessity to adopt any course more decided—in other words,

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more precipitate—than was compatible with the principles which the Committee had professed.

As an instance of the superior interest felt in the study of English, the author adduces an illustration which is much in favour with his party, but which is, nevertheless, exceedingly unfair. Thirty-one thousand English books, he says, were sold by the School-book Society, in the course of two years, while the Education Committee did not dispose of Arabic and Sanscrit volumes to pay the expense of keeping them for two months, to say nothing of the printing expenses. Now, in the first place, a mere comparison of numbers proves nothing: tried by this test, works of the highest character would never be printed at all. *Pickwick*, we suspect, has far outstripped Hallam's *Constitutional History*; and "*Trevelyan*," some twelvemonths hence, will cut a sorry figure by the side of *Dilworth* and *Dyche*. The English books of the School-book Society were—primers, spelling-books, grammars, readers; the Arabic and Sanscrit books comprehended elaborate works on mathematics and law. Besides, the writer keeps out of sight altogether the fact that the Sanscrit and Arabic books were not printed for sale; they were put in the way of being sold, but the especial object of their being printed was their gratuitous distribution as class-books and prize-books to the students of the Hindu and Mohamedan colleges—to the very persons by whom they were likely to be purchased, but who, as the Committee well knew, had not the means of purchasing. Under any circumstances, therefore, the contrast is uncandid, and, in the case in question, most unjust.

Another position, the accuracy of which we deny from our own knowledge, is, that "the English classes, which had been *tacked on* to the Sanscrit and other oriental colleges, had entirely failed of their object." The contemptuous phrase "*tacked on*," indicates the spirit of the assertion; but that is of little importance. The correctness of the affirmation, in the writer's own estimate of its purport, depends upon his conception of the object of those classes. If he thought that they were expected to rear such accomplished English scholars as some few of the boys of the Anglo-Indian College, who had dedicated ten or twelve years to English alone, of course they were failures; but no such expectation was framed by those by whom the classes were instituted. It was hoped that it would prove practicable to combine with a thorough conversancy with Sanscrit or Arabic a "serviceable" knowledge of English, and in this the classes succeeded. Their organization was new and incomplete; but even in their early stages, they were far from failures. It suits Mr. Trevelyan and his friends to call them so, because they thought proper to abolish them altogether: a measure for which no motive can be conjectured, except that inveterate feeling of hostility, which was evinced in so many of their expressions and acts, towards "*learned natives*," and the determination to exclude pundits and maulavis from all chance of acquiring the same means of recommendation to their European superiors as their countrymen. That the students of the Sanscrit College failed not to acquire a serviceable knowledge of English, may be satisfactorily proved. Many of them were of the medical caste; and if

they have benefited by the English lectures of the New Medical College; they may thank the English class of the Sanscrit College for their proficiency. With many of the Brahman pupils we have carried on a conversation in English on a variety of topics, and we have in our possession several translations into Sanscrit from Johnson, and a considerable part of Hume's History of England, by pupils of the class. With such proofs to the contrary, therefore, we are fully warranted in asserting, in opposition to Mr. T., that the English class of the Sanscrit College was no failure. That of the Madressa was mismanaged; but even that furnished a young native sub-secretary to the Governor-general on his travels up the country. As to the actual acquirement of English, therefore, they were not failures, whilst they contributed to another object—considered to be of great importance by the former committee, but undervalued by Mr. T. and his friends—that of affording to the learned classes an opportunity and an inducement to add some knowledge of English to their own attainments. The mere attempt struck down a host of prejudices; success, however moderate, opened the mind to new ideas, suggested new thoughts, and moderate proficiency made the possessor a most invaluable instrument in the business of education. We are not sure that no such instruments were raised: the period of discipline was too brief to prepare many, particularly as, during part of the time at least, exertion was paralyzed by the avowed contempt of those to whom the pupils looked for encouragement. Adverting to the state of the classes at the end of 1832, we can vouch that there were several of their members who might have been most beneficially employed. They have been neglected, we think, most unwisely; for whatever the English Exclusives may think upon the subject, and however numerous may be the interested learners of indifferent English dispersed throughout India, we are persuaded that no great and permanent change will be wrought in the moral and intellectual character of the people until it is promoted by the learned classes—until a proportion of pundits and maulavis—of Sanscrit and Arabic scholars—shall be doubly armed, and able to compare their own learning with English learning, either for their own illumination or that of their countrymen. In what part of the world did the unlettered part of the community ever take the lead in intellectual improvement?

In a subsequent passage of the book, an attempt has been made to reply to this argument, and to undervalue the co-operation of men who are learned in their own learning as well as in ours. The reply, although from the hand of a more practised writer than Mr. Trevelyan, and although in this as in other parts of it conveyed in an overwhelming cloud of words, means merely, that the pundits and maulavis will never be prevailed upon to join in a scheme for the improved education of their countrymen: a fact not to be credited on bare assertion. "If Luther," it is said, "had addressed the Roman Catholic clergy, and Bacon the schoolmen, instead of the rising generation, and all who were not strongly pre-engaged in behalf of any system, we should have missed our European reformation both of philosophy and religion." The illustrations are singularly unfortunate, for *Bacon did address scholars, and Luther did appeal to the clergy—even to

the Pope himself. But the persons whom they addressed is little to the point: the example which they afforded in their own persons is much more german to the matter. Bacon was himself educated in the scholastic philosophy, and Luther was himself originally a Roman Catholic priest: they were both precisely such reformers as we stand in need of in India—men versed in old doctrines and teaching new—a maulavi and a pundit, a master of European learning, as well as of his own. So much for ingenuity of illustration, in place of common sense.

In the account which Mr. Trevelyan proceeds to give of the points on which a difference of opinion arose amongst the members of the Committee, there prevails the uncandid attempt, already exposed, to represent those opposed to him as “orientalists,” as arguing for the preservation of the native institutions, not upon the grounds of reason and justice, but their own personal attachments and tastes; keeping out of sight the fact, that the individuals alluded to had never cultivated oriental literature as matter of taste. In this part of the narrative there is also a sentence that requires notice, although it is but one of many that discredit this publication. It is said that, “after having had expensive translations into Arabic made, it was found that neither teachers nor students could understand them, and it was proposed to employ the translator as the interpreter of his own writings at a further expense of Rs. 300 a month.” Mr. T. may think this facetious: we cannot compliment him on his generosity or his candour. The proposal was, to attach a teacher of European anatomy or mathematics to the Mohamedan College—a proposal sufficiently rational, and not the less so because the books which the class would have studied had been translated by the able and amiable individual whom it was intended to recommend as professor, and whose life the unjust conduct of the Committee contributed to shorten. With regard to translations, Mr. T. ought to know, that when they treat of matters unfamiliar to the natives of the East, and in a novel style, their not being at once understood is no proof of their being imperfectly executed. It is not because the Scriptures have been badly translated, that they are in many places unintelligible to the people of India. Oral explanation must be added to translation, or the work is but partially performed. With the *litera scripta*, however, the explanation is easily perpetuated, and that which was at first incomprehensible, becomes, by degrees, familiar as household words. There was nothing, therefore, inconsistent or absurd in the proposal, although it offended the notions of those who are so infatuated with regard to the English language, that they have excluded from the legitimate expenditure of the Education Committee, even translations from it into the languages studied at the highest order of native seminaries, and from such seminaries the use of translations already published. Any one who forgot for a moment the consequences of extreme opinions, would have thought that, whilst Sanscrit and Arabic are studied, it would be desirable to make them, whenever opportunity offered, the vehicles of instruction in European science: not at all—the “Exclusives” would have nothing but English; and at last, they carried their point.

The discussions of the committee were closed by authority; and, on the

7th March 1835, an edict was promulgated, of which the first clause determined the principles that were in future to guide the Committee's procedure :

" The Governor-general in Council is of opinion, that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India, and that all the funds appropriated for the purposes of education would be best employed on English education alone."

Here, then, the Government of India joined the crusade against Sanscrit and Arabic, and all other oriental languages, and announced its commands that all funds applicable to the purposes of education, and which, it should be kept in mind, are raised from the people themselves, should, sooner or later, be applied to the cost of tuition in English alone. The conciliatory, prudent, and sound principles of the Committee, as put forth in 1831, and which had been confirmed by the Government, and highly approved of by the Home Authorities, were wholly disregarded, and a new one, of a most exclusive nature, adopted in its stead. Those with whom it originated, of course, are loud in its commendation: we doubt if experience justifies their applause.

The immediate consequences we have already intimated—the secession from the committee of some of its most effective members, and the discontent of the people. The representations of the latter are very imperfectly noticed in the work before us, whether purposely, or through want of information, we shall not pretend to say; one petition only is alluded to, and that is ascribed to a few individuals, whose interests were affected by the measure. We beg to tell the writer that there are four different petitions against the measures of himself and his friends. The first remonstrance of the Mussulmans was signed by eight thousand respectable names. Met by an evasive reply, a second petition, signed by, we believe, eighteen thousand names, was presented, and a third may be looked for, if an expected answer from England, to which the petitioners were referred, should not arrive. In the mean time, a petition, signed by ten thousand Hindus, has been presented to the Government of Bengal, to the same tenor; and another petition from the Mohamedans, numerously signed, in reference to a special case of illegal interference, is on its way home. Now, admitting that the petitioners are quite ignorant of the true merits of the case, is it advisable to keep up all this excitement for the sake of certain theoretical experiments in national education? The main grievance complained of is the present and prospective abolition of small monthly allowances hitherto granted to the students of the native colleges. It appears, by the Committee's report for 1836, that, in the course of a twelvemonth, they had saved by non-renewal of lapsed stipends about £600 a-year. Is this a sum for which it is worth while to have excited dissatisfaction and irritation in twenty or even ten thousand respectable subjects of the Government of Bengal?

According to the showing of Mr. Trevelyan, various important measures signalized the victory of his party: some, of them are rather amusing. For

example: "Arrangements were made with the School-book Society for the publication of a book of selections from the English poets, from Chaucer downwards; and the expediency of publishing a corresponding volume in prose is now under consideration." The old committee undertook, in concert with the School-book Society, to publish some thirty or forty volumes of English selections; the new committee "*takes into consideration the expediency of publishing*"—*one!*

"When these operations commenced, there were fourteen seminaries under the control of the committee; now there are forty." The old committee would have preferred four effective seminaries to forty petty unintellectual schools. We do not mean, however, to deny that some of the forty may be valuable establishments; some of the best are but legacies from the old committee to the new: some others may be of use, but we doubt the value of the whole. Mr. T. has not given us any particulars, but we may cite some from the printed report of the committee of 1836. A school has been set up at Pooree, with twenty-five scholars: the master considers that the reason of their being so few is, that "a knowledge of the Shasters is more profitable to the inhabitants than that of the English language." Maulmein has its school of Chinese, Burmese, and other tribes, of a most motley character: "the statement of their acquirements is humble." An English school is established at Gawahati, in Assam, where it is hoped that, "in another year, the boys may understand what they now read." At Patna, it is admitted that "circumstances have prevented the school from attaining that degree of popularity and success that has attended similar institutions in other places." At Ghazeepore, we are told, "the anticipations of success entertained by the local committee have not been altogether realized." They "express their determination, however, not to be discouraged, or to relax any thing in their endeavours to promote, by every means in their power, the cause of native education in the English language;" that is, the natives are to be compelled, if possible, to accept what they neither wish nor want—a very honest exposition of the line of conduct which the principles of the *new* committee are calculated to produce. It is unnecessary to extract more details. These are sufficient to show that "the call" for English is not so universal as has been represented, and that a forcing system has been had recourse to; where this is not the case, English schools have been established in localities in which they cannot possibly produce any real moral or intellectual effect. What intellectual elevation can be expected at Gawahati and Maulmein?

The work goes on to explain some other of the "vigorous" measures of the committee; some of which are not new, and others are of doubtful advantage. We then come to a curious attempt to vindicate the consistency of an important modification of the committee's views, wholly incompatible with those hitherto entertained.

The chimerical project of the English Exclusives, which led to the edict of the 7th March 1835, to render English the sole medium of instruction throughout India, was not only opposed by the rational members of the

committee, but naturally excited ridicule and opposition wherever it was heard of. Several writers in the periodical publications of the day, and especially the able and experienced editor of the *Friend of India*, assailed it with equal severity and justice, and the "Exclusives" were compelled to alter their tone, and admit the claims of the vernacular languages to a share of the Government patronage. This was a wise step, the wisest they have taken, and for which they deserve commendation. Not content, however, with the credit of having seen and corrected their errors—with "being wiser to-day than they were yesterday"—they have taken immense pains to convince people, against the evidence of their eyes and ears, that they never advocated any other doctrines. They seek to persuade Government, also, that it did not know the meaning of the words it used, and that the phrases, "European literature and science," "English education *alone*," and "imparting to the native population a knowledge of English literature and science through the *English* language," meant, all the while, imparting such knowledge through something else—Bengali or Hindustani. "These expressions," they say, "have, *as we understand them*, no reference to the question, through what ulterior medium such instruction as the mass of the people is capable of receiving, is to be conveyed;" and thus in the face of "*through the English language*," and his Lordship in Council's opinion, that "all the funds appropriated for the purpose of education should be employed *on English education alone*." Truly, it may be doubted if English education should not be afforded to the members of the committee also, as they seem to understand so imperfectly the meaning of English words.

Having thus explained their own peculiar understanding of plain phrases, they state: "We conceive the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which *all our efforts* must be directed." The discovery of the importance of this object is rather late, and not very novel, considering that the principle was always avowed and acted upon by the Education Committee from its first formation. If they gave to the vernacular languages a less prominent place in their proceedings than to the languages considered classical, there were sufficient reasons for their so doing, especially as they considered the improvement of the vernacular capable of being best effected with the aid of those held to be classical. The vernacular languages stood less in need of their interference, as they received efficient aid from other institutions; but the Committee was far from neglecting them; they encouraged translations, and patronized their publication, and introduced, wherever they could, tuition in them to an extent beyond what was generally known. In the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, for example, where it would have been unnecessary and unpopular to have established a formal Bengali class, the object of the cultivation of that language was effected by making the students constantly translate from Bengali into Sanscrit, and from Sanscrit into Bengali, teaching them thus to write both, with accuracy and elegance. In the Anglo-Indian College, Bengali composition was daily practised; and in the up-country colleges, and especially at Agra, the encouragement and extension of Hindi was again and again urged upon

the attention of the local committee by the committee at the presidency. Now, to what do the professions of the new committee amount? After exhausting their funds in the formation of English schools, where they are not wanted, and where they can do little good, they pretend to direct all their efforts to the formation of a vernacular literature. The schools in general had been previously provided with masters, who were to teach the language of the province; but how were they to teach it? What books have they for their classes? what original works have the committee printed—what translations have they patronized?—None: such is the active tendency of all their efforts. In a subsequent part of the book, occurs a most sophistical defence of this omission. It is said, in order to create a vernacular literature, we must create the demand for one. We should like to know how a taste for books is to be created before there are books to read. The use of the spoken dialects in public business will cause a demand for the language: we doubt if it will engender literary taste. The more efficient mode of creating a demand for books, is the preparation of class-books—the institution of a course of tuition by which, in the first instance, the books will be read as tasks, and subsequently as tastes. But we have other and more direct proofs of either the insincerity or inefficiency of the Committee, in their professed purpose of “directing all their efforts” to the encouragement of the vernacular dialects. In their last printed Report, we find that at Agra, the Hindi students have diminished in number; at Ajmere, there was *no teacher* of the current speech; at Allahabad, the vernacular language was *not taught*; at Ghazepoor, the local Committee, in imitation of their betters, were of opinion “that no separate teacher of the vernacular language was necessary, but that the object would be best attained by instruction in English!” That is, that a knowledge of English will teach a youth Hindustani! Some of the Company’s junior civil and military servants will approve of this plan exceedingly. The General Committee have, as they were bound to do, declared that they had the fullest confidence in the judgment of the Local Committee! Such is their mode of applying “all their efforts” to the encouragement of the vernacular languages.

The remainder of this chapter gives an account of measures adopted for the education of the wards of the Government, and the foundation of a medical college. The former are the sons of deceased landholders, whose affairs, whilst they are under age, are under the care of the collector of the revenue of the district in which their estates lie. It is an important object, and one which occupied much of the attention of the old committee; it is one, however, in which much delicacy is required, as it involves the removal of the person of the youth, in some degree, from the mischievous influence of the kindred and dependants who surround him. With regard to the Medical College, we are disposed to think that it may possibly become beneficial, although not at present, at least, in proportion to its costliness. It is premature; but time will remove this objection. We cannot admit, however, the justice of all the panegyric which the author of this volume lavishes upon it. The plan of educating native medical men on European principles had been in practice several years before the college was founded.

The native assistants, to whom in the outset the institution was much indebted, had been taught European anatomy, surgery, and medicine, at the Sanscrit College, and most of the pupils who obtained credit at the first public examinations, had acquired their proficiency, not in the New College, but at the Sanscrit College, or the Institution for Native Assistants to the Army Surgeons. The establishment is by no means, therefore, entitled to the "peculiar glory" claimed for it, unjustly, of "obtaining a victory over national prejudices, in inducing native Hindus or Mohamedans to enter a dissecting-room and use a scalpel for themselves." The battle was fought—sooth to say, it was no very arduous fight—several years before, and animals and parts of the human subject were repeatedly dissected by natives of caste, under Mr. Tytler's superintendence. *Suum cuique* should be the motto of every public man—of every honest man—and we can only excuse the misrepresentation here put forth, under the impression that the writer knew nothing of the state of things which he traduces.

Having given his own version of the proceedings and views of the Education Committee, in times past and present, the writer enters upon the consideration of general principles. We doubt not that he values himself highly upon this his second chapter, in which he proposes to show that nations of inferior civilization have derived benefit from an intercourse with others more civilized. To us it seems very much like a waste of words, and an unnecessary display of school-boy erudition, to tell us, in a discussion respecting the best means of raising the intellectual character of the Hindus, that Virgil was an imitator; that the young Romans studied Etruscan; that the French were not sufficiently alive to the new resources that they might have derived from the study of foreign languages, and that Russia has emerged from barbarism by the Boyards having learnt French.

The third chapter professes to account for the opposition made to the exclusive English system; and, as we have particularized above, the account is a most unfair one—every other sentence is a misrepresentation. Europeans in India have been, according to Mr. T., oriental-mad for the last half century. "Oriental learning," he asserts, "was nearly the sole test of merit amongst the junior civil servants and the military and medical officers, who aspired to civil employment." A knowledge of the vernacular languages of the country, in which their duties were to be transacted, was of course an indispensable qualification for employment. It is a test which the author of the book himself has undergone, and by which he has benefited; but he will pardon us, we know, for saying that such proficiency is not oriental learning. Again: "A superior knowledge of Sanscrit and Arabic was sure to be rewarded by a good place." We question the fact, and our opportunities of knowing it were better than the author's. That some individuals, of whose superior fitness for public employ such acquirements formed a portion, have risen to high situations, may be admitted; but, we think, even Mr. Trevelyan will acknowledge that they deserved this elevation. On the other hand, we have known several much more entitled to the designation of oriental scholars, who were never indebted to their scholarship for the good things which may or may not

have fallen to their lot. "The reputations of many members of Government, and nearly *all* the secretaries, had been founded on this basis;" that is, on Sanscrit and Arabic. We know of but one secretary in Bengal who, during the last thirty years, has been a Sanscrit scholar, or at all acquainted with the language, and nearly all have been as little conversant with Arabic. The "literary circle of Calcutta was, in 1823, almost exclusively composed of orientalists." The author will acknowledge that he knew very little of the literary circle of Calcutta in 1823; and we can assure him, from personal knowledge, that he is grievously in error. So much for the foundations on which his hypothesis is based!

In this state of things, then, which never existed, except in the writer's imagination, the Committee, according to him, was formed, and consequently, agreeably to his notions, it consisted entirely of enthusiastic cultivators of oriental literature; and with these rabid orientalists was the contest to be fought. Now, whatever might have been the original constitution of the Committee, it is scarcely just to charge its sins upon the Committee of 1835, seeing that almost all the original members had died or left the country, and that the members who opposed the English Exclusives had joined it at a much later period, when the literary circle of Calcutta, even Mr. T. may admit, was no longer influenced by oriental enthusiasts. To them, nevertheless, the charge of wounded vanity is applied; they it was who felt, in the proposed exclusive introduction of English, "that the axe was to be laid at the root of their reputations;" although, ~~were~~ admirable consistency, it is presently, though reluctantly, confessed, that they had outlived their passion for oriental literature—or, in the inflated style of the text, "the well-earned honours of mature life had rendered several of these distinguished persons independent of their early reputation for eastern learning." They "completely lost their temper:" were they singular in this respect—at the depreciation of acquirements—which they no longer valued themselves as possessing?—No; if they lost their temper—which we have only the writer's authority for crediting—it was on more justifiable grounds. They might well have felt indignant at the rashness and presumption, at the intolerance and self-sufficiency, of those who, ignorant of the languages and of the people, had influence enough to arm authority against experience, and call in the agency of power to demolish a system, which was working admirably, for one that was narrow, exclusive, untried, which it was soon found necessary to modify essentially, which has caused extensive heart-burning and discontent amongst the people, and has effected little or no good. To say nothing, however, of the indecorum of thus taking advantage of an official station to expose the infirmities, if such existed, of official colleagues, the charge is not a little suspicious, as coming from one of the belligerents: it reminds us of Sheridan's character of Sir Anthony Absolute, who, when in a rage with his unruffled son, exclaims, "What are you in a passion for, you dog? why can't you be cool—*as I am?*"

The writer then quotes the authority of Bishop Heber, Ram Mohun Roy,

and an official letter of the Court of Directors, in which a low value is set upon oriental literature: he is welcome to their support. The value of oriental literature is not in question, or we should be quite ready to maintain that the estimates of it, formed by those who know nothing of it, are of very little consequence. It is not as oriental literature that the original committee asserted the necessity and importance of its being supported, as may be seen from their own statement, inserted above. They advocated it as the literature of the people, of that of the learned amongst them, as the source of their spoken speech, as the expression of their feelings, and the record of their history, laws, and religion. They asserted that the learned classes of the natives of India had a right to the patronage of the Government, and that whilst it was no more than justice to grant it to them, it was sound policy to grant it directly and liberally, and to place ourselves at the head of those classes, not only to conciliate their good-will, but to obtain the means of regulating even their studies, and directing them to beneficial results. It was in this point of view alone that they urged perseverance in the course pursued, not from motives of personal vanity, nor any passion for oriental literature. How far the Government of India is bound to patronize that literature in its European servants, or for the sake of literature in general, is a question totally distinct from its support as part of a system for the national education of the natives of India. If it has been mixed up with that question, it has been so by the "English Exclusives:" they "made the giants first, and then they killed them." In quoting, however, the letter of the Court, it would have been but honest in the writer to have looked at the date, when he would have found that it had been superseded by a letter subsequently written. When the Home Authorities were put in possession of the principles of the Committee, and found how well they worked, they approved—highly approved—of the Committee's proceedings, and directed that they should be made the guide and model to the Education Committees at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The writer cannot plead that he was unaware of the existence of their despatch, as it is cited in the Committee's Report of 1831, which he quotes at starting. It did not suit him to notice it; but as he has not thought proper to do so, we will print it for him.

Extracts from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal, dated the 29th September 1830.

1. "Our last letter to you on the subject of native education was dated 5th September 1827, since which we have received your letter in the Persian department, dated 21st August 1829, to which we now proceed to reply.
2. "The report which you have furnished to us in this letter of the result of the measures for the education of the natives already sanctioned by us, has afforded us the highest satisfaction. The experiment of establishing seminaries for giving instruction to the people of India, of a higher kind than any which they previously possessed, has been successful in a degree not merely equal, but superior to our most sanguine expectations. The great and rapidly increasing efficiency and popularity of these institutions, not only affords complete proof that their establishment was called for by the state of public feel-

ing, and by the circumstances of the times, but also conveys the gratifying assurance that the higher classes of our Hindu and Mohamedan subjects are ripe for a still further extension among them of European education, and European science and literature.

3. "We shall briefly pass in review the present state of each of the Colleges established under your presidency, principally in order that you may receive, in each instance, specifically, the expression of our warmest approbation, both as respects the general system on which these various institutions have been conducted, and the particular improvements which you have successively introduced.

34. "You will communicate to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, such of the papers relating to your proceedings in the department of native education, as will afford to these Governments a complete understanding of the general character of the measures which you have adopted, or may hereafter adopt.

35. "It is our wish that the establishments for native education should be conducted on the same principles, and receive the same support from Government, at all the presidencies."

Chapter IV. undertakes to reply "briefly" to the objections commonly urged against the change in the Committee's plans: the objections are cited from a paper published in our Journal for January, 1836, by Professor Wilson. The answers are, the author states, "from the writings of others, who can better express what he has to say than he can himself." We think he does himself injustice.

"What do you read, my lord? Words, words, words." The brief answers occupy above fifty pages. We have already given one taste of their quality, where the illustration, if good for any thing, makes entirely for that view which it is intended to refute; and we cannot but think the rest of them more discursive and evasive than close or convincing. It is scarcely worth while to notice them, but we may make a few remarks.

One debateable subject is the appropriation of a lac of rupees by Act of Parliament, in 1813, to the encouragement of "learned natives;" an expression sufficiently intelligible, it might have been thought, only that words have new meanings with the Committee; and *learned natives*, "as they understand it," means Bengalis or Hindustanis, who should be "familiar with the poetry of Milton, the metaphysics of Locke, and the physics of Newton." We doubt if such "learned natives" be yet candidates for encouragement; most certain we are, that, in 1813, there were no such prodigies. It was not, as this writer might have learned from others better informed, until 1816 that any English school of a more than an elementary description existed in Bengal: we were intimately acquainted with all the best native English scholars of Calcutta, for many years, before and since 1813, and, without taking advantage of the extravagance about Milton, and Newton, &c., we can affirm, that there existed no native to whom the epithet "learned" was applicable in reference to English learning. Did the Act of Parliament contemplate nonentities? Assuredly not. The writer of the so-called Reply may hold oriental learning and learned natives in what contempt he pleases, but the Parliament of 1813

had no better learning or learned men to deal with; and no reasonable man can doubt for an instant that pundits and maulavis were the "learned natives" who were considered entitled to the liberal consideration of the State. We know the fact, but are contented with the inference.

Next comes the question of spoliation, that is, of the resumption of endowments granted for a special purpose, and applying them to another for which they never were designed, as has lately been done in India. The writer asserts the right of the Government to do this, "because, if a sanatorium should be built on an unhealthy spot, it may be removed; because, we may stop in the erection of a pier, if we see reason to doubt its usefulness." The applicability of these illustrations—they are not intended, we trust, for arguments—is not very obvious; and, to be sound, they involve the admission of all that is disputed; the accuracy of the judgment which directs the removal of the one or the discontinuance of the other. The sanatorium is not to be removed at the dictate of every quack; the pier is not to be stopped at the fancy of every Cockney who pays a flying visit to the harbour; who comes in a steam-boat on Saturday night and returns to London on Monday morning, and thereby holds himself qualified to decide on the merits of the structure better than the experienced engineer by whom it is erected, or the inhabitants of the place who are satisfied of its utility. This, however, is mere trifling; no person denies that the State has the right, as it has the power, to change the destination of endowments with such a change of circumstances and times, as makes their original appropriation unprofitable or mischievous; but the power is a dangerous one, and the right should be well considered: above all things, the people and the Government should be of one mind. When the Mohamedans admit that Arabic is of no use; when the Hindus acknowledge that Sanscrit is not worth studying; then may the English resume the grants made to their institutions whilst those institutions were in esteem. But we question the right, and still more the policy of its exercise, when, with one voice, Hindus and Mohamedans call out against such resumption as an injury and a spoliation. The writer proceeds: "If the Government have given to any person a formal assurance—if it has excited in any person's mind a reasonable expectation, that he shall receive a certain income as a teacher or learner of Sanscrit or Arabic, I would respect that person's pecuniary interests." This is all we ask: but does it mean what it says? We fear not, "as we understand it," for, if so, how can the stipends be withdrawn from the students of the native colleges? a measure of which the author of this Minute is no doubt the adviser. There is some quibble about "person," as if that which was true of an individual was not true of the public. No one person except an incumbent can have been actually promised a salary as teacher or student: but has Government nothing to do with the reasonable expectations formed by Mohamedan youths of their obtaining, if duly qualified, Madressa scholarships and professorships, after having founded and maintained, for a series of years, such inducements and encouragements to study? There may be no pledge literally, but there is practically:

there may be none in law, but there is in liberality. Whether of right or not, expectations have been formed, and if not fulfilled, there will be great and lasting disappointment.

One word more on this topic. The writer asserts that "there is not a word in any public instrument from which it can be inferred that the Indian Government ever intended to give any pledge on this subject." We doubt the accuracy of the writer's information. With regard to the Madressa, if they gave no pledge, they gave a better thing — land. After a season, indeed, they wanted the land, but they did not take it away — they bought it, by assigning in lieu of it a fixed pecuniary equivalent. Now, they would take away that equivalent. To us this looks like any thing but honest; few will call it generous; all will call it unwise.

Such is the complexion of these answers to plain statements. They are lengthy, evasive, rhetorical, abounding with ingenious, but sometimes far-fetched and not always happy, illustrations, and in their representation of facts and circumstances, not always correct. The length to which our observations have already extended precludes our entering more fully into their examination.

The same cause must compel us to make short work with the remaining sections, which treat of the disuse of the Persian language, of the codification of Mohamedan and Hindu law, the increased employment of the natives, and the great interest taken by all classes of the community in native education. With much that is said we can concur; but there prevails the usual tendency to exaggeration, and the same determination to keep out of sight all that is unfavourable to the writer's own opinions. To judge from his representations, the main business of life, the one thing needful, amongst the natives of India, is English education. Nor, according to him, is this confined to India: English books have been sent to Persia, as "the students of the Royal Seminary are reported to be actuated by a strong zeal for European learning:" the Pasha of Egypt is engaged in enlightening his subjects through the medium of English: the time has certainly arrived when the ancient debt of civilization, which Europe owes to Asia, is about to be repaid; and the sciences, cradled in the East and brought to maturity in the West, are now, by a final effort, about to overspread the world! We should feel some tenderness for such visionary views, emanating as they do from amiable and benevolent feeling, if they were confined to the day-dreams of the writer, and if he had no opportunity of personally attempting to precipitate the magnificent consummation which he predicts. In his position, however, as a member of the Indian Government, they are full of peril.

In furtherance of the scheme that is to Anglicise the whole East, from the Mediterranean to the Pacific, the author next proposes to establish a school in every Zilla, at the cost of Rs. 250, or about £. 25 a month, per school! The proposal speaks for itself; what sort of teachers, what sort of teaching, such an outlay will provide in India, every one acquainted with the country must be well aware. With just enough of English to mispronounce words and misunderstand their meaning, with confined notions, un-

cultivated minds, and low habits, the cheap masters, to whom such seminaries are to be intrusted, will teach—all, it is true, the pupils will desire to learn—a smattering of English, which they may think enough to qualify them for copyists and clerks, but will leave their minds worse than unenlightened, and their principles rather deteriorated than improved. Look at the latest reports of the examinations even at the Hindu College of Calcutta, undoubtedly by far the most effective establishment in Bengal, and where such persons as Dr. Mill, Mr. Tytler, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Prinsep, Sir John Grant, Capt. Richardson, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Macaulay, have discharged, at various periods, the offices of teachers or examiners; what do we find?—"In the first class, the boys had by heart the names of the dramatists in the time of Elizabeth and James I., of whose works they will probably never see a copy—Marlow, Ford, Massinger, Decker, and soon; but few of them knew that James II. was deposed." Now, if this is the result of immense expenditure and extraordinary pains, of the marked patronage of the highest authorities and the co-operation of the most distinguished talents, through a consecutive course of years; if all that is effected by such unprecedented means—be a showy, insubstantial acquaintance with English literature, and an ignorance of the most striking facts in English history, what is to be expected from a Zilla school, with an unsupported master, indifferently acquainted even with the language he is set to teach, and absolutely incapable of comprehending its literature? What can be expected but the diffusion of ignorance and self-sufficiency, and disappointment and discontent, as the numbers of smatterers increase beyond all possible demand for their small attainments? Such was not the plan of the old committee: instead of frittering away their means on the multiplication of mere rudimental schools, they abandoned many, and resolutely refused to augment their number. It was their object to establish effective seminaries, English or native, at the chief towns alone, confident that these schools would provide teachers for all places where tuition was needed, without any burthen on the public funds. Such was the case in Calcutta; many of the pupils of the Hindu College came to set up as independent teachers, and, had the new committee not interposed, they would by this time have spread through the whole of Bengal at least. Now, they have been taught to depend on the committee for support, and independent individual exertion is for a season checked. To revert, however, to the examinations, as they appear upon the official Report, we find everywhere the lowest possible scale of acquirement, and the greatest stress laid upon the most valueless attainments, such as readiness in reading and comparative correctness of pronunciation. The class-books are, for the most part, spelling-books, grammars, and books of elementary arithmetic, in addition to which, in some few cases, the pupils have advanced to the outlines of Geography, and to the reign of King John in an abridgment of the History of England. The progress made by the first pupils of the first classes is about equal to that of a boy of seven or eight years of age in England. To this it may be replied, that there must be a beginning, and that these elementary accomplishments are but the

first steps in a course of instruction, in which in time a greater advance will be made. Not so:—No such advance will ever be made: the beginning is the end in the kind of schools instituted, and with the sort of scholars by whom they are frequented. The latter are, in almost every instance, taken from the poorest classes, who, as soon as they reach the first years of adolescence, must necessarily labour for their own subsistence; their friends and parents cannot allow them to remain at school beyond the shortest possible period. Their going beyond elementary instruction, except in a few instances in some of the principal towns, is wholly out of the question; there is not a single instance of it in the Report, except in the Hindu College of Calcutta. In many cases, indeed, the pupils have not much time to spare; they have already passed adolescence, and have only their own means of livelihood to trust to; to eke out those means, they seek to pick up a little English, and having attained as much as may recommend them for official employment of the humblest kind, they disappear, and very soon forget the little they have learned beyond the mechanical art of writing, and readiness in decyphering the letters of the language. What sort of intellectual progress can be anticipated from “individuals learning the English language in the city of Delhi,” most of whom are already turned of thirty, and some of fifty, years of age? Now, we know from experience, that, in the most favourable situation, in the Hindu College, a good English scholar is not to be formed under ten or twelve years of constant tuition, and he should begin young, at seven or eight, if possible. What hope is there of Anglicising an old boy of fifty, who has half-a-dozen wives, and a score or two of children to feed, more mouths than bread? Yet, these are the persons “whose minds are to become saturated with English knowledge, whose tastes being formed by the study of English masterpieces, they will produce, not dull translations, but original works, far surpassing mediocrity;” these are the men who are to go forth into the country and regenerate the peasantry of the land, and convert Ram Sings and Hasan Alis, not merely into “mute inglorious Miltons,” but “lights of the world and demigods of fame.” How far this is calculated to manufacture “Hampdens,” is Mr. Trevelyan’s next inquiry.

We agree with him, once in a way, and think that it is our duty to communicate knowledge and truth to the natives of India, although the result should ultimately be the loss of our political ascendancy. We conceive, however, that we render no boon to the natives of England or of India in seeking to accelerate the period of their separation before all things are matured for so great a revolution; nor do we agree with him in thinking that an extensive cultivation of English literature is favourable to the perpetuity of the English connexion. “Familiarized with us, he says, by means of our literature, the Indian youth almost cease to consider us as foreigners.” We are not aware that this adds to our security: our American brethren, at the time of their separation, were united with us by the same literature, and were accustomed to regard us as countrymen. “So far,” he maintains, “from having the idea of driving the English

into the sea uppermost in their minds, they have no notion of any improvement but such as rivets their connexion with the English." As to driving the English into the sea, they do not often, perhaps, cherish such insane purposes; but that they have an inkling of their natural rights—that they look forward to a period when they will assert them, and be their own rulers, is declared in newspapers conducted by native editors, in essays written by native English students, and is argued vehemently in debating clubs formed amongst native youths. The danger is not very imminent, nor is English education ever likely to be of such a description out of Calcutta, or one or two other chief towns, as to instil such feelings; but that it has spread them extensively in Calcutta is well known to all who have not chosen to close their eyes and ears to the progress of opinion. As one proof of this, we cite the following passages from the *Hindu Pioneer*, a periodical published by boys at college: the expressions are much more moderate than others we have seen and heard.

We take upon ourselves, in pursuance of our subject (India under foreigners), the task of pointing out the *miseries of the Indian people, both under the Moslem and Christian domination.*

The government of India (under the English) is purely aristocratical; the people have no voice in the council of legislature; they have no hand in framing the laws which regulate their civil conduct.

We need not expatiate on the monopoly of the State service, the law's delay, the insolence of office, the heavy expenses of Government, *the retirement from India of all those who acquire wealth*, and the enormous taxation to which the country is subjected—evils too well known in India.

The Mohamedans patronised merit wherever it was to be found: the English, *like the primitive Hindus*, have one *caste* of men to govern the general body.

The violent means by which foreign supremacy has been established, and the entire alienation of the people of the soil from any share in the government, nay, even from all offices of trust and power, are circumstances which no commercial, no political benefits can authorise or justify.

In another paper on "Freedom," after a flowery picture of the advantages resulting to Greece, Rome, and England, from its possession, the writer asserts, that the Hindus were much more free under their native princes than they can be under any foreign rule; and insinuates that the English, notwithstanding their high pretensions to civilization, allow not the least favourable opportunity to escape for the promotion of their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the happiness and comforts of the Hindus. Both these bear the initials of young men, with whom we are acquainted, and who, at the time of printing these and similar exemplifications of their notions of "riveting their connexions" with the English, were pursuing their studies at the only seminary which can raise the intellectual character of the people through the medium of the English language.

This is not, however, the quarter from which we dread the consequences of our projects of education: much more is to be apprehended from our own bigotry and intolerance. If, not content with promoting the study of English

temperately and impartially, we are determined to suppress, at whatever cost, the studies to which the bulk of the people attach reverence, we shall exasperate a spirit already too widely roused, and bring upon us the detestation, if not the more active hostility, of the great body of the Mohamedan and Hindu population. The former have already told the Government that they consider our "education schemes levelled at their religion;" and the latter have declared that "they feel the British rule more oppressive than that of the Mohamedan." This, too, in Bengal, where, according to our author, we have nothing to apprehend, although he admits that, in the upper provinces, the natives are "thinking of cutting the throats of the English." We are willing to believe the latter is only a specimen of his usual style, which delights something too much in hyperbole; but the former is on record. It is also to be observed, that this is the work of the last few years; it is the work of the English Exclusives of the Education Committee. No such language was ever held before 1833; no such murmurs would have been heard now, if the author of this volume and his party had not been so enamoured of their Utopian visions as to be incapable of perceiving either their mischief or impracticability.

The importance of the subject has beguiled us into a lengthened examination of a work which, judged of by its own merits, was scarcely entitled to so much attention. Considered, however, as the manifesto of a party, some of the members of which are likely to have the power of enforcing projects which, to most sober minds, must appear visionary, and which, to most men of experience in Indian affairs, must seem mischievous, it is worthy of grave consideration. If it were of any avail—which we know it is not—we should intreat the author to moderate his zeal, and to reform by degrees; and we should beg him to reconsider the points really at issue. His imagination has conjured up a bugbear, which all his faculties are sereved up to demolish. "Oriental literature" is the windmill at which he rides a-tilt. He may buffet it till his arms ache, for all we care, he will do it little harm; but we assure him we consider, along with him, that it has nothing to do with the education of the people of India. If he will but re-peruse the declaration of the old Committee, calmly and dispassionately, he will find that they never advocated the maintenance of Madressas or Hindu colleges merely for the sake of the *Koran* or the *Shasters*, but for the sake of liberality, policy, justice, and wisdom. It is illiberal to withhold all countenance from learned natives and native learning; it is impolitic to insult and anger the mass of the Mohamedans and Hindus; it is unjust to snatch from them every poor pittance which the bounty of former British Governments had substituted for the patronage of their own chiefs and princes; and it is most unwise, in the impetuous prosecution of even benevolent projects, to overlook all the obstacles, and defy all the opposition, and despise all the discontent which signs too palpable to be misunderstood denote that they provoke. We should not be lulled into dreams of security, because we have not of late been seriously disturbed; collision from without is visibly approaching; we shall be ill prepared to meet it with disaffection within. These are the

subjects which the authorities intrusted with the destinies of India have to consider, and which are essentially mixed up with the topic of the education of the people. In fact, when the discussion is duly appreciated, it will be found to be—not a struggle between Oriental and European literature—not a conflict between opposing theories of education—not a question of scholarships and schools—but a contest between tolerance and intolerance—between the principles by which our dominion in India has been preserved, and those by which it will be lost. The question really at issue is, how much longer we shall hold our Indian empire. That we should retain it for very many years longer, is essential to the prosperity of England, to the happiness of India, and to the advancement of Christianity; but such duration is hopeless, if we are perpetually insulting the religious feelings, and meddling with the religious practices of the natives. Individual zeal and piety may be as active as ever without offence, but the Government cannot forget that its subjects are Hindus and Mohamedans, without forfeiting their confidence, and provoking their resentment. It has sinned too much in this way already. It may be doubted if, at any time since we first occupied territory in India, such deep and dangerous disaffection has prevailed as exists at present. Our unsparing taxation, our long-continued and augmenting exhaustion of the resources of the country, our resumption of rent-free lands, our reduction of establishments and of public expenditure, our schemes of conversion under the mask of education and the pretext of non-interference with religious ceremonies, have spread, and are spreading, throughout India, universal alarm and discontent. The political horizon is equally overcast: both on the west and the east the faint flashes of an approaching tempest have already been displayed, and if the storm once burst on either quarter, it will immediately fall upon us with fury from the other. Engaged in hostilities with Persia, backed by Russia; with Ava, which has already insulted us; and with Nepal, preparing, if report be true, most vigorously to recover its lost power and possessions, we shall soon be entangled in a plentiful crop of domestic embarrassments, sown by our own blindness, faithlessness, and fanaticism. This is not the language of an alarmist: it is prompted by the contemplation of our proceedings in India, and by authentic information from the natives themselves, of the sentiments which they entertain: it is the language also of five out of six of the Company's servants who have recently returned from India—of men who have used the opportunities which they enjoyed of observing the signs of the times: it is the language of all who are capable of connecting causes and consequences, and who know that insidiousness begets suspicion, and that intolerance engenders hate.

WARS BETWEEN BURMAH AND CHINA.

(Continued from page 194).

In the month of November 1767, another Chinese army, consisting of 60,000 horse and 600,000 foot, under the emperor of China's son-in-law, Myeng-Khoún-yé, and his brother, Tsú-tá-ló-yé, entered the Burmese dominions by the Thein-ní route, accompanied by the ex-Tsó:buáh of that place, Nga-aung-duon; 100,000 men were sent at the same time against Ba-mò, by the Thínzá-nuay-lein route. On this Chinese army attacking Thein-ní, the governor and other officers evacuated the place with most of the inhabitants. The Chinese general, Myeng-Khoún-yé, then advanced with 30,000 horse and 300,000 foot by the Thí-bó road, whilst the other general, Tsú-tá-ló-yé, having placed a garrison with the ex-Tsó:buáh in Thein-ní, constructed to the south-west of that town some extensive stockades, in which he took post with 20,000 horse and 200,000 foot, and made arrangements for forwarding supplies of provisions to that portion of their army which was in advance. When a report of this intelligence was received at Ava from the Tsó:buáh of Thibó, the king appointed thirty divisions, consisting of thirty war elephants, 3,000 horse, and 30,000 foot, under the command of the Wún-gyih Mahá Tsí-thú, to go and meet the Chinese army advancing by Thein-ní and Thibó. This army marched from Ava on the 24th December 1767. Two days after, another army of twenty divisions, 200 war elephants, 2,000 horse, and 20,000 men, under the Wún-gyih Mahá Thíha-thúra, marched by Shue-zá-yau,* up Nyaung-ben-gyih and Pó-gyó, towards the rear of the advancing Chinese army, in order, after intercepting their communications with Thein-ní, and cutting off their supplies, to attack the Chinese in the rear. Four days after, a third army, consisting of 200 war elephants, 2,000 horse, and 1,000 men, was detached under the command of the Let-wé-weng-dò-mhú, with orders to advance by the Mómeit road, and attack the rear of a Chinese force which was advancing by that road.†

On the Wún-gyih Mahá Tsí-thú arriving at Ban-gyi,‡ beyond Thibo,§ he sent forward seven divisions of his army, which fell in with the Chinese, and were driven back. The Wún-gyih then advanced with his whole army, and made an attack on the outposts of the Chinese force, which were posted on Gout§ mountain to the westward of Thibó, for the purpose of drawing the enemy out; but the Chinese general assailing the Wún-gyih with an immense superiority of force, the Burmese were defeated with loss, and driven back in great disorder. Three regiments were taken prisoners, being unable to extricate themselves from the midst of the Chinese army, which they had penetrated in a charge. The Wún-gyih collected his troops and retired, thinking only of defending himself. The Chinese general pursued the Burmese with increased confidence, until the advance of his army reached Bout-thek-kay-byen. The Wún-gyih sent notice to Ava, that every attempt which the Burmese had made to stop the Chinese had failed; that they had penetrated as far as Bout-thek-kay-byen; and that he had taken post at Loingá-byen-gyih. When this intelligence reached Ava, on the 9th March 1768, the whole of the ministers and officers were much alarmed, and advised his majesty to fortify the city, and make pre-

* A pagoda at Paleit, a village on the Myet-ngay, sb or seven miles to the south east of Ava.

† This is the campaign of which Symes has given some account of in p. 69, &c. of the Introduction to his Embassy.

‡ Symes's Peengce and Chibo.

§ Symes's Goup-toung-taung is a hill or mountain in Burmese, and Gout mountain is near Thibó, and not Bamò.

parations for receiving the Chinese, who were but two or three days' journey distant. The king abused his officers, and declared that, if the Chinese came, he and the four princes, his brothers, alone would meet and destroy them.

The Wún-gyih Mahá Thí-ha-thú-ra, who was ordered to proceed with his force to the rear of the Chinese army and cut off their supplies, sent a strong detachment in advance under the Tsit-kê-gyih,* Tein-gyá:men:gaung, to reconnoitre. This officer reported that the Chinese were advancing in great force, and that he would stockade himself and oppose them. The Wún-gyih fearing to divide his force, ordered the Tsit-kê-gyih to fall back; but the latter, being of opinion that his retreating from the immediate vicinity of the enemy would encourage them, and make them believe that the Burmese force was inconsiderable, urged the Wún-gyih to advance, and threw up a stockade with large bamboos. The Chinese came up at night and repeatedly attacked this stockade, but without success. As soon as the Wún-gyih learnt the Tsit-kê-gyih's determination to make a stand, he pushed on with the rest of his force, which accelerated its pace on hearing the sound of cannon and musketry, and the moment it reached the Tsit-kê-gyih's stockade, attacked the Chinese with great impetuosity. The Chinese were defeated and forced to retire, and after the Burmese army had recruited a little, the Wún-gyih followed the enemy, and attacked and drove them out of Lá-shí, or Lá-shyô, where they had stockaded themselves; and again out of Kyú Shyô, until they took shelter in Thein-ní. The Wún-gyih followed and took post on the bank of the Nán-beng or Nán-peng river, to the south-east of Thein-ní, sending three divisions of his army, under Tein-gyá:men:gaung, to the west of the Saluene river, at the Kuon-loñ-dá-gú ford, with orders to stop and cut off a convoy of provisions which was coming to the Chinese. This service was successfully performed, and the Chinese general, Tsú-tá-lô-yé, and other officers finding their own supplies intercepted, were unable to spare any for their army which was in advance under Myeng-koun-yé. The Chinese near Thein-ní were soon in great distress from a scarcity of provisions, and too uneasy to come out and attack the Burmese. Hearing a report also, that Tein-gyá:men:gaung was coming to attack them with 1,000 *musth* elephants, the whole Chinese camp were watching the clouds.* At this time, the Let-wé-weng-mhú, who had marched by the Mót-méit road, arrived with his ten divisions, and joined the Wún-gyih Mahá Thí-ha-thúra before Thein-ní. The Let-wé-weng-mhú proposed to the Wún-gyih to let him march on at once with thirty divisions, and fall on the rear of the Chinese advanced force near Thí-bô; but the Wún-gyih was of opinion, that the Chinese near Thein-ní should first be disposed of, and believing that the town of Thein-ní, in which Shans and Chinese were intermingled, could be more easily carried than the Chinese works outside under the general, Tsú-tá-lô-yé, the Wún-gyih stormed Thein-ní, with three divisions of 10,000 men each, and captured it, with the whole of the Chinese magazines. The ex-Tsô-buáh, several Chinese officers of rank, and as many of the garrison as could escape, fled into the Chinese entrenchments beyond the town, but nearly 2,000 or 3,000 Shans and Chinese were killed.

The Wún-gyih Mahá Thí-ha-thúra then made arrangements for depriving the Chinese camp of their supply of water, and posted divisions of his army in a line along the Nán-beng river, from the south of Thein-ní, from Kyaük Koñn on that river, to the east of the town, covering at the same time the Nán-tú

* Lieutenant-general in war.

† *Ura*, in the Burmese language, means cloud, and *akya*, or in composition *gyá*, means between. This is Symes's *Tengua Boo*.

river, and planting troops at every road or passage leading down to the point at which the Chinese used to come and take water. The Chinese army soon began to experience great distress—no provisions being able to reach them from the rear—as well as being in want of water; and when the Wún-gyí ascertained this fact, through some prisoners who had come over to the Burmese in search of water, he attacked the Chinese entrenchments at three points with more than thirty divisions, and captured them. The emperor of China's brother, Tsú-tá-lò-yé, finding the army unmanageable, cut his throat with his own sword, and died. The Chinese fled, pursued by the Burmese, who took a great many prisoners, together with arms, elephants, and horses, and killed more than they could number. The Chinese generals, Yaúk-an, Khé-w Pan-the, Yín-tsoun-yé, Yín-tá-yí, and Kuen-lò-yé were also taken prisoner with their chargers.

The Wún-gyíh Mahá Thíha-thúra then, leaving a strong garrison in Thein ní, advanced against the Chinese army, under Myeng-koun-yé. The other Wún-gyíh, Mahá Tsí-thú, who had posted himself on Loúngá-byen-gyíh, learning of the return of the messenger whom he had sent to Ava that his majesty was highly displeased with him, determined to make another attack on the Chinese and, marching round the rear of Thoún-zay, attacked them with three divisions on both flanks and centre, but owing to the great force of the enemy, the Burmese were repulsed, and succeeded only in killing 10,000 or 20,000 men. The Wún-gyíh rallied his troops, and after recruiting them a little, arranged another attack. He sent 4,000 men secretly at night to the rear of the Chinese army, round their right and left flanks, with orders to be concealed during the night, and at day-break to fall upon the right and left wings of the enemy whilst the Wún-gyíh, on hearing the sound of their attack, would advance with the rest of the army in three divisions, and attack the Chinese in front. This attack succeeded completely; and the weapons of the Burmese were smeared with the blood of the Chinese, that they could not hold them. The Chinese had before suffered greatly from want of provisions, and their generals now believing that the Burmese from Thein-ní had arrived in his rear, deemed it prudent to fall back with the whole of his thirty divisions of 10,000 men each. The Wún-gyíh continued to attack the retreating enemy, and the whole of the woods and hills were covered with the dead bodies of the Chinese. The Chinese general, Myeng-koun-yé, collecting as many of his men as he could retired by Taung-bain, avoiding the road to Thein-ní, and on arriving at Maing-yoún and Maing-yín, took post on the top of a hill. The Wún-gyíh Mahá Tsí-thú, in the pursuit of the Chinese, met the other Wún-gyíh, Mahá Thíha-thúra, advancing with his force at Naung-bó, to the westward of Lá-shyó. The two armies united, and marched towards the Chinese general at Maing-yoún and Maing-yín, but as soon as he heard of their approach, he fled into China. The two Wún-gyíh's finding the Chinese had retired, and that the king's service was completed, returned with all their prisoners, arms, &c. to Ava, where they arrived on the 17th March 1768.

The Chinese force of upwards of 100,000 men, which had marched against Ba-mò by the Thínzá-nuay-lein road, repeatedly attacked that place, which was so skillfully defended by Bula Men-den, that they could not carry it, and after losing a great many men, and suffering much from scarcity of provisions, they heard of the flight of the large Chinese army under the king's brother and son-in-law, and immediately raised the siege of Bamò, and fled to China.

For more than twelve months there was a cessation of hostilities between

the two countries, owing apparently to a communication sent from Ava to China by eight Chinese prisoners, who were released for that purpose. But about the end of 1769, intelligence was received from Ba-mô that another Chinese army of 50,000 horse and 500,000 foot was marching against the Burmese dominions under three generals, Thù-koun-yé, Akoun-yé, and Youn-koun-yé. On the 21st October, the king of Ava sent a force of 100 war elephants, 1,200 cavalry, and 12,000 foot, under the Amyauk-wún,* Ne Myó:-thiha-thú, to Mō-gaung, by the route to the westward of the Eráwadi. Three days after, another force, amounting to 52,000 men, under the Wún-gyih Mahá Thihathúra, proceeded by water to Ba-mô; and in another three days, two more divisions proceeded with the cavalry and elephants under the Mō:-meit Tsó:-buáh and Kyô-den:-yázá, by the road to the eastward of the Eráwadi.

The three Chinese generals, on reaching Yóyí mountain, to the north of the Lízò, detached 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot under the Kyen-ngan officer, Tsheng-tá-yín, to advance by the Mō-gaung road, and cutting timber and planks in the most convenient spots, brought them to the bank of the Eráwadi, and left the general, Lò-tá-yé, with 10,000 carpenters and sawyers, to construct large boats.† The main army then marched on towards Bamô, and after throwing up very extensive stockades at Shue-nyanng-beng, twelve miles to the east of Kaung-toñ, and leaving 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse to defend them under Yuon-koun-yé, the rest of the army, amounting to 30,000 horse and 300,000 foot, under the other two principal generals and ten officers of high rank, advanced and invested Kaung-toñ towards the land side. Five hundred boats also, as soon as they were built in the upper part of the Eráwadi, were brought down and placed with 50,000 men under Yi-tá-yín, the governor of Thù-kyeng, so as to invest Kaung-toñ on the river face. Kaung-toñ was repeatedly attacked by the Chinese by land and water, but its governor, Bula Men-den, defended it so bravely and skilfully, that the Chinese were obliged at last to confine their operations to keeping up an incessant fire against the place, from the positions occupied by their land and water-force.

As soon as the Wún-gyih Mahá Thihathúra, who was advancing with the water-force from Ava, heard that the Chinese were closely besieging Kaung-toñ, he ordered Tsán-lha-gyih, Dhammatá, Binia Uh, and Shue-daung-ngay, with four war-boats, and all the boats which had joined him from the different towns on his route from Ava, to proceed with expedition before the rest of the army, and endeavour to throw into Kaung-toñ a supply of ammunition and provisions. These four officers attacked the Chinese boats in front of Kaung-toñ, and after defeating and driving them off, and capturing many, succeeded in relieving Kaung-toñ. Tsán-lha-gyih then stockaded himself with 5,000 men in the rear of the Chinese besieging-force, on a spot to the south of Kaung-toñ, and north of the mouth of the Tsín-gan, or Tsín-khan, river whilst Dhammatá and Binia Uh, with their boats, and the Chinese boats which they had captured, took post near the island of Kyun-dô, on the side of the Eráwadi opposite to that on which Kaung-toñ stands. The Chinese water-force returned to its former position in front of Kaung-toñ, and 40,000 or 50,000 Chinese made an attack on Tsán-lha-gyih's stockade, but being unable to carry it, took post round it.

The Wún-gyih, being joined at Tagaung and Mali by the elephants and cavalry which had marched from Ava by the eastern route, detached 100 war

* Chief of artillery; Symes's *Amion-mee*.

† This statement is opposed to Mr. Gutzlaff's opinions, derived from the Chinese accounts of this war, that some navigable river from China falls into the Eráwadi, and that the Chinese army brought boats with them by that means.

elephants, 1,000 horse, and 10,000 men, under the *Let-wé-weng-mhú*, with orders to proceed to Mò-meit, and after putting that place in a state of defence, to watch the state of affairs, and seize any opportunity which might offer for attacking the Chinese army. The *Wún-gyih* himself then advanced with his boats, and on arriving near Kaung-toñ, took post near the island opposite that place, towards the western bank of the *Eráwadi*. He then ordered 1,500 horse and 15,000 foot, under the *Shye-weng-mhú** and *Tein-gyá-mé-gaung*, to cross over and land on the eastern side of the *Eráwadi*, and, marching round the rear of *Moyú*, on the north bank of the *Len-ban-gya*, to attack any convoy of supplies and provisions which might be coming to the enemy from China, and afterwards fall on the rear of the Chinese army.

The force which marched from Ava to Mò-gaung under the *Amyauk-wú* after placing Mò-gaung in a state of defence, advanced to meet the Chinese army coming in that direction. Learning from his scouts that the Chinese force of 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot under General *Tsheng-tá-lò-yé*, which had been detached towards Mò-gaung, had halted on the east bank of the *Eráwadi*, near *Naung-tá-lò* island, above *Kat-kyo-wain-mò*, in order to construct a bridge over the river, which is narrow there, the *Amyauk-wún* rapidly advanced with his whole force and took post near *Peng-tháh*, an island lying near the west bank and above and below it along the river, whence he prevented the Chinese from building their bridge or crossing the *Eráwadi*.

(The Remainder next Month).

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

Royal Asiatic Society—An ordinary meeting was held on the 9th of June. Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair. Various donations to the library were laid upon the table; and J. W. Donaldson, Esq., and John Wedderburn, Esq., were elected resident members.

Dr. Royle read a paper on a drug sold in the shops under the name of *Indi sarsaparilla*, and which had been generally considered to be the root of *Smilax aspera*. Dr. Royle stated that the genuine *sarsaparilla* was principally obtained from South America; though the genus *Smilax*, which yielded it, was found in all the tropical parts of the world. After full investigation, and reference to several botanical authorities, Dr. Royle has come to the conclusion, that the root in question was that of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, found in great abundance in the peninsula of India and Ceylon. It had been long employed by the natives in similar cases to those in which the true *sarsaparilla* was used in Europe. Dr. Christian informed the author, that it had been prescribed in Edinburgh, with favourable results; but in some cases it had an emetic tendency. The *Hemidesmus Indicus* belongs to the natural family *Asclepiadeæ* which contains plants employed as diaphoretics and emetics.

A communication by Dr. Geddes, on the Tusseh silk worm of India, was read. The doctor adverted to the value of the cloth made of the silk of this worm; and stated that, in consequence of the feeding of the insect in the open air, it was not cultivated to the extent that might be attained. The moth which produced this worm was the *Saturnia paphia*, already described by Dr. Roxburgh, Colonel Sykes, and others. Dr. Geddes captured the moth while depositing her eggs, once in December 1826, and again in November 1830.

* "Commanding the eastern entrance into the palace;" to which honourable post this officer, who had so much distinguished himself in the preceding campaigns, appears to have been elevated.

After he had caught them, they each deposited more than two hundred eggs; which were hatched in little more than ten days. The interval between hatching and spinning was very variable; some worms requiring thirty-six, others fifty days. During these periods, they change their skins four times; and the colour of the insect varies at each change. At the full size they attain a length of four inches; and the colours are very brilliant. The cocoon sometimes reaches the size of a pigeon's egg. They feed upon the leaves of the bes (*Zizyphos jujube*) tree; also, as in the Nagpoor territories, upon the ahseen tree.

23d June.—The last meeting for the season took place this day; the Director of the Society in the chair. The meeting had been made special for the purpose of revising two articles in the Society's Regulations, relative to the payments required of non-resident members when they became resident in the British Isles; and the mode of electing members of the Council: the proposed alterations were carried, after some discussion.

A letter from Dr Lush, of the Bombay medical establishment, was read, presenting, for the use of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, models of four agricultural implements used in the neighbourhood of Poona. They consisted of a plough, harrow, bullock-hoe, and drilling-sowing machine. These were all of very simple construction; yet obviously efficient for the purposes for which they were intended. The last-mentioned instrument was most probably the origin of that known in Europe, and introduced about sixty years ago only; although from its still bearing in India a Sanscrit name, *Neekshepuk*, it is doubtless of very remote antiquity in that country.

The details of an analysis, by Mr Solly, of several Indian oil seeds, was read. One of these kinds, the Woondel seed, produced 63·7 per cent. of oil; and the rest appeared to yield a larger proportion than most European seeds.

James Weir Hogg, Esq., M P., was elected a resident member.

The Society's meetings were adjourned to November.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India, &c. &c. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN. In Three Vols. Vol. II. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE second volume of this valuable work contains the districts of Bhagulpoor, Goruckpoor, and Dinajepoor. We have briefly mentioned the nature of the work (p. 70), and intimated our design of giving an extended notice of it when complete.

Aniña, the Prophetess of Méwar. A Poem, in Six Cantos. Part I. Cantos 1, 2. By ELIZABETH STEWART. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE subject of this poem is avowedly taken from the late Colonel Tod's *Annals of Rajsthan* (which affords abundant resources for those who are in search of poetic materials), the two principal characters, however, being the creation of the author's fancy. The versification of the piece is easy, and sometimes elegant.

The Connexion of the East-India Company's Government with the Superstitions and Idolatrous Customs and Rites of the Natives of India, stated and explained. With a large Appendix of Documents. By a late Resident in India. London, 1838. Hatchard.

THIS is a question into which we feel very indisposed to enter, not because it is not of great importance, but because we are persuaded, first, that its discussion is attended with risk; and secondly, that the feelings of most of those who engage in it are so strongly excited, and so deeply tinctured with well-intended but indiscreet zeal, that they are incapable of any thing like dispassionate discussion. We may add a third reason—that of the comparatively few who, in this country, take an interest

in this question, a very small minority indeed are qualified, by a competent knowledge of the subject, to view it in all its bearings. The work before us, though professing to "state and explain" the subject, is in fact a diligent compilation, by an eager partizan of one side of the question, of all that can help that side, carefully excluding every thing that can afford even a glimpse of the other.

We, however, abstain from the discussion, convinced that it is calculated to do harm. We know that the pertinacious agitation of the suttee question had the effect of delaying the object sought by all for some time; and we fear that the intemperate manner in which this question is constantly and offensively obtruded may have worse consequences, by giving juster causes for apprehension to a weak, ignorant, and superstitious people.

The Oriental Portfolio, a Series of Illustrations of the Scenery, Antiquities, Architecture, Manners, Customs, &c. of the East. From original Sketches by Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.; Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Lady Wilmot Horton; Capt. R. M. Grindlay; Lieut. Thomas Bacon; James B. Fraser, Esq. The Literary Department of the Work is under the Superintendence of Professor H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FEW works of a more superb character than this have ever issued from the press. Its object is to supply graphic illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and antiquities of the East, in the widest sense of the term, with accurate descriptions. The work is in imperial folio, fifteen inches by ten. Each number is to contain five plates. The first, which is now before us, and dazzles us by its luxuriance, contains a fancy vignette, exhibiting a scene in Delhi; an ancient Gateway at Deeg; a nauch in the palace of the Ameers of Sind; a scene in the Zenana of Futtehpore Sikri; the Fort of Monghyr; and Pavilion at the tomb of Zuldur Jung, at Delhi. The drawings are admirable for their vigour, taste, and fidelity, and the tinted lithography (which is executed in a superior style) is extremely well adapted to the subjects, which are architectural.

The work is dedicated by permission to the Queen, and is every way worthy of such high patronage.

A History of Greece. By the Rev. CONNOP THIRLWALL. Vol. V. Being Vol. CIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume treats of the history of the Grecian States during the fourth century B.C., beginning with the state of affairs at the end of the Peloponnesian war. The narrative is judiciously divided, so as to give a clear view of the transactions of the different states, and Mr. Thirlwall has availed himself of the labours of preceding, and especially of German scholars, in the darker parts of the history. He has ventured in the Appendix to re-discuss that knotty point, the order of the Olynthiacs.

The Revelation of Saint John Explained. By HENRY WILLIAM LOVETT. Second Edition, with Additions. London, 1838. Whittaker.

THE author of this work has brought to an arduous undertaking, learning, sense, and more enlarged views than are generally found in those who treat of this subject. Although his explanations are not always convincing, his book will well reward a careful perusal. The levity of style in which he occasionally indulges, and which is incongruous with the subject, weakens the effect of his arguments.

Practical and Experimental Chemistry, adapted to Arts and Manufactures. By F. MITSCHERLICH, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin. Translated from the first portion of his Compendium. By STEPHEN LOVE HAMMICK, M.D. London, 1838. Whittaker.

THIS work was intended by its original author, an eminent foreign chemist, principally for the use of students, to aid them in self-instruction, and for persons who study chemistry for practical use in the arts—not for philosophical chemists. It is, therefore, clear and familiar, and is illustrated by numerous and excellent wood-cuts. The translation from so difficult a language as the German is well executed.

The History of England, continued from the late Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh. By WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq. Vol. VIII. Being Vol. CIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE eventful period of English history comprised within the years 1685 and 1691, from the accession of James II. to the Treaty of Limerick, is the subject of this volume, which contains pregnant proof of the author's industry. We could have wished that his style, which is sufficiently succinct, had been more quiet; it has too much the character of a party writer's. Most of the transactions are put in a just light.

The Experimental Philosopher. By W. MULLINGER HIGGINS. London, 1838. Whittaker.

A concise, familiar, yet scientific, exposition of the leading branches of experimental philosophy, well suited to those who desire a general notion of those subjects.

Animal Magnetism and Homœopathy. By EDWIN LEE, M.R.C.S. Second Edition. London, 1838. Whittaker.

THIS is a temperate examination of the pretensions of Animal Magnetism, and of Homœopathy, a recent system of quackery invented by a German doctor, named Hahnemann, and a thorough exposure of the absurdity of both.

A History of British Birds. By WILLIAM YARRALL, F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. London, 1838. Van Voorst.

THIS elegant and scientific work is continued with admirable spirit; its decorations are above praise.

The Churches of London, &c. By GEORGE GODWIN, JUN., F.S.A., assisted by JOHN BRITTON, Esq. F.S.A., &c. London, 1838. Tilt.

THE nineteenth number of this highly ornamental and well-written work has three excellent views—one of St. Michael Paternoster, and two of St. Helen's Bishopsgate.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Dictionary of the Cochin-Chinese or Anamitan language, by the Right Rev. Jean Louis, Bishop of Isauropolis and Vicar-Apostolic of Cochin-China, printed at the Serampore Press, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is now nearly completed. One volume (quarto) is Anamitan-Latin, having the native words in the Chinese character and in the Roman alphabet; the other volume (large octavo) is a reversed dictionary, Latin-Anamitan, in the Roman Character. A copious vocabulary and dialogues in French, English, Latin, and Cochin-Chinese, with tables of coins, &c. are added. The preface of each volume will present a Sanskrit view of the grammar, and the rules for pronunciation, and a treatise on Cochin-Chinese poetry, with translations, &c. This work, the first of the kind ever published, is, we understand, beautifully printed under the eye of Mr. Marshman.

PREPARING for Publication.—*Cutch*, or Random Sketches taken during a residence in one of the Northern provinces of Western India; interspersed with Legends and Traditions, and illustrated by original drawings.

College Examination.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, May 1838.

ON Tuesday, the 29th May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him

and the other professors, and the oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, when (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place:

A list of the students who had gained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. Rich. G. Clarke read the Prize Essay.

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Major-gen. Sir Jas. Law Lushington, K.C.B.), according to the following list, viz. :—

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving College May 1838.

Fourth Term.

Gordon S. Forbes, medal in Classics, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy, prize in Persian.

Jas. Ralph Barnes, medal in Law, special prize for having nearly obtained the medals in Classics and Political Economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Third Term.

Stephen Babington, prize in Classics, prize in Law, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Franklyn Lushington passed with great credit.

Second Term.

Robert Hichens, prize in Mathematics, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Milford, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Wm. Galloway was highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Arch. Hamilton, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy.

Bransby H. Cooper, prize in Hindustani.

Second Term.

Arthur Hathaway, prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Thos. J. Knox, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Rich. G. Clarke, Essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Chas. A. Ravenshaw and H. J. Bushby were highly distinguished.

C. W. A. Dance and Andrew Ross passed with great credit.

First Term.

Geo. D. Turnbull, prize in Mathematics, prize in Hindustani, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and prize in Persian Writing.

Wm. Roberts, prize in Classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. P. A. B. Riddle, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. L. Anderson, Theme prize, and

passed with great credit in other departments.

Jno. Wm. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit.

Geo. C. Fletcher and Chas. E. Stewart passed with great credit.

Rank of students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, viz. :—

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. J. R. Barnes.

Second Class.

2. Wm. Galloway.

3. H. Milford.

MADRAS.

First Class.

1. G. S. Forbes.

2. R. Hichens.

Second Class.

3. F. Lushington.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

Stephen Babington.

It was then announced that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*; and that this latter consideration had always the *most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great satisfaction which the deputation of the Court of Directors derived from the favourable result of the examinations, as well as the conduct of the students during the last term.

The business of the day then concluded.

The next term will commence on Monday, the 10th of September, on which day the students are required to return to the College; a delay beyond which will subject the student to the loss of the term.

Wednesday the 22d and Wednesday the 29th August are the days appointed for receiving the petitions from the candidates for admission into the College next term.

The examination before the Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of the Act 1 Victoria, cap. 70, will take place at the East-India House on Tuesday, the 4th of September.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from p. 264).

CHAP. IX.

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

152. WHOEVER absconds in order to avoid being served with a summons or notice proceeding from any public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent, as such public servant, or as such body, to issue such summons or notice, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

153. Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other, of any summons or notice proceeding from any public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent as such public servant, or as such body, to issue such summons or notice, or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons or notice, or intentionally removes any such summons or notice from any place to which it is lawfully affixed, or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent, as such public servant, or as such body, to direct such proclamation to be made, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

154. If any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

155. Whoever, being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time, in obedience to an order proceeding from any public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent, as such public servant, or as such body, to issue such order, intentionally omits to attend at that place or time, or departs from the place where he is bound to attend, before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs 500, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, being legally bound to appear before the Supreme Court at Calcutta in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, being legally bound to appear before a Zillah judge, as a witness, in obedience to a summons issued by that Zillah judge, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A, a proprietor of lands ordered to be sold, receives an order from the collector to attend an ameen in person, or by an agent, in the manner prescribed in sect. x. Reg. XLV. of 1793, of the Bengal presidency. A, being legally bound to obey this order, intentionally disobeys it. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(d) A, a ryot, is summoned by the tehsildar to attend at the annual settlement of revenue, in the manner prescribed by sect. v. Reg. III. of 1831, of the Madras presidency. A, being legally bound to attend, intentionally omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

156. Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document to any public servant, as such, or to any body of public servants, as such,

intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, being legally bound to produce a document before a Zillah Court, intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, a putwarree, is ordered by the collector to attend with his accounts an officer deputed by the collector, in the manner prescribed by sect. xxv. Reg. XII. of 1817, of the Bengal presidency. A, being legally bound to obey this order, intentionally disobeys it. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A has a rowanma for salt, which rowanma he is legally bound, under clause 3, sect. xlv. Reg. X. of 1819, of the Bengal presidency, to deliver up to a darogah of a salt chokee. A intentionally omits to deliver up the same. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

157. Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject, to any public servant, as such, or to any body of public servants, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice, or to furnish such information, in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A is holder of lakheraj lands, and as such is legally bound to furnish information to the collector in the manner prescribed by sect. vi. Reg. VIII. of 1800, of the Bengal presidency. A intentionally omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A succeeds to a malgoozaree estate, and is legally bound to notify such succession to the collector, in the manner prescribed by sect. xvi. Reg. VIII. of 1800, of the Bengal presidency. A intentionally omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

158. Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, or to any body of public servants, as such, furnishes information on that subject which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Illustration.

A is legally bound to furnish a true return of his assessable carriages and horses to the assessor for Bombay, in the manner prescribed by sect. xxv. Reg. XIX. of 1827, of the Bombay presidency. A makes a return which he knows to be false. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

159. Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath, or sanction tantamount to an oath, to state the truth, when required so to bind himself by a public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

160. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath, or sanction tantamount to an oath, to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, or body of public servants, refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching that subject by such public servant, or body, in the exercise of the legal powers of such public servant, or body, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

161. Whoever refuses to sign any statement made by him when required to sign that statement by a public servant, or body of public servants, legally competent to require that he shall sign that statement, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

162. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath, or sanction tantamount to an oath, to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, or body of public servants, states to such public servant, or body, as true, that which he knows to be false, touching that subject, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.*

163. Whoever gives to any public servant, or body of public servants, any information which he knows to be false, intending or knowing it to be likely that such information may cause such public servant, or such body, to use the lawful power of such public servant, or of such body, to the loss or annoyance of any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Illustration.

A falsely informs a public servant that A knows Z to have some contraband salt in a secret place, knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of Z's premises, attended with annoyance to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

164. In every case in which a public servant, as such, or any person authorized by any public servant, as such, or by any body of public servants, as such, is legally empowered to enter any place, or to remain in any place, or to make any search, or to examine any thing, or to put a mark upon any thing, whoever, either by any act, or by any illegal omission, intentionally prevents, or attempts to prevent, such public servant or authorized person from exercising such lawful power, or intentionally causes annoyance to such public servant or authorized persons in the exercise of such lawful power, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Explanation.—"Examine any thing." The word "examine" extends to all operations whereby the quality or quantity of any thing is ascertained.

Illustrations.

(a) Gauging, measuring, surveying, weighing, are modes of examination.

(b) Z is an officer of a court of justice, lawfully empowered to enter A's house for the purpose of making a search. A, by fastening the door, attempts to prevent Z from entering. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) Z is a revenue officer, lawfully empowered to measure A's land, for the purpose of assessment. A intentionally prevents Z from measuring the land. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(d) Z is a Custom-house officer, lawfully empowered to go on board of a ship on its arrival in port. A, the commander of the ship, refuses to admit Z on board. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(e) Z is a Custom-house officer, lawfully empowered to stay on board of a ship in a port in Bengal, and entitled, during such stay, to be furnished by the commander of the ship with fresh water (Act No. XVI. of 1837). A, the commander of the ship, illegally omits to furnish Z with fresh water, and by such his illegal omission, intentionally causes annoyance to Z in the exercise of Z's lawful powers. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

* For cases in which the false statement amounts to false evidence, see clause 190.

165. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

166. Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

167. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

168. Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

169. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

170. Whoever bids for any property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under any legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine, or both.

171. Whoever offers any resistance to the taking into custody of himself, or of any other, under the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

172. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

173. Whoever intentionally rescues, or attempts to rescue, any person from any custody in which that person is detained under the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

174. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

175. Whoever escapes, or attempts to escape, from any custody in which he is detained under the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, or of any body of public servants, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine, or both.

176. (Is a repetition of clause 154.)

177. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing that a public servant, or body of public servants, has, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant or body, directed a certain person to be taken into custody, harbours that person, with the intention of preventing that person from being so taken into custody, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

Exception. This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by the husband, or wife, or relation in the direct ascending or descending line, or brother, or sister, of the person to whom the harbour is given.*

178. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowingly harbours any person who has escaped from custody in which he was detained by the lawful authority of some public servant, or body of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

* For rescue, escape, and harbour, see Chapter X.

Exception. (Is a repetition of the exception under clause 177).

179. Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption, to any public servant, or body of public servants, while such public servant or body is in the discharge of the public functions of such public servant or body, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

180. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

181. Whoever, knowing himself to be directed by law to give any assistance to any public servant, or body of public servants, in the execution of the public duty of such public servant or body, intentionally omits to give such assistance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

182. Whoever, knowing that by a local order, promulgated by a public servant, or body of public servants, lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, disobeys such direction, shall, if such his disobedience causes or tends to cause any danger to human life, health, or safety, or any obstruction or annoyance, or risk of such obstruction or annoyance, to persons lawfully employed, or any rioting, or any risk of rioting, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

Explanation. It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm; it is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce, harm.

Illustrations.

(a) An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, forbidding the celebration of a Hindu festival, accompanied with swinging in front of the houses of the English gentlemen in Chowringhee. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes annoyance, or risk of annoyance, to English families. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) An order is promulgated in the manner aforesaid, directing all persons to keep their dogs within doors for fear of hydrophobia. A knowingly disobeys the order. Here, if A's disobedience tends to cause danger to human life, health, or safety, A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) An order is promulgated in the manner aforesaid, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

183 (Is a repetition of clause 154).

184. Whoever directly or indirectly holds out any threat of any injury to any public servant, or to any person in whom he believes that public servant to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of any public functions of such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

185. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

186. Whoever directly or indirectly holds out any threat of any injury to any person, for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making any legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant, or body of public servants, legally empowered, as such, to give such

protection, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

187. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

CHAP. X.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

188. Whoever, in any stage of any judicial proceeding, being bound by an oath, or by a sanction tantamount to an oath, to state the truth, states that to be true which he knows to be false, touching any point material to the result of such proceeding, is said "to give false evidence."

Explanations. It is not necessary that the offender should intend to mislead the judge as to the general merits of the question at issue. It is sufficient if he intends to mislead the judge as to any point material to that question.

An interpreter bound by an oath, or by a sanction tantamount to an oath, to interpret truly to a court of justice, if he intentionally gives a false interpretation of any words which it is material that he should duly interpret, is guilty of giving false evidence.

A trial before a court-martial is a judicial proceeding.

An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a court of justice is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a court of justice.

An investigation directed by a court of justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a court of justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a court of justice.

Illustrations.

(a) A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for Rs. 1,000, falsely swears, on the trial, that he heard Z admit the justice of B's claim. A has given false evidence.

(b) A, in an inquiry before a magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining whether Z ought to be committed for trial, makes on oath a false statement material to the question. As this inquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

(c) A, in an inquiry before an officer deputed by a court of justice to ascertain, on the spot, the boundaries of land, makes on oath a false statement material to the question. As this inquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

189. Whoever causes any circumstance to exist, intending that such circumstance may appear in some stage of a judicial proceeding, and that such circumstance so appearing in evidence may cause any person who, in such judicial proceeding, acts as a judge, magistrate, jurymen, or arbitrator, or makes any investigation under the authority of a court of justice, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding, is said to "fabricate false evidence."

Illustrations.

(a) A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has fabricated false evidence.

(b) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's hand-writing, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has fabricated false evidence.

(c) A, having a just claim against Z for Rs. 1,000, forges Z's signature to a bond for

Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of supporting that claim before a court of justice. A has fabricated false evidence.

190 Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence shall, except in the case hereinafter excepted, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

Exception. A person who fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to save himself from conviction for an offence, and not intending nor knowing it to be likely that the false evidence so fabricated may cause any injury to any other party, is not within the penal provisions of this clause.

Illustrations.

(a) A commits an offence. He then takes a horse and rides with great speed to a distant place, in order that he may, by appearing there in an incredibly short time after the commission of the offence, cause a court of justice to think him innocent. A is not liable to punishment as a fabricator of false evidence.

(b) A, after wounding a person with a knife, goes into the room where Z is sleeping, smears Z's clothes with blood, and lays the knife under Z's pillow, intending not only that suspicion may thereby be turned away from himself, but also that Z may be convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. A is liable to punishment as a fabricator of false evidence.

191. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause any person to be convicted of any offence which is capital by this Code, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.*

192. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause any person to be convicted of an offence which by this Code is not capital, but punishable with a term of more than seven years, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.†

Illustration.

A gives false evidence before a court of justice, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than three years, with or without fine. A, therefore, is liable to such transportation or imprisonment, and to fine.

193. Whoever removes, conceals, delivers to any party, or causes to be transferred to any party, any property, intending thereby to prevent that property from being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a court of justice, or from being taken in execution of a decree which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made, by a court of justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

194. Whoever claims any property, knowing that he has no rightful claim to such property, or practises any deception touching any right to any property, intending thereby to prevent that property from being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a court of justice, or from being

* For the case in which death is voluntarily caused by false evidence, see the head of Voluntary culpable Homicide.

† The subornation of false evidence falls under the head of Abetment.

taken in execution of a decree which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made, by a court of justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

195. Whoever, in any declaration made and subscribed by him, which declaration any court of justice is bound by law to receive as evidence of any fact, states as true what he knows to be false, touching any point material to the effect of such declaration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

196. Whoever, fraudulently, or for the purpose of annoyance, institutes any civil suit, knowing that he has no just ground to institute such suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Explanation. It is not necessary that the party to whom the offender intends to cause wrongful loss or annoyance should be the party against whom the suit is instituted.

Illustration.

A, intending fraudulently to deprive Z of property to which A knows that A has no right, institutes a suit against B for that property by collusion with B. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

197. Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption, to any public servant, or body of public servants, while such public servant or body is sitting as a court of justice, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

198. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

199. Whoever, directly or indirectly, holds out any threat of any injury to any person, for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain from instituting, prosecuting, or defending any civil suit, or from taking any legal step incident to, or consequent upon, such institution, prosecution, or defence, or from giving evidence in any stage of any judicial proceeding whatever, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

200. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

201. Whoever escapes, or attempts to escape, from any custody in which he is lawfully detained in pursuance of a sentence of a court of justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

202. (Is a repetition of clause 154).

203. Whoever, having been lawfully transported for a term not extending to life, returns from such transportation, the term of such transportation not having expired, and his punishment not having been remitted, shall be punished with transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

204. Whoever, having been sentenced to a punishment which has been lawfully commuted for transportation for a term of years and subsequent banishment for life, returns from such transportation or banishment, his punishment not having been remitted, shall be punished with transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

205. Whoever, having been lawfully banished, returns from such banishment, his term of banishment not having expired, and his punishment not having been remitted, shall be punished with transportation for a term which may extend to seven years, to which banishment for life shall always be added.

206. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing that any person has escaped from any custody in which such person was lawfully detained, in pursuance of the sentence of a court of justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, or has returned from lawful transportation or banishment, the term of such transportation or banishment not having expired, and the punishment of such person not having been remitted, gives harbour, assistance, or intelligence to such person, with the intention of saving such person from the legal consequences of such escape or return, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Exception. This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour, assistance, or intelligence is given by the husband, or wife, or relation in the direct ascending or descending line, or brother, or sister of the person to whom the harbour, assistance, or intelligence is given.

207. Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, in the manner described in the Code of Procedure, knowingly violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished with the punishment to which he was originally sentenced, if he has already suffered no part of that punishment; and if he has suffered any part of that punishment, then with so much of that punishment as he has not already suffered.

CHAP. XI.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE REVENUE.

208. Whoever imports, or attempts to import, any property into the territories of the East-India Company, or exports, or attempts to export, any property from the said territories, or conveys, or attempts to convey, any property from place to place within the said territories, in contravention of any law by which such importation, exportation, or conveyance is prohibited or regulated, is said to commit the offence of "smuggling."

Illustrations.

(a) A imports goods by landing them at a place at which the landing of them is prohibited by law. A has committed the offence of smuggling.

(b) A conveys goods through the territories of the East-India Company without a permit, being forbidden by law so to convey them. A has committed the offence of smuggling.

(c) A exports goods without paying an export duty on them, being forbidden by law so to export them. A has committed the offence of smuggling.

209. Whoever commits the offence of smuggling, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 added to five times the market value of the property smuggled, or with both.

210. Whoever fraudulently receives smuggled goods, knowing the same to have been smuggled, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 added to five times the market value of the property smuggled, or with both.

211. Whoever, being in charge of any vessel, places that vessel in any situation in which he is forbidden to place it by any servant or body of public servants, employed in the collection of the revenue, and empowered by law,

as such public servants, or body, to forbid the placing of such vessel in such situation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

212. Whoever cultivates, collects, or manufactures any article in contravention of any law by which the cultivation, collection, or manufacture of that article is prohibited or regulated, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, contrary to law, cultivates the poppy. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A cultivates tobacco in a district in which such cultivation is prohibited by law. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A, contrary to law, collects opium from the poppy. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(d) A, in the Bombay presidency, contrary to law, collects toddy from the bab tree. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

213. Whoever makes or has in his possession any implement, material, or receptacle, in order to the doing of any thing which is an offence under the last preceding clause, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes a saltpan, for the purpose of collecting salt, contrary to law. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A has in his possession a still, for the purpose of distillation, contrary to law. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

214. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, any article in contravention of any law by which the selling or offering for sale of such article is prohibited or regulated, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

215. Whoever has in his possession any article in contravention of any law by which the possession of that article is prohibited or regulated, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twice the value of that article.

216. Whoever, being bound by law to put any mark on any article in his possession, omits to put such mark on such article, shall be punished with fine, which may extend to the value of such article.

217. Whoever performs any part of the process of counterfeiting any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

218. Whoever has in his possession any implement or material, intending or knowing it to be likely that the same may be used for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

219. Whoever makes any implement, intending or knowing it to be likely that the same may be used for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

220. Whoever sells or offers for sale any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

221. Whoever has in his possession any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, intending to sell or offer for sale such stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

222. Whoever uses as genuine any stamp, knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp from which the Government derives a revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

223. Whoever, intending to cause wrongful loss to the Government, effaces from any substance bearing a stamp any writing for which such stamp has been used, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with a fine which may extend to an amount equal to Rs. 500 added to five times the price of such stamp, or with both.

224. Whoever, intending to cause wrongful loss to the Government, uses for any writing, as a stamp which has not been used before, a stamp which he knows to have been before used for a different writing, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to an amount equal to Rs. 500 added to five times the price of such stamp, or with both.

225. Whoever establishes or maintains any illegal post for the purpose of conveying letters or packets from place to place for hire, or receives any letter or packet in order to the conveying of the same by such illegal post, or conveys the same by such illegal post, or delivers the same after the conveyance of the same by such illegal post, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

226. Whoever, being in charge of any letter or packet which is on board of any vessel, and being legally bound to deliver such letter or packet into the keeping of any officer in charge of a post-office, intentionally omits so to deliver the same, at the time and in the manner directed by law, shall be punished with fine.

227. Whoever, being in charge of any vessel, refuses to receive on board, for the purpose of conveyance, any letter or packet which he is required to receive on board by any public servant, or any body of public servants, legally competent as such to require him so to receive the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

228. Whoever, being legally authorized by license from any public servant, as such, or from any body of public servants, as such, to cultivate, to collect, to manufacture, to import, to export, to convey from place to place, to sell, or to have in his possession, any article, disobeys any direction of law, or any condition imposed by the lawful authority of the public servant, or body of public servants, from whom such license was obtained, as to the way in which he is to act as such licensed person, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a licensed stamp-vender, being bound, as such licensed stamp-vender, to have the schedule of stamps affixed in a conspicuous situation in his shop, omits to have that schedule so affixed. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, a proprietor of salt covered by a rowannah, being legally bound daily to certify on the back of his rowannah the quantity sold by him, omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

229. The punishments provided in this chapter are independent of any confiscation to which the property, with respect to which the offences defined in this chapter have been committed, is liable under any law.

NOTE C.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

His Lordship in Council will perceive that in this chapter we have provided only for the offences against the Government of India, and that we have made no mention of offences against the general Government of the British empire. We have done so, because it appears to us doubtful to what extent his Lordship in Council is competent to legislate respecting such offences. The Act of Parliament which defines the legislative power of the Council of India, especially prohibits that body from making any law "which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend, in any degree, the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown, over any part of the said territories."

It might be argued that these words relate only to laws affecting the rights of the Crown and of Parliament, and not to laws affecting the penal sanctions of those rights, and that, therefore, though the Governor-general in Council has no power to absolve the King's subjects from their allegiance, he has power to fix the punishment to which they shall be liable for violating their allegiance. It seems to us, however, that there is the clearest connexion in this case between the right and the penal sanction; that a power to alter the sanction amounts to a power to abolish the right; and that Parliament, which withheld from the Indian Legislature one of these powers, cannot be supposed to have intended to grant the other.

If the Governor-general in Council has the legal power to fix the punishment of a subject who should, in the territories of the East-India Company, conspire the death of the King, or levy war against the King, then the Governor-general in Council has the legal power to fix that punishment at a fine of one anna; and it is plain, that a law which should fix such a fine as the only punishment of regicide and rebellion, would be a law virtually absolving all subjects within the territories of the East-India Company from their allegiance.

This part of the penal law, therefore, we have not ventured to touch. We leave it to the Imperial Legislature; but we trust that we may be permitted to suggest to his Lordship in Council, that the early attention of the Home Authorities should be called to this subject.

There is no doubt that the Criminal Statute Law of England is not binding generally on a native of India in the Mofussil. Whether the Statute Law relating to treason be binding on such a native, is a question with respect to which we do not venture to give a decided opinion. It seems to us exceedingly doubtful whether that part of the Statute Law be binding on such a native. It is quite certain that no court has ever enforced it against such a native, and that, in the opinion of many respectable and intelligent judicial officers in the service of the Company, it would not legally be enforced against such a native. Nor are the Company's judicial officers, by whom alone such a native

can legally be tried, likely to be accurately acquainted with the Statute Law of England on the subject of treason, or with the mass of constructions and precedents by which that law has been overlaid. If such a native be not punishable under the English Statute Law of treason, it is difficult to say under what law he could be punished for that crime. The Regulations contain nothing on the subject. The Council of India, we conceive, is not competent to legislate respecting it. The Mohamedan law might possibly be so violently strained as to reach it in Bengal and in the Madras presidency; and in the Bombay presidency it might possibly be brought within that clause, which arms the Courts with an enormous discretion, in cases in which they conceive that morality and social order require protection. But there are, in our opinion, strong reasons against retaining either the Mohamedan penal law; or the sweeping clause of the Bombay Regulations to which we have referred.

It may be added, that the provision of the Bombay Regulations, to which we have referred, applies only to persons who profess a religion with which a system of penal law is inseparably connected. Unless, therefore, the English Statute Law on the subject of treason applies to natives in the Mofussil, a point respecting which we entertain great doubt, a native Christian who should, at Surat, assist the levying of war, not against the Company's Government, but against the British Crown, would be liable to no punishment whatever.

This anomalous state of things may be, in some degree, explained by the singular manner in which the British empire grew up in India. The East-India Company was, during a long course of years, in theory at least, under two masters. It derived its corporate existence from the British Parliament: it held its territorial possessions by a grant from the durbar of Delhi. The situation of the native subjects of the Company bore some analogy to that of the inhabitants of Mindelheim, while that fief of the empire was held by the Duke of Marlborough. The inhabitants of Mindelheim were subjects of the Duke of Marlborough, but they owed no allegiance to the English crown, though their sovereign was subject to that crown. It was in this way that the British empire in India originated. It was long considered as a wise policy to disguise the real power of the English under the forms of vassalage, and to leave to the Mogul and his viceroys the empty honours of a sovereignty which was really held by the Company. This policy was abandoned slowly, and by imperceptible degrees. The recognition of the supremacy of the King of Delhi appeared on the seal of the British Government down to a late period. A great change has, indeed, taken place since the grant of the Dewannee of the Lower Provinces to the Company, but it has taken place so gradually, that, though it would be absurd to deny that the natives of British India are now subjects of his Majesty, it would be impossible to point out the particular time when they became so.

To these circumstances we attribute most of the anomalies which are to be found in the legal relation subsisting between the natives of British India and the general Government of the empire. It seems highly desirable that the Imperial Legislature should do what cannot be done by the Local Legislature, and should pass a law of high treason for the territories of the East-India Company. As far, indeed, as respects the royal person, the present state of the law, though in theory unseemly, is not likely to cause any practical evil. It is highly improbable that any English king will visit his Indian dominions, or that any plot, having for its object the death of an English king, will ever extend its ramifications to India; but it is by no means improbable that persons residing in the territories of the East-India Company may be parties to the levying of war against the British crown, without violating any local regulations. If any insurrection were to take place in any of the British dominions in the Eastern seas—in Ceylon, for example, or in Mauritius—it is by no means improbable that persons residing within the Company's territories might furnish information and stores to the rebels; and if this were done by a person not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter, we are satisfied that there would be the most serious difficulty in bringing the criminal to legal punishment.

We have, his Lordship in Council will perceive, made the abetting of hostilities against the Government, in certain cases, a separate offence, instead of leaving it to the operation of the general law laid down in the Chapter on Abetment. We have done so for two reasons. In the first place, war may be waged against the Government by persons in whom it is no offence to wage such war, by foreign princes and their subjects. Our general rules on the subject of abetment would apply to the case of a person residing in the British territories who should abet a subject of the British Government in waging war against that Government; but they would not reach the case of a person who, while residing in the British territories, should abet the waging of war by any foreign prince against the British Government. In the second place, we agree with the great body of legislators in thinking, that, though in general a person who has been a party to a criminal design which has not been carried into effect, ought not to be punished so severely as if that design had been carried into effect, yet an exception to this rule must be made with respect to high offences against the State. For state-crimes, and especially the most heinous and formidable state-crimes, have this peculiarity, that if they are successfully committed, the criminal is almost always secure from punishment. The murderer is in greater danger after his victim is despatched than before; the thief is in greater danger after the purse is taken than before; but the rebel is out of danger as soon as he has subverted the Government. As the Penal Law is impotent against a successful rebel, it is consequently necessary that it should be made strong and sharp against the first beginnings of rebellion—against treasonable designs which have been carried no further than plots and preparations. We have, therefore, not thought it expedient to leave such plots and preparations to the ordinary Law of Abetment. That Law is framed on principles which, though they appear to us to be quite sound, as respects the great majority of offences, would be inapplicable here. Under that general Law, a conspiracy for the subversion of the Government would not be punished at all, if the conspirators were detected before they had done more than discuss plans, adopt resolutions, and interchange promises of fidelity. A conspiracy for the subversion of the Government, which should be carried as far as the gunpowder treason, or the assassination plot against William the Third, would be punished very much less severely than the counterfeiting a rupee, or the presenting of a forged check. We have, therefore, thought it absolutely necessary to make separate provision for the several abetting of great state-offences. The subsequent abetting of such offences may, we think, without inconvenience, be left to be dealt with according to the general law.

NOTE D.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A few words will explain the necessity of having some provisions of the nature of those which are contained in this chapter.

It is obvious that a person who, not being himself subject to military law, exhorts or assists those who are subject to military law to commit gross breaches of discipline, is a proper subject of punishment. But the general law respecting the abetting of offences will not reach such a person; nor, framed as it is, would it be desirable that it should reach him. It would not reach him, because the military delinquency which he has abetted is not punishable by this Code; and therefore is not, in our legal nomenclature, an offence. Nor is it desirable that the punishment of a person not military who has abetted a breach of military discipline should be fixed according to the principles on which we have proceeded in framing the law of abetment. We have provided that the punishment of the abettor of an offence shall be equal or proportional to the punishment of the person who commits that offence: and this seems to us a sound principle when applied only to the punishments provided by this Code. But the military penal law is, and must necessarily be, far more severe than that under which the body of the people live. The severity of the military penal law can be

justified only by reasons drawn from the peculiar habits and duties of soldiers, and from the peculiar relation in which they stand to the Government. The extension of such severity to persons not members of the military profession, appears to us altogether unwarrantable. If a person not military, who abets a breach of military discipline, should be made liable to a punishment regulated, according to our general rules, by the punishment to which such a breach of discipline renders a soldier liable, the whole symmetry of the penal law would be destroyed. He who should induce a soldier to disobey any order of a commanding officer would be liable to be punished more severely than a dacoit, a professional thug, an incendiary, a ravisher, or a kidnapper. We have attempted in this chapter to provide, in a manner more consistent with the general character of the Code, for the punishment of persons who, not being military, abet military crimes.

NOTE E.

ON THE CHAPTER OF THE ABUSE OF THE POWERS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

This chapter is intended to reach offences which are committed by public servants, and which are of such a description that they can be committed by public servants alone.

We have found considerable difficulty in drawing the line between public servants and the great mass of the community. We hope that the description which we have given in clause 14 will be found to comprehend all those whom it is desirable to bring under this part of the law; and we trust that, when the Code of Procedure is completed, this description may be made both more accurate and more concise.

Those offences which are common between public servants and other members of the community, we leave to the general provisions of the Code. If a public servant embezzles public money, we leave him to the ordinary law of criminal breach of trust. If he falsely pretends to have disbursed money for the public, and by this deception induces the Government to allow it in his accounts, we leave him to the ordinary law of cheating. If he produces forged vouchers to back his statement, we leave him to the ordinary law of forgery. We see no reason for punishing these offences more severely when the Government suffers by them, than when private people suffer. A Government, indeed, which does not consider the sufferings of private individuals as its own, is not only selfish, but short-sighted in its selfishness. The revenue is drawn from the wealth of individuals, and every act of dishonest spoliation which tends to render individuals insecure in the enjoyment of their wealth, is really an injury to the revenue. On every account, therefore, we think it desirable that the property of the state should, in general, be protected by exactly the same laws which are considered as sufficient for the protection of the property of the subject.

We are not without apprehension that we may be thought to have treated the transgressions of public servants too favourably, to have passed by without notice some malpractices which deserve punishment, and, where we have provided punishments, to have seldom made those punishments sufficiently severe.

It is true that we have altogether omitted to provide any punishment for some kinds of misconduct on the part of public servants. It is true, also, that the punishments which we propose in this chapter are not generally proportioned either to the evil which the abuse of power produces, or the depravity of a man who, having been entrusted with power for the public benefit, employs that power to gratify his own cupidity or revenge.

But it is to be remembered, that there is a marked distinction between the penal clauses contained in this chapter and the other penal clauses of the Code. In general, a penal clause sets forth the whole punishment which can be inflicted on an offender by any public authority. The penalty of theft, of breach of trust, of cheating, of extortion, of assault, of defamation, has been fixed on the supposition that it is the whole penalty which the criminal is to suffer, and that no power in the state can make

any addition to it. But the penalty of an offence committed by a public functionary in the exercise of his public functions, has been fixed on the supposition that it will often be only a part, and a small part, of the penalty which he will suffer. It is in the power of the Government to punish him for many acts which the law has not made punishable. It is in the power of the Government to add to any sentence pronounced by the Courts another sentence, which will often be even more terrible. To a man whose subsistence is derived from official emoluments, whose habits are formed to official business, and whose whole ambition is fixed on official promotion, degradation to a lower post is a punishment; dismissal from the public service is a punishment sufficient even for a serious offence. The mere knowledge that his character has suffered in the opinion of those superiors on whom his advancement depends, probably gives him as much pain as a heavy fine.

This is, to a great degree, the case in every country, and assuredly not less in India than in any other country. Indeed, those servants of the Company by whom all the higher offices in the Indian Government are filled, entertain a feeling about their situations very different from that which is found among political men in England. It is natural that they should entertain such a feeling. They are set apart, at an early age, as persons destined to hold offices in India. Their education is conducted at home with that view. They are transferred, when just entering on manhood, to the country which they are to govern. They pass the best years of their lives in acquiring knowledge which is most important to men who are to fill high situations in India, but which, in any other walk of life, would bring little profit and little distinction; in mastering languages which, when they quit this country, are useless to them; in studying a vast and complicated system of revenue which is altogether peculiar to the East; in becoming intimately acquainted with the interests, the resources, and the projects of potentates whose very existence is unknown even to educated men in Europe. To such a man, dismissal from the service of the Indian Government is generally a very great calamity. His life has been thrown away. It has been passed in acquiring information and experience which, in any pursuit to which he may now betake himself, will be of little or no service to him. There are, therefore, few covenanted servants of the Company, who, even if they were men destitute of all honourable feeling, would not look on dismissal from the service as a most severe punishment; but the covenanted servants of the Company are English gentlemen, that is to say, they are persons to whom the ruin of their fortunes is less terrible than the ruin of their characters. There are few of them, we believe, to whom an intimation that their integrity was suspected by the Government would not give more pain than a sentence of six months' imprisonment for an offence not of a disgraceful kind; and to many of them, death itself would appear less dreadful than ignominious expulsion from the body of which they are members.

Thus dismissal from the public service is a punishment exceedingly dreaded by public functionaries, and most dreaded in this country by the highest class of public functionaries. Nor is this all; it is not merely a severe punishment, but it is also a punishment which is far more likely to be inflicted than many punishments which are less severe. Those who are legally competent to inflict it are bound by no rules, except those which their own discretion may impose on them. For what kind and degree of delinquency they shall inflict it, by what evidence that delinquency shall be established, by what tribunals the inquiry shall be conducted, nay, whether there shall be any delinquency, any evidence, any tribunal, is absolutely in their breasts; they may inflict this punishment, and may be justified in inflicting it, for transgressions which are not susceptible of precise definition, and which have not been substantiated by decisive proof; they may be justified in inflicting it, because many petty circumstances, each of which separately would be too trivial for notice, have, when taken together, satisfied them that a functionary is unfit for any public employment; they may be justified in inflicting it because they strongly suspect him of guilt which they cannot bring home to him by evidence to which a zillah judge would pay any atten-

tion. Most of what we have said of the punishment of dismissal from office applies, though not in the same degree, to the slighter punishments of censure, suspension, and removal from a higher to a lower post.

We have shown that public functionaries are liable, not only to the punishments provided by this Code, but also to other peculiar punishments of great severity. It seems therefore to follow, that if those who possess the power of inflicting these peculiar punishments can be trusted, some mal-practices of public functionaries may be safely left unnoticed in this Code, and that other mal-practices need not be visited with legal punishment so rigorous as their enormity might seem to merit. The executive Government, in our opinion, deserves to be trusted. At all events, it must be trusted : for it is quite certain, that no laws will prevent corruption and oppression on the part of the servants of the Indian Government, if that Government is inclined to screen the offenders. The Government, to say nothing of the vast influence which it can indirectly exert, appoints, promotes, and removes judges at its discretion. It can remit any sentence pronounced by the Courts. It can, therefore, if it be not honestly disposed to correct official abuses, render any penal clauses directed against such abuses almost wholly inoperative ; and if it be honestly disposed, as we firmly believe that it is, to correct official abuses, it will use for that purpose its power of rewarding and punishing its servants.

It will be seen, that we propose, under clause 138, to punish with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or with fine, or both, the corruption of public functionaries. The punishment of fine will, we think, be found very efficacious in cases of this description, if the judges exercise the power given them as they ought to do, and compel the delinquent to deliver up the whole of his ill-gotten wealth.

The mere taking of presents by a public functionary, when it cannot be proved that such presents were corruptly taken, we have made penal only in one particular case, to which we shall hereafter call the attention of his Lordship in Council. We have not made the taking of presents by public functionaries generally penal, because, though we think that it is a practice which ought to be carefully watched, and often severely punished, we are not satisfied that it is possible to frame any law on the subject which would not be rendered inoperative either by its extreme severity or by its extreme laxity. Absolutely to prohibit all public functionaries from taking presents would be to prohibit a son from contributing to the support of a father, a father from giving a portion with a daughter, a brother from extricating a brother from pecuniary difficulties. No Government would wish to prevent persons intimately connected by blood, by marriage, or by friendship, from rendering services to each other ; and no tribunals would enforce a law which should make the rendering of such services a crime. Where no such close connexion exists, the receiving of large presents by a public functionary is generally a very suspicious proceeding ; but a lime, a wreath of flowers, a slice of betel-nut, a drop of attar of roses poured on his handkerchief, are presents which it would, in this country, be held churlish to refuse, and which cannot possibly corrupt the most mercenary of mankind. Other presents of more value than these may, on account of their peculiar nature, be accepted, without affording any ground for suspicion. Luxuries socially consumed according to the usages of hospitality, are presents of this description. It would be unreasonable to treat a man in office as a criminal for drinking many rupees' worth of champagne in a year at the table of an acquaintance, though if he were to suffer one of his subordinates to accept even a single rupee in specie, he might deserve exemplary punishment.

It appears to us, therefore, that the taking of presents, where a corrupt motive cannot be proved, ought not, in general, to be a crime cognizable by the Courts. Whether in any particular case it ought to be punished or not, will depend on innumerable circumstances, which it is impossible accurately to define ; on the amount of the present, on the nature of the present, on the relation in which the giver and receiver stand to each other. Suppose that a wealthy English agent, who is interested in a

young civil servant of the Company, were to pay the debts of that civil servant; or suppose that a resident were to furnish money to enable his invalid assistant to proceed to the Cape; in these transactions there might be nothing which the most scrupulous could disapprove: but the case would be widely different, if a wealthy native zemindar were to pay the debts of a collector of his district; or if any of the officers at the residency were to receive money from the minister of a foreign power. In such a case, though it might be impossible to prove a corrupt motive, we think that the Government would be inexcusable if it suffered the delinquent to remain in the public service.

We have hitherto put only extreme cases, cases in which it is clear that the taking of presents ought not to be punished, or cases in which it is clear that the taking of presents ought to be severely punished: but between the extremes lie an immense variety of cases; some of which call for severe punishment, some for milder punishment, some for censure, some for gentle admonition, while some ought to be tolerated. We have said, that if a collector were to accept a large present of money from a wealthy native zemindar, he would deserve to be turned out of the service; but if the collector were to accept such a present from an English indigo planter, the case would be different. The indigo planter might be his uncle, his brother, his father-in-law, his brother-in-law: in that case there might be no impropriety in the transaction. Again, if a native in the public service were to accept a present from a zemindar who has connexion with him by blood, marriage, or friendship, there might be no impropriety in the transaction.

By the Act of Parliament to which the mal-practices of the first British conquerors of India gave occasion, the servants of the Company were forbidden to receive presents from Asiatics, but were left at liberty to receive presents from Europeans. The legislators of that time appear to have proceeded on the supposition that the servants of the Company would all be Englishmen, and that no Englishman would ever have any such connexion with any native as would render the receiving of presents from that native unobjectionable.

Natives are now declared by law to be competent to hold any post in the Company's service. It would evidently be improper to interdict an Asiatic, in the service of the Company, from receiving pecuniary assistance from his Asiatic father, or from receiving a portion with an Asiatic bride. It seems to us, therefore, that the rule laid down by Parliament, though it will still be in many cases an excellent rule of evidence, ought not, under the altered circumstances of India, to continue to be a rule of law.

Again: it ought to be remembered that the European and native races are not at present divided from each other by so strong a line of separation, as at the time when the British Parliament laid down the rule which we are considering. The interval is still wide, but it by no means appears to us, as it appeared to the legislators of the last generation, to be impassable. It is evident, therefore, that the rule formerly laid down by Parliament is constantly becoming less and less applicable to the state of India. On these grounds, we have thought it advisable to leave this matter to the executive Government, which will doubtless promulgate from time to time such rules as it may deem proper, and will enforce submission to those rules by visiting its disobedient servants with censure, with degradation, or with dismissal from the public service, according to the circumstances of every case.

We have thought it desirable to make one exception. We propose that a judge, who accepts any valuable thing by way of gift, from one whom he knows to be a plaintiff or a defendant in any cause pending in his court, shall be severely punished. This rule is not to extend to the taking of food in the interchange of ordinary civilities. It appears to us, that the objections which we have made to a general law prohibiting the receipt of presents by public functionaries, do not apply to this clause. The rule is clear and definite. The practice against which it is directed is not a practice which ought sometimes to be encouraged and sometimes to be tolerated: it ought

always, and under all circumstances, to be discouraged. It therefore appears to unite all the characteristics which mark out a practice as a fit object for penal legislation.

The only other penal provision of this chapter to which we think it necessary to call the attention of his Lordship in Council, is that which is contained in clause 149.

We are of opinion that the preceding clauses, and the power which the Government possesses of suspending, degrading, and dismissing public functionaries, will be found sufficient to prevent gross abuses; but there will remain a crowd of petty offences with which it is very difficult to deal—offences which, separately, are too slight to be brought before the criminal tribunals, which will sometimes be committed by good public servants, and which therefore it would be inexpedient to punish by removal from office, yet which will be very often committed if they can be committed with impunity, and which, if often committed, would impair the efficiency of all departments of the administration, and would produce infinite vexation to the body of the people.

By the existing laws of all the presidencies, a summary judicial power is given in certain cases to certain official superiors, for the purpose of restraining their subordinates. We are inclined to believe that this is a wholesome power, and that it has, in the great majority of cases, been honestly employed for the protection of the public. We propose, therefore, to adopt the principle, and to make the system uniform through all the provinces of the empire, and through all the departments of the public service. We propose that a public functionary, who is guilty of neglect of duty, who treats his superiors with disrespect, or who disobeys the lawful orders given by them for his guidance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the official pay which he receives in three months. In default of payment, he will be liable (see clause 54) to seven days' imprisonment.

In the Code of Procedure, we think that it will be proper to provide that the power of awarding this penalty shall be given, not to the ordinary tribunals, but to the official superiors of the offender. Thus, if a subordinate officer employed in the collection of revenue should incur this penalty, it will be imposed by the collector, and the appeal will probably be to the Board of Revenue. If an officer employed to execute the process of a Zillah Court should neglect his duty, the fine will be imposed by the Zillah Judge, and the appeal will probably be to the Sudder Court. If the offence should be committed by a tide-waiter, the Collector of Customs for the port will probably impose the penalty, and the appeal will be to the Board of Customs. These instances we give merely as illustrations of what, at present, appears to us desirable. The details of this part of the law of procedure cannot be arranged without much consideration and inquiry.

One important question still remains to be considered. We are of opinion that we have provided sufficient punishment for the public servant who receives a bribe; but it may be doubted whether we have provided sufficient punishment for the person who offers it. The person who, without any demand express or implied on the part of a public servant, volunteers an offer of a bribe, and induces that public servant to accept it, will be punishable under the general rule, contained in clause 88, as an instigator; but the person who complies with a demand, however signified, on the part of a public servant, cannot be considered as guilty of instigating that public servant to receive a bribe. We do not propose that such a person shall be liable to any punishment; and, as this omission may possibly appear censurable to many persons, we are desirous to explain our reasons.

In all states of society, the receiving of a bribe is a bad action, and may properly be made punishable; but whether the giving of a bribe ought or ought not to be punished, is a question which does not admit of a short and general answer. There are countries in which the giver of a bribe ought to be more severely punished than the receiver. There are countries, on the other hand, in which the giving of a bribe may be what it is not desirable to visit with any punishment. In a country situated like England, the giver of a bribe is generally far more deserving of punishment than the receiver. The giver is generally the tempter, the receiver is the tempted. The giver is generally rich,

powerful, well educated; the receiver needy and ignorant. The giver is under no apprehension of suffering any injury if he refuses to give. It is not by fear, but by ambition, that he is generally induced to part with his money: such a person is a proper subject of punishment. But there are countries where the case is widely different; where men give bribes to magistrates from exactly the same feeling which leads them to give their purses to robbers, or to pay ransom to pirates; where men give bribes because no man can, without a bribe, obtain common justice: in such countries we think that the giving of bribes is not a proper subject of punishment. It would be as absurd, in such a state of society, to reproach the giver of a bribe with corrupting the virtue of public servants, as it would be so say that the traveller who delivers his money when a pistol is held to his breast corrupts the virtue of a highwayman.

We would by no means be understood to say that India, under the British Government, is in a state answering to this last description. Still, we fear it is undeniable that correction does prevail to a great extent among the lower class of public functionaries, that the power which those functionaries possess renders them formidable to the body of the people, that in a great majority of cases the receiver of the bribe is really the tempter, and that the giver of the bribe is really acting in self-defence.

Under these circumstances, we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giving of a bribe, in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really, by his instigations, corrupted the virtue of a public servant who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, November 14.

The Martine Case.—The Court passed a decree in this case, carrying into effect the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the 1st of March 1837. The decree, which is of great length, concludes with ordering, in conformity with the decision of the Judicial Committee, that the costs of the appeal, as between solicitor and client, be paid out of the funds standing to the general credit of these causes. The amount of the costs is as follows: the costs of the Mayor of Lyons and his parties, £1,309. 2s. 11d.; of the East-India Company, £3,615, total £7,954. 2s. 11d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILGRIM TAX

It is generally understood that Government, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, is now about to take measures for the abolition of all taxes on pilgrims, we shall briefly state the various ways in which, with regard to the most celebrated place of Hindoo superstition, Juggurnauth, we understand, the wishes of the Court can be carried into effect.

By Reg. XII. of 1835, Government bound itself to continue the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggurnauth, and with a view to the exclusion of European interference and the better management of the internal affairs of the temple, the superintendence of that edifice is, by Reg. IV. of 1809, vested in the Rajah of Khoordah. In 1808, during Lord Minto's administration, this donation was, after a review of the expenses incurred by the preceding Government, fixed at about 54 Rs. 55,000, and as the priests of the temple represented their inability to procure the woollen cloths necessary for the *ruths*, Government, in conformity with the practice of the soubadar of Orissa, engaged at the same time to furnish that also, which was accordingly done, up to the abolition of the Company's warehouses in 1830, when a sum of about Rs. 1,000, was agreed to be paid in lieu. The lands granted by preceding Governments for the support of the temple yield about Rs. 21,000 per annum; the balance, therefore, of Rs. 36,000, has to be made good from other sources. For the first two years after our acquisition of the Cuttack district, no tax on pilgrims was levied at Pooree. Since that period, the expenses of the temple have been defrayed by a tax on the pilgrims resorting to that shrine; and

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26 No. 101.

as it is a matter of curiosity to compare the sums collected by Government at three celebrated places where a tax on pilgrims is imposed, we here subjoin a statement up to 1830 of the gross collections, expenses, and receipts of the tax at Juggurnauth, Gyah, and Allahabad.

Collections from 1810-11 to 1830-31 at

Juggurnauth 21 years:

Gross collection	Rs. 24,37,570
Annual average	1,16,074
Total charges	11,54,440
Annual average	54,973
Net receipts	12,87,790

Collections at Allahabad of Meer Buhir duties, from 1810-12 to 1830-31, 24 years:

Gross collections	Rs. 16,46,657
Annual average	82,332
Total charges	1,40,788
Annual average	7,036
Net receipts	15,05,869
Annual average	75,293

Statement of duties on pilgrims at Gyah, from 1803-4 to 1830-31, 24 years:

Gross collections	Rs. 63,46,762
Annual average	2,29,670
Total charges	9,97,183
Annual average	35,611
Net receipts	53,49,573
Annual average	2,19,056

We regret that it is not in our power to continue the above statement up to the current year; but, however, it is apparent that Government derives a less revenue from this than from either of the other two sacred places, and we understand that the net receipts realized, and more, are expended in maintaining the road from Calcutta to Pooree, a pilgrim hospital there, &c. &c.; so that Government makes nothing by the tax, except in so far as the tax makes the idolators defray the expense of their own idolatry, which Government have otherwise to make good from other sources. During the Mahratta government, a tax was imposed on the sale of nominal or holy food within the temple, on the sale of the wood of which the *ruths* are made, on presents, &c. &c. To realize these small sums, it would have been necessary that an officer on the part of Government should attend the sales; this, however, being obviously inconvenient, fixed sums in lieu have been agreed on, which are deducted from the donation given by Government, although, in consequence of the fancy of the civil auditor, these sums always appear in the accounts, thus merely giving a little more additional trouble in their preparation; but which has led the worthy missionaries into a settled belief, that Government is a gainer or loser by the sale of the wood of the *ruths*, fetches, &c. &c. It is from such

(A)

circumstances, that the missionaries so vehemently exclaim against the interference of Government; that the *Friend of India* announces (July 1837) that in a few days the *ruth Jatra* will take place at Pooree, aided by all the splendour that the interposition of Government authority can bestow; and that "the old block will leave his den," to be exposed to the delighted eyes of hundreds or thousands of pilgrims assembled to do him honour. We rather think the worthy *Friend* would be somewhat puzzled were he called upon to prove what splendour the said Government influence adds to the scene. We understand that those who have witnessed similar scenes in southern India are always greatly disappointed at Juggurnauth, and that if a man has once seen it, he will never go again from curiosity. For the last few years, one might see three wooden cars, surrounded by perhaps 50,000 people, a mass of dingy, nearly naked human beings, many presenting scenes of the utmost squalor and misery; a dozen elephants belonging to Juggurnauth and the *ruths* about Pooree, and some Europeans attending to gratify their curiosity. The Aundas, priests of the temple, have an idea that all the Europeans, who attend at their ceremonies, do so for the purpose of doing honour to Juggurnauth, and are therefore highly pleased, and frequently invite the residents to attend; so that it is probable that of the few missionaries who attend on these occasions, many owe their safety and utter freedom from insult to that idea; besides, few of the people pay any attention to, or understand, what they say, and the tracts, which they so assiduously distribute, are by no means applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended—a heretic might as well attempt to convert a mass of bigotted Spaniards on the elevation of the host by their archbishop, as the missionaries the Hindoos at such a period.

Since, however, it is the wish of the authorities that taxes on pilgrims be abolished, it strikes us that, since to preserve inviolate the national faith, the sum of Sa. Rs. 57,000 must annually be given to the temple, the lands of which yield only £21,000, only two plans remain.

1st. That the sum of Rs. 36,000 be paid yearly from the Government treasury to the priests, or that Government lands yielding that amount yearly be made over to them. 2d. That an agreement be entered into with the Rajah of Koordah, that he collect the tax, receiving any surplus above the necessary expenditure, as his private gain.

To the first plan there is no objection save one, that of expense to Government, which loses both the actual payment, Sa. Rs. 36,000, and the former net profit, 61,000, as it will still be necessary to keep up the road from Calcutta to Pooree,

sicars, &c., in which expenses the present net profits are absorbed. But, however, if Government is prepared for the abandonment of that amount of revenue, or if the missionaries can point out from what other sources the same amount can be collected, there will be little difficulty on that score. If it can be collected from increased sea customs, the missionaries will have the great internal satisfaction of knowing that although they (in common with others) pay the piper, and that a portion of the tax on every taxed commodity which they consume goes to the direct support of idolatry, yet that Government no longer sullies its fair name by a tax on religion. We may also observe, that if the pilgrim tax be abolished, a much greater number of pilgrims, especially of the poorer classes, may be expected for some years to come, and that all the gross collections, at present amounting on an average to Si. Rs. 1,16,000, will go direct to the priests, whose influence, and the activity of whose emissaries, will in no ways be diminished by this sudden influx of wealth.

To the second plan, there are difficulties in carrying it into execution. By Reg. IV. of 1809, the avenues for the admission of pilgrims into Pooree are confined to the Atharah Nulla Ghat, on the north, and the Lokenath Ghat, on the south. These, we understand, are about two miles distant from the temple, and pilgrims are effectually prevented from entering Pooree without a pass, by numerous pyadhs attached for the purpose to the office of the collector of the pilgrim tax, and by the necessity of showing their pass at the temple-door. It is necessary that the tax be collected outside of Pooree, for otherwise, during the Asnan Poornumee, when the idol is exposed to public view on the walls of the temple; and during the *ruth Jatra*, when the idols are drawn in their carts from the temple to the Goondichub Nor, a distance of perhaps one mile and a-half, the people having *made dursun*, would immediately march off to their homes without paying a farthing. The rajah, therefore, must have authority to investigate, and power to prevent any one from entering Pooree without payment, until satisfied that the person wishing to do so is not a pilgrim; this, it is evident, would constantly give rise to disputes. The rajah might exclude people who have not the means of paying the amount he might demand, till their assemblage in great numbers would prove dangerous to the peace—sturdy beggars, as they subsist merely on charity—on which he would call on the civil power to support him. We can easily picture the various modes of extracting money from all who enter Pooree that would be exercised by the rajah and his dependants; the annoyance, delay, &c. which would await those who did not

make a proper offering; the discontent of the sepoys, who at present are admitted gratis, at being obliged to pay. The rajah, besides, is one of those hill rajahs to whose person his people are greatly attached, and it would be dangerous to give him such an authority in his own country, erecting an *imperium in imperio*, as the rajah's good pleasure would be law, and his influence and resources would thereby be immensely increased, and if skilfully managed, may at some future period seriously embarrass Government. We have lately seen how much the people of Goomsur have undergone for their chiefs. The Khoordah district is close to that of Goomsur; the features of the country and its people are of the same character, their language much the same. The insurrection of Jugbuntho, in 1817 and 1818, put down with so much trouble, is not yet forgotten by us. On these grounds, we believe that the latter plan will not if tried, be found to answer, and Government must, therefore, make up its mind to the above loss at Jugginauth, as well as to the loss of the revenue drawn from similar sources at Allahabad and Gyah.

In the present circumstances, the best plan, we think, would be, for Government, instead of abolishing, still to collect the tax, and to pay over to the priests of the temple the sum of Sa. Rs. 36,000 yearly, allowing them to do what they pleased with that sum. The only interference would be the system of passes, which is easily done. The net receipts might be handed over to the Education Committee, with a view to their establishing a school or college, in which English should be the sole language taught, either at Pooree or in Calcutta, if such should be deemed more expedient for the education of Hindoos. Pecuniary prizes, of considerable amount (say one of Rs. 1,000 and one of Rs. 2,000), might be yearly set aside for the best English essay on any given subject by those who may have studied at this college for a certain period, and from whom regular attendance should be exacted. This would be a sufficient incentive to continued study and exertion, and would do more to raise up well-educated natives than any other plan that has yet been introduced. By such means, their ignorance would gradually be removed, and their minds, freed from superstition, be prepared to embrace the grave truths of Christianity, which thence might be disseminated amongst all classes of the community.—*Gyannarushun.*

TOPOGRAPHY OF ASSAM.

Dr. McCosh, who has for more than two years resided in Assam, and had access to original documents, has drawn up a full account of the country; and this work has

just been printed at the expense of Government. Of the area of Kamroop, one-tenth is village and plantation-lands, two-tenths are under rice-cultivation, and seven-tenths are waste, as rivers, hills, and jungles.

Population of Assam.

Districts.	Co's Rs
Assam Rajah	220,000
Durung	220,000
Nowgong	90,000
Kamroop	300,000
Goalpara, not ascertained, but probably	100,000
Grand total	750,519

Abstract of Revenue and Charges of Assam, Goalparah, and Northern Jynteah.

Receipts.		Co's Rs.
	Land Revenue.	
Kamroop	Assam { estimated at	200,000
Durung	ditto	100,000
Nowgong	ditto	60,000
Zillah Goalparah, including Cooch Behar,	Add	81,844
Garrow Haut collections at Goalparah		41,500
Rent of Garrow Mehas and Garrow muzzana, about		4,000
Sale of Opium at Goalparah		14,300
Abkarry Collections		3,322
Sale of Stamps		7,303
Upper Assam Tribute		50,000
Jynteah estimated Revenue		5,000
		5,67,189

Deduct Civil Establishments and other charges	5,42,719
Difference	Co's Rs. 24,380

Disbursements.		Per Month.
	General Charges.	
Agent's Establishment, including Salary		3,040
Agent's Establishment, Travelling Allowances		607
Contingency		500
Commissioner's Office		835
Judicial Contingency		160
Revenue Contingency		154
		5,366

	For twelve months,	63,192
Political Agent, Upper Assam and Sud-dya, per annum		22,122
Assam Light Infantry		152,648
Sebandy Corps		65,000
	Civil Establishment.	
Kamroop		58,408
Durung		35,121
Nowgong		32,448
Goalparah		81,763
Revenue Survey Department		7,000
Add for Contingencies of the four divisions (uncertain) 2,000 per month		24,000
		Co's Rs. 5,42,789

BANK OF AGRA.

The following reply to the application to the Governor-general in Council, on the part of the Agra Bank, for facilities to the circulation of its paper, is regarded by the *Agra Ukhbar* as "fully warranting the inference that the Supreme Government is favourably disposed towards the proposition of the Bank, and would have at once adopted its proposal, had there not existed some grounds for apprehending that the measure might not be sanctioned by the Home authorities."

"I am directed to state, that, although the Right Hon. the Governor-general of

India in Council admits, that the plan proposed by the Agra Bank affords a security both to Government and the public against the over-issue of bank notes to the full extent required by the most rigid advocates for restriction in Europe; still his Lordship in Council cannot determine on so great a change of system as the grant of the privileges and facilities solicited for the Bank of Agra might lead to, without previous reference of the question to the Authorities in England. The inconvenience to the Agra Bank from the delay attending such a reference is as nothing when set against that which would follow, if, after the Government of India had sanctioned the scheme, orders for withdrawing the facilities and privileges granted were to arrive from England, and to be suddenly and peremptorily enforced. His Lordship in Council has therefore determined to make a special reference to England, on the subject of the propositions submitted on behalf of the Agra Bank. The Governor-general in Council desires me to add, that the reference in the present instance is the more necessary, as the general question, how far it may be expedient to provide a paper substitute for money in the interior, and to engage private or public banks for the purpose, has already been separately brought under the consideration of the Authorities in England."

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

On making a call this morning at the Bank of Bengal, our attention was caught by seeing a statement pasted up in the most conspicuous place at the top of the stairs, giving an abstract view of the profits of the bank, under various heads, from the last balance on the 30th of June, to the end of October, which showed an aggregate net profit of Rs. 3,38,591 made in the four months, that is, at the rate of 13.8.8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. It is not, however, the prosperous state of the concern, or the high rate of banking profit, which occasions this notice, but the very proper system of publicity which now prevails in regard to the affairs of the establishment, much to the credit of the present management, and very much in contrast with the ideas of olden times—*Cal. Cour. Nov. 28.*

COOLIES SENT ABROAD.

The Act XXXII. of 1837 repeals Act V. of 1837, and enacts that, from the 25th December 1837, no native of India (except seamen and hired servants) who makes a contract of service, to be performed without the territories of the Company, shall embark on board any vessel without an order from the Government, or a permit from an officer duly authorized; that before any such

permit shall be granted, such native, and also the person with whom such native has contracted, or an authorized agent, shall personally appear before that officer, and shall exhibit a memorandum of the contract, written both in English and in the mother tongue of such native, specifying the nature, the term, and the wages of the service, as settled by the contract; that the contract shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, or of successive terms, none of which shall exceed five years; and such contract shall contain a stipulation that such native shall be conveyed back to the port at which he is embarked, free of charge to himself, at the expiration of his service; that if application is made for permits, authorizing more than twenty natives to embark on board of any one vessel, the officer may summon the person in charge of that vessel, and examine that person as to the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such natives, and shall not grant permits authorizing a greater number of natives than twenty to embark on board of any one vessel, unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food, and medical attendance will be sufficient; that the officer shall keep a register of all natives to whom he shall grant such permits, and also of the names of the parties with whom the contracts are made, that whoever, being in charge of any vessel within the territories of the Company, shall knowingly suffer any such native as aforesaid to embark on board of that vessel in pursuance of any such contract, without either an order or a permit, as is aforesaid, being produced to him by the native so embarking, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every native so suffered to embark, and, in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days for every native so suffered to embark.

THE THEATRE.

The following return of the state of the amateur actors is given in the *Englishman*—

Our Kean	Sick, and on the river.
Proteus	Gone to the Sandheads.
Count Almaviva	Gone to the N. W. Provinces.
'Our Bob'	On his back.
The Monster	Going to Cawnpore.
Master Stephens	Going to Simla.
Master Modus	"Minding his hits."
Mrs. Atkinson....	"As ladies, &c." (since dead.)
Mrs. Chester	Ditto.
Mrs. Leach	Too ill to act.
The Secretary....	All right-up, right-down—straight—smack smooth, &c.

INDIGO FACTORIES.

The severe rubs which some Indigo speculators suffered last season do not appear to have much affected the value of Indigo factories, if we may judge from a sale at Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co.'s auction-

rooms this day, where two factories in Tirthoot obtained purchasers at prices far above the limits put upon them by the sellers—namely, the Serah and Jumoah concern, put up at Rs. 40,000 and sold for 62,500; and the Amoah factory, put up at 10,000 and sold for 36,500, though described as “having been shut up for some years,” without stock or stores of any kind, and with all the buildings out of repair. —*Cour. Dec. 12.*

NATIVE PRESS.

In a letter from M. Garcin de Tassy, of Paris, to Rajah Kalikrishna, published in the Calcutta papers, is the following suggestion:—

“I take the liberty to call your attention to the establishment in Calcutta of a journal in the Hindustanee Urdû. I am persuaded it will be of greater use than journals in the Persian and Bengalee languages; because one will not only be able to read it in Bengal, but also in the north and in the Deccan; and those who are ignorant of the Persian, and who cannot read it, will be able to understand it when read to them. It will be a great means of spreading civilization and useful knowledge, and now that the Government is so busy in substituting the Hindustanee in place of the Persian and the English language in the offices and courts of justice, a fine opportunity will be afforded for introducing the reform. I have spoken of introducing it into the (Indian) journals; henceforth, one of the Persian journals of Calcutta ought to be changed into Hindustanee. The Bengal journals should also contain the Bengalee and the Urdû on two separate columns. I pray you to submit this idea to the editors, and should they refuse to admit this change into their publications, that you will engage one of your friends to put on foot a new daily journal written in Hindustanee. A journal of this sort will probably receive the encouragement of Government.”

NATIVE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The *Poonna Chandrodaya*, native paper, noticing the ill-success of certain attempts to establish native newspapers and periodicals, observes: “On looking on all sides, it appears that a sufficient fondness for printed papers has not yet appeared in this country, such as ought to have appeared. The newspapers have generally but few supporters. There may be two reasons for this: first, the natives have little taste for newspapers, and know not the advantages which may arise from them. Secondly, the price of the papers is so high, that all cannot pay it; and the cause we may state to be this, that in all the ranks of society means of expending are small, and hence they cannot pay for such an article.

In England and America, the size of the newspapers and of other publications is such, and the means of making them good are such, that the people of this country would, on hearing of them, feel astonished, and scarcely credit them. Many valuable works, which in those countries pay at four annas, would not pay in this country even at two rupees. Those able men who are appointed to edit them, and who receive large salaries for that purpose, labour so well upon those journals, that they must appear far more valuable than the journals of this country. We cannot hope that papers in this country will reach them, even after longer exertion; but our papers are gradually diminishing, for though we had many papers in this country, they all appear to be decaying. We have determined that, although papers filled with news are not in this country in the most flourishing condition, yet there is no possibility of keeping alive a paper devoted to literature.”

FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier*, in a letter dated Benares, November 28, says: “A remarkable flight of locusts passed over this district a few days ago, and left behind them a scene of desolation pitiful to behold—the oldest inhabitants declare they never before witnessed such a flight of devouring things, and from the bottom of their hearts hope they never will again. The flight appeared to come from the east, and in the distance resembled a column of smoke; but, from such information as I can gather, it does not appear that the column, in its approach to this devoted district, committed any great devastation; but when the whole flight had fairly settled down upon the country, then commenced the work of destruction; and you will be astonished, Sir, when I tell you, that they ate up not only vegetables, but every *living thing*—sheep, fowls, kids—nothing escaped. A mournful silence prevails over the land, and is only broken by the discordant screech of a wild parrot, or the dismal croak of a raven contemplating the desolation around.”

LAND REVENUE IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

When the British Government took possession of the Western Provinces, they promised that a permanent settlement of the land revenue should be made at the end of ten years. The Court of Directors, however, declared that it was not competent for Government to make such a promise without their concurrence; and they, therefore, disallowed the engagement of a permanent settlement; and determined that, until Government were possessed of full information respecting the capabilities of

the land, the settlement should only be made for short periods. This has been found exceedingly detrimental to the interests of agriculture; and very strenuous efforts have, therefore, been making, for several years past, to complete, upon a fair valuation, the settlement of the land revenues of the Western Provinces. The work is now, in a great measure, complete; and Government have, therefore, been enabled to give to the zemindars of the west the advantage of a settlement which will not be disturbed for many years. In the *Meerut Universal Magazine*, there is the following statement of the revenue of the various districts:

Revenue Western Districts.

First Division.		
Summa of 1242.	Summa of 1243.	
Seharunpore	9,91,076 .	9,25,994
Mozuffernugur	6,13,432 .	6,11,404
Meerut	15,98,225 .	16,12,942
Boodlunshuhur	8,71,055 .	8,76,522
Allyghur	17,07,312 .	17,04,590
Second Division.		
Agra	16,15,717 .	16,63,692
Muttra	15,97,321 .	16,05,644
Farruckabad	17,62,671 .	17,64,394
Nymporee	18,35,161 .	18,34,714
Third Division.		
Bareilly	14,73,386 .	14,07,316
Shajehanpore	11,23,464 .	11,15,700
Pelhibhet	4,38,364 .	4,39,707
Mooradabad, S.D.	9,79,125 .	9,79,161
Mooradabad, N.D.	14,64,668 .	14,79,656
Sahaswan	9,79,309 .	10,14,048
Kumaon	2,16,458 .	2,16,790
Fourth Division.		
Allahabad	19,01,027 .	20,22,615
Futtehpoore	13,54,650 .	13,54,425
Cawnpore	27,01,015 .	26,83,350
Belah	6,79,451 .	6,80,481
Bandah	18,59,078 .	18,38,428
Humeerpore	14,15,797 .	14,26,177
Fifth Division.		
Benares	10,78,334 .	10,76,256
Mirzapore	6,66,963 .	6,67,943
Jounpore	11,54,370 .	11,52,106
Ghazepore	12,39,009 .	12,43,038
Goruckpore	10,21,628 .	11,11,551
Azimgarh	12,41,201 .	12,32,907
Delhi Division.		
Five Districts	34,23,382 .	37,15,012
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.		
Three Divisions	23,42,317 .	22,28,181

It will be seen from this statement, that the revenues of the Western Provinces exceed a little those of Bengal and Bihar; that they are several lakhs above the revenues of Madras; and more than double the whole revenue of Bombay; as the following figures will show:

	Summa of	Square	Popula-
	1829-30.	Miles.	tion.
Permanently settled . Sa.Rs.	3,24,70,853 .	149,782 .	35,518,645
Periodically settled	3,76,19,533 .	161,250 .	34,191,426
Bengal	7,00,90,406 .	311,032 .	69,710,071
Permanently settled . Mdrs.Rs.	85,11,009 .	49,607 .	3,941,021
Periodically settled	2,27,27,005 .	92,316 .	9,567,514
Madras	3,12,38,014 .	141,923 .	13,508,535
Periodically settled, Bombay	1,48,19,298 .	64,938 .	6,251,546
Total	11,61,47,708 .	517,893 .	69,470,152

Sumachar Darpan, Dec. 9.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At the meeting, January 1st., a draft memorial to the Court of Directors was read, thanking the Court for the consideration manifested towards their servants in the despatch of May 3, 1857, approving and confirming the rules passed by the service to give effect to the orders of the Court dated 27th May 1855, on condition that the rules so passed shall not be extended beyond three years without its further special sanction. The memorialists observe, however, that the large number of retirements occasioned by these measures has not had the effect of accelerating the promotion of junior servants; owing to the number of situations abolished, or filled by persons from other professions, "To the working branches of the service, therefore, there has yet been little gain in present position, and if the rule for completing only a quarter of the value of the annuity on retirement is to cease altogether at the end of the third year, there will be none in future prospect, from the measures of relief devised by your Hon. Court. Your memorialists being thoroughly convinced, that the rule in question may safely be continued with advantage to the Fund, and without imposing new burthens on the finances of your Hon. Court, and feeling strongly the inequitable consequences that will follow from its sudden cessation, are emboldened again to urge upon your Hon. Court their humble request, that the present order for the rule to cease after it shall have been applied to the annuities of 1853 may be re-considered." The memorialists submit that the effect of fixing a date for the cessation of the rule has already been felt injuriously: junior servants, whose due period of service and residence has just been completed, have hurried forward their applications, and have retired without the excuse of failing health, and before their accumulation of means was properly advanced, upon a calculation that the annuity at a quarter value now is the same thing as one taken two years hence, under the condition of completing the half value. Thus, the extra inducement offered within the period fixed, producing anticipated applications from junior servants, the whole number of annuities is likely to be prematurely taken, and several seniors will be deprived of their just provision, when in ordinary course the period of their retirement shall arrive. The memorialists refer to the principles on which the Annuity Fund was established, as affording incontrovertible proof of the ability of the Fund to provide its annuities on the terms of quarter payment.

"The prospective estimate, upon which the assurance of the stability of the Fund is founded, assumes an annual subscription from the service of about three lakhs and a quarter (the real average has ex-

ceeded three lakhs and a-half,) and a like sum being reckoned as donation from your Hon. Court, the sum of six lakhs and a-half of sicca rupees was thus annually to be provided; but in order to furnish nine annuities per annum, an income somewhat exceeding nine lakhs was necessary; the calculation was therefore so made, that through fines to the extent of half the value of the annuities, a capital in the shape of unappropriated balance should be provided in the early years of the institution, from the interest of which at six per cent., added to a permanent sum of about one lakh from fines, the remaining sum of two lakhs and a-half of sicca rupees per annum should be secured at the end of the twenty-fifth year. In the first ten years of the fund, the expenditure for the purchase of annuities, instead of being nine lakhs per annum, was less than half that sum, owing to the paucity of retirements. Consequently, the accumulation, instead of arising from fines, and proceeding in the ratio estimated, was a net saving out of the income from subscription and donation, and on the 1st of May 1836, it amounted to the enormous sum of Co.'s Rs. 74,02,874, or Sa. Rs. 69,10,195, exclusive entirely of the values set apart yearly as equivalent to the annuities furnished. Your Hon. Court, upon representation of this condition of the Fund, and of the unfortunate circumstances which had combined to prevent the due retirement of your Bengal servants, allowed annuities to be granted for three years on the terms of quarter payment. But with due foresight, and in order to secure the stability of the Fund, it was ordered that, before making this appropriation out of the inordinately large balance that had accumulated, one-third of the value of over-due annuities, together with any that might remain unclaimed at the end of the three years, should at once be added to the capital of Fund, the interest of which was required to make good the annual income of future years. Through the operation of this order, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 39,81,301 or Sa. Rs. 36,69,969 only, out of the above stated large accumulated balance, was set apart to provide annuities on the new terms, leaving Co.'s Rs. 34,21,573, or Sa. Rs. 32,70,226, still available as a permanent capital, yielding interest in addition to the other sources of income. According to the accounts laid upon the table on the 1st of January 1838, this balance, on the 1st of May 1837, was increased to Co.'s Rs. 44,60,763, or Sa. Rs. 41,81,265, from which six lakhs being deducted to supply the additional six annuities of the present year, there still remains Sa. Rs. 35,00,000, yielding interest in perpetuity. At six per cent. this reserve will give Sa. Rs. 2,10,000 to be added to the subscriptions and donations, yielding between six lakhs

and a-half or seven lakhs. The fund has thus an assumed income from its present sources of very nearly nine lakhs, and as the balance is still increasing, the income will very shortly exceed that amount. This being premised, it must be obvious to your Hon. Court, that the question as to the ability of the fund to continue the rule sanctioned for three years, under which a reduced number of annuities are granted on the condition of completing payment of one-quarter of the value, must resolve itself purely into a question, whether an income amounting at present to very nearly nine lakhs of rupees, and expected shortly to exceed that amount, is equal to the providing of the number of annuities on such terms. But nine lakhs of sicca rupees is the full average value of nine annuities, which might be purchased with the sum, without the Fund's demanding any further payment from retiring servants. The rule for completing half the value was adopted, first, in order to admit senior servants from the date of the Fund's being established, and that their payments might form the required capital; and, secondly, for equalization of the benefit yielded by the Fund, and in order to provide a perpetual source of income, then deemed indispensable to secure annuities in sufficient number. If, however, the interest of the capital of the Fund yields a sufficiency of income to provide the full amount required, the fines may be dispensed with as a source of income, and a lower amount than one-half may safely be assumed as the amount to be made good by the retiring servants. The question, therefore, of the Fund's ability to continue furnishing even nine annuities on the quarter payment terms, resolves itself into a simple calculation, whether the refunds to the more fortunate servants, whose subscriptions exceed the quarter value, are likely to equal, fall short, or exceed the fines to be required from others to make good that proportion. The result of the experimental rule, to the present date, has shown an excess of fines above refunds, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 1,17,532. But your memorialists are not prepared to draw from this circumstance the conclusion, that the subscriptions of retiring members will ordinarily fall short of that proportion, more especially when the Fund shall have been of that duration, that servants will ordinarily have been subscribers for the whole period of their service. Although, therefore, your memorialists are convinced that the Fund may safely grant annuities to the extent of its fixed income, on the terms of requiring no further payment in the way of fine from retiring servants, and the necessity of making good a quarter value may fitly and advantageously be applied as a limit only to the benefit any servant may take from the Fund, the refund of

excess subscriptions above that proportion ought not to stand as part of any permanent rules of the institution."

THE RE-UNIONS.

The last, and by many degrees the most brilliant, of the Reunions took place on Monday evening. There were present from 300 to 400 people, and specimens of beauty, freshness, and fragrance, in number, and variety of styles of beauty, sufficient to furnish models for, at the very least, six additional numbers of the "Flowers of Loveliness." The company assembled included in it many most distinguished members of our fashionable world, both civil and military; and we also observed some of the leading members of the Armenian community, and a Mysore prince or two, and the officers of the Dutch ship of war; but, generally speaking, there was a great paucity of lions. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until about half past two, at which hour the busy crowd retired from revels to rest.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 13.*

SUICIDES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

We have been favoured by Major Slesman with a record, kept by his orders, of the number of suicides committed in the district under his charge (Saugor) in the years 1834 and 1835. The reports which were continually brought to him of the repeated acts of self-destruction, made him naturally anxious to discover the cause of the unusual frequency of this practice; and he directed the native officers to ascertain, and place on record, whenever it could be discovered, the reason by which these victims had been actuated. It is singular to observe on how slight occasions many of these acts of suicide have been perpetrated; sometimes for an attack of dysentery, at other times, for a pain in the intestines, and sometimes, through grief for bereavement. It is also worthy of notice, that out of forty cases that are thus reported, thirty were women.

England was for many years considered to be distinguished, above other countries, for the number of suicides committed in it; and this was attributed to the gloom of our climate. But those statistical researches, which have given the present age so peculiar a character, have served to dispel this idea; and it is now ascertained that the number of suicides in France, where the climate is so much more propitious and cheerful than in England, is greater, in proportion to the population. But a farther corroboration of the fact, that climate has little to do with such acts, is found in the report we now publish, which, in a climate directly the reverse of England, gives us forty suicides in a population of two hundred and fifty thou-

sand. Suicide is not the result of climate, but of morals.—*Friend of India.*

We subjoin some of the cases:

Ram Chand, Lodhee, hung himself in consequence of a severe pain in the belly.

Himmot, Gond, in consequence of hunger, hung himself.

Gopaul, shopkeeper, poisoned himself with *duttoora*, in consequence of a dispute with his wife.

Mehrajoo, the wife of a gardener, jumped into a well and killed herself, on account of a quarrel between her husband and Ram Sing, a farmer.

The mother of Hirooa poisoned herself with the root of the *kencre* tree, in consequence of a dispute with her son.

Phondee, Kormee, stabbed himself with a sword, and died, in consequence of pain in his arm, which had been broken in a fall from a wall.

Mohun, Brahman, shot himself with a ball from a matchlock, in consequence of much suffering from inflammation of the bowels.

Khengoo, female, gardener, threw herself into a well and destroyed herself, in consequence of a dispute with the second wife of her husband.

Choteea, female, Brahman, threw herself into a well from pain in sickness.

Bindeea, the wife of a gardener, threw herself into a well and killed herself, on account of a dispute with the wife of Kishun, gardener, about grinding some flour.

Luchmun, Lodhee, threw himself into a well, from severe rheumatic pains.

Burhoo, female, shopkeeper, threw herself into a well and destroyed herself, in consequence of the importunity of her creditors.

Ram Sing, a Chumar, cut his throat with a scab hook, on account of a severe pain in the eyes, which no one could cure.

Ojjeenlee, female, Chumar, threw herself into a well and killed herself, in consequence of a dispute with her husband.

Anoop, female, oil vender, threw herself into a well and killed herself, in consequence of great suffering from sores, from which she could not keep the worms.

Heera, female, shopkeeper, threw herself into a well, in consequence of shame at some abusive language her husband had used towards her.

Wife of Pertaub, Rajpoot, threw herself into a well, in consequence of sufferings in child-birth.

Petheeraj, Dhangee, hung himself, from the want of food, or the means of providing it.

Makeea, female, oil-vender, threw herself into a well, in consequence of a dispute with some members of her family.

Bhow Sing, Chumar, of Jysingnagar, first put his daughter, Bhageea, to death, and then cut his own throat, because she

rejected, with indignation, his dishonourable proposals.

Gonda, a native woman, a shopkeeper, threw herself into a well and killed herself, on account of a severe pain in her stomach.

WASTE LANDS.

We have been requested to make our columns the medium for informing, on authority, the European and native public, that, in addition to the waste lands lately offered to speculators in the Dehra Doon on advantageous clearing leases, the large tract of valley known by the name of the Patlee Doon, and at present comprised within the Gurhwal portion of the province of Kumaon, is similarly available, and on similar terms, for the offers of capitalists. This valley is intersected by the Ramgunga, and is represented as being well watered by the various tributaries that join that river before its exit from the lower range, as well as by other smaller streams. The jungle is in parts very heavy, but not more so than the forests covering the eastern portion of the Dehra Doon. The soil is said to be generally good. The climate, of course, partakes of the usual bad characteristics of an uncleared tract at the base of the mountains; but, as elsewhere, may be expected to improve with the increased clearance. As it is in contemplation to place the adjacent Terai under an efficient system of police (the absence of which has hitherto been a great obstacle to any agricultural settlement in that quarter), we may expect that safe roads of communication from Nujeehabad and other Rohilkund towns will soon be opened, and that cultivators both from the plains and hills will no longer be deterred from resorting to the lands in question. In their neighbourhood is another valley, of smaller dimensions, called the Kotree Doon, and there is also a slip of valley bordering the Dehra Doon, but on the east bank of the Ganges, above Hurdwar; both which tracts equally stand in need of, and are open to, the improving aid of capital, skill, and industry.—*Hurkaru*.

NATIVE CONVERTS.

A native gentleman, residing in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, states that a number of the native Christians at Pergunnah Manjorah, in that zillah, who had originally been Hindoos, had lately re-embraced the faith of their forefathers, by wearing head-necklaces, and announcing publicly that they had abjured Christianity. It is stated further that, not content with proceeding thus far, they took forcible possession of the chapel where they used to perform divine service, brought an image of Kartick there, and worshipped the same
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in a Hindoo fashion, on the fourteenth current.

It must be observed that the men in question were of a very low origin, being of the Podo caste, and extremely ignorant.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE OPINIONS.

The *Reformer*, in a long article "On the insecurity of the British Indian Empire," has been, we think, unjustly severe on the conduct of Englishmen, as individuals, to the natives of this country. With regard to the Government, to which he would prefer that of Akbar Shah or Hyder Ally, we shall answer his complaints in one word, and that is, the permission that he has to make them. Those enlightened and benevolent monarchs, the lords of the world, conquerors of the universe, &c, who fed their Hindoo subjects with beef-broth, and who would not have permitted the ancestors of our contemporary to live in a pukka house without making it a pretext for extortion, would have silenced the first of the many complaints he has made so effectually, that he could not have published a second. But as to the conduct of our countrymen, as individuals, we must say a few words. Our contemporary seems to think that a difference of colour is to Englishmen a sufficient motive for oppression. He forgets that in America, which he mentions, colour marks the difference of slave and free, and in India of conquerors and conquered; and that any other equally plain distinction, such as language, would have the same effect so long as the cause of oppression was unremoved. But what, after all, is this difference of slave and free, which is only an exaggeration of the necessary condition of master and servant, compared to the social distinctions of Hindooism? Our contemporary is probably of Brahmin family, and therefore sympathises with the dominant caste; yet he must be aware that no penal code of slavery in any European colony was ever half so oppressive as that which the Brahmins have imposed upon their countrymen.

The evils incident upon conquests are inevitable; but surely no conquered people were ever more respected by their conquerors than the Hindoos have been and are by the English. "Will these people care," says the *Reformer*, "whether the English, French, or Russians rule over them?" Let our contemporary read what the French have done and are doing in Algiers at this day, and what the Russians are performing in Poland, and choose for himself. He would find the little finger of the autocrat heavier than the whole arm of an Englishman. But, as far as we are individually concerned, we English-
(B)

men, he says, "beat our servants, shoot pigs and washermen's donkeys, frighten young ladies from their decent baths," and commit other irregularities, which our contemporary passes over in silence. We admit that young Englishmen have a disposition for mischievous frolic, and that in its indulgence they occasionally hurt the feelings or injure the property of the natives; but they do the same things at home; they break lamps, tear off door-knockers and bell-pulls, knock down watchmen, and end by paying for the damage most amply, as they would be found equally willing to do here, if the police looked after them as well as it does in Europe. Such things, however, are not considered dangerous to the state there, nor, we opine, are they so here. With regard to the more serious parts of our contemporary's accusation, and first as to oppressions and extortions, which make the villagers fly the approach of a *topee-wallah*, what are they but the oppressions and extortions of the infamous Hindoo followers of the European, who, in nine hundred and ninety-nine such cases out of a thousand, pays not only honestly, but exorbitantly, for all he gets, whilst his servants pocket the money, and take what is wanted by force! How can such things be remedied, but by an improvement in the Hindoos themselves? That occasionally Englishmen have been found to lend themselves to such criminal acts, we freely acknowledge; for what country can boast that it is without bad characters, and where are they likely to show themselves more than where so much temptation exists? But we must judge of our countrymen by the masses, and we say fearlessly that, if they could have carried out their good intentions by good native instruments, India would have been in a very different state of improvement from what it is at this day.

With regard to social intercourse, we are accused by the *Reformer* of looking down with contempt upon the natives. This is partly true; but why? Because the Hindoo system is anti-social and exclusive. What domestic intercourse can there be with a people whose women are shut up in a zenana, with no more education than the beasts of the field? What cordiality with the believers in a religion which holds all others as accursed, and makes its followers consider themselves contaminated by association with Europeans? Is there a ghee-eating, cow-dung-besmeared baboo who does not consider himself immeasurably superior to any English gentleman, though he has no knowledge beyond the scraping together of wealth, to be squandered in childish festivals? If these people feel and avow contempt for their European visitors, scarcely concealed beneath the forms of external politeness, is it to

be wondered at, that the English should display something of the same feeling, conscious as they must be of their immeasurable superiority? We are not blaming the Hindoos for their condition, but merely pointing out that the want of respect which they complain of, is a necessary consequence of their own cherished institutions; and we would ask the *Reformer* whether he finds any offensive distinctions made by English gentlemen in their conduct towards those of his countrymen who have thrown off the repulsive peculiarities in which the rest of his nation involve themselves?—*Englishman*, Dec. 5.

CONVERSION OF NATIVES.

Great caution is requisite in reference to some of the more educated natives, whose motives may be considered, by an observant and practised mind, as questionable, in their proposals to join the Christian community. That body is now becoming more respectable and influential than formerly; and the greater care is needed in admitting candidates for baptism, or for the privileges of an advantageous education. An individual thus circumstanced made application, in the following terms, to Mr. Wilkinson, of the Church Missionary Society. Speaking concerning himself, he writes, March 18, 1836, in florid English style:—

"A certain man, being brought up in so free a town as Calcutta, where every one tolerates his own religion, and unbosoms his thoughts without any check or restraint, and getting a liberal education and free erudition there, has proficiently qualified himself in these three different following: i. e. Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo languages; and crowned himself with the acquirement of that ample, noble, and scientific tongue [meaning the English], which is happily propagated and successfully communicated throughout the East-India dominions, and by which means has got commanding views over some of its religious tenets; but falling, unfortunately, among the barbarous, rude, and uncivilized Mohamedans, he is very much annoyed by their unpolished manner, and vexed to the very heart by their wild and indecent treatment. He is consequently determined to turn a faithful Christian, and enter himself among the respectable converts; after leaving back all his formal and hypocrite relations, friends, and acquaintances—nay, and even his parental affectionate roof, under which he is now sheltered. He is about to join himself to the harmless flock of Christ, and enfold himself to the innocent lambs of Christianity; but where is the kind shepherd, to keep him safe and unmolested from the ravenous and howling wolves of the world, and feed him in the well-supplied field and abundantly-provided

meadow of Jesus, and give him fresh and cold water of consolation to drink, in all his embittered and distracted state of grief and sorrow, which the weakness and infirmity of human frame is naturally to bring over the head of every mortal; particularly on him who is left unprovided for and helpless in this world of woe and sorrow? He is to turn a true Christian; but where is the experienced pilot, to steer his broken vessel from the boisterous gulf and furious whirlpool of danger he is to encounter in this change? He is to become an immutable believer in Christ; but where is the protecting personage to give him an asylum in all the inclemencies, and guard him from all the perilous hazards he is to face?—as it had befallen Krishna Mohana, and the like, at Calcutta: for had it not been for the greatest caution taken by the gentlemen thereof, it is ten to one he would have been killed by his fellow-citizens. Therefore, most Rev. Sir, if all the objections above alluded to be openly complied with, and the before-mentioned grounds professedly voted, and all his cries granted with all possible complacency, and also he be never treated abruptly, rashly, and disrespectfully, as he has oftentimes seen the poor converts at Calcutta—that, till they were not baptized, were treated with all possible familiarity and utmost affability; but as soon as they were made Christians, were linked to the very yoke of drudgery and servility—he is to come presently, and with all alacrity, to live among the true brethren there, and maintain the most sound harmony among themselves, through the blessing of the only Son of God, Jesus Christ."

Mr Wilkinson judiciously replied, that it appeared to him that the applicant's desire to become a Christian had much mixed up with it that was foreign to the object, and that it savoured much more of Mohamedan pride than of Christian humility.—*Miss. Reg., March.*

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Accounts of the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st Nov. 1837 to 31st Jan. 1838.

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	22,106
Dividends paid into Insolvent Court	91,477
To creditors	6,827
Law charges	3,408
Money borrowed re-paid	1,29,879
Office establishment	900
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	133
Advertisements, postages, and incidental charges	112
Paid amount realized on account of a party not indebted to estate	231
Balance as per account	1,17,967
Co.'s Rs.	3,73,090

Receipts.

By balance of account of 31st Oct. 1837	
Co.'s Rs.	4,323
Indigo factories sold	3,21,723
Realized from debtors	31,065
Drawn from the Union Bank, 2,68,974	
Less deposited, 2,54,951	
	14,023
Landed property sold	1,992
Rents realized	25
Postages refunded	9
Co.'s Rs.	3,73,090

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st Nov. 1837 to 31st Jan. 1838.

Receipts.

By balance of account of 31st Oct. 1837	
Co.'s Rs.	25,194
Sale of landed property	4,450
Remittances from debtors	70,173
Macellaneous recoveries	103
Surplus proceeds of Company's paper pledged by late firm to Bank of Bengal	19,245
Money lent repaid	1,11,105
Co.'s Rs.	2,30,270

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	7,642
Life insurance premium	6,691
Assessment, durwan's wages, ground-rent, &c.	256
Law charges	551
Office establishment	920
Miscellaneous charges	215
Deposited in the Union Bank, 1,18,105	
Less drawn	1,13,453
	5,652
Money borrowed re-paid	77,471
Dividends paid to creditors	95,449
Ditto to Insolvent Court	30,541
Balance	30,541
Co.'s Rs.	2,30,270

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, AND CO.

Abstract of Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st Nov. 1837 to 31st Jan. 1838.

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	65,592
Dividends paid to creditors	7,057
Ditto to Insolvent Court	25,114
Life insurance premium	29,249
Deposited in Union Bank	3,48,323
Less drawn	2,96,367
	52,456
Money borrowed re-paid	1,14,151
Annuities secured by mortgage	5,633
Law charges	75
Advertisements	264
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	799
Payments in anticipation of dividends	102
Postages and petty charges	42
Balance as per account	27,458
Co.'s Rs.	3,38,004

Receipts.

By balance of 31st Oct.	31,227
Co.'s Rs.	72,328
Indigo factories sold	42,447
Realized from debtors	1,42,650
Indigo sold	38,508
Money lent re-paid	9,924
Rents realized	9,924
Co.'s Rs.	3,38,004

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

Mr. Burgess, a missionary of the London Society, stationed at Benares, gives the following account of the multitudes who crowd Allahabad and Benares at the great festivals :—

“The number of people who pass between the Holy Place, at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and the still more celebrated Benares, at this season, is truly astonishing. The shrine of Juggernaut, to which various circumstances have given so much notoriety in Europe, sinks into comparative insignificance. The length of the road between Benares and Allahabad is about eighty miles; and it is equal in breadth to any of the principal lines of road in England. Along this highway, an uninterrupted stream of pilgrims continues to pour for a whole month, besides the thousands who go and come by water. Multitudes on horseback, or in palanquins and carriages of every description used in India, and tens of thousands of both sexes and all ages, on foot, move along in an almost unbroken mass. One day the main current runs towards Benares, another towards Allahabad, according to the supposed degrees of sanctity of the respective days. The number of travellers is not every day so great; but there are very few days during the month in which the numbers are not such as to make the whole line of road appear like a fair.”

THE MAURITIUS SUGAR-CANE.

Captain Sleeman gives the following account of the successful introduction of the Mauritius cane into the Deccan :

“In the Deccan it is now grown to a considerable extent; great attention has been bestowed on its culture by Mr. Suidt, at his estate near Poona. Government have made several extensive purchases of canes from him; they have been distributed for cuttings in the Ahmednugur and Poona districts, in several parts of which the cane now flourishes. At a village near which I was encamped, a few days ago, seven beegahs were cultivated by one individual, and the specimens he brought me of the produce looked very good. They were about three times the size of the common cane. Several respectable patels have, during my present tour, expressed a wish to have cuttings, and I have taken measures to supply them. The superiority of this cane may now be considered as permanently established. In the Surat districts I understand its cultivation has been extended a good deal during last year, and I expect it will be further extended in the present season. From the cultivators in two pergunnahs alone, Government lately purchased upwards of 50,000 canes, which have been distributed gratis among the people. In

the Southern Concan the cane finds a congenial soil, and the acting collector gives a very gratifying account of its rising estimation among the ryots. He reports, ‘I am happy to be enabled to state, that there is every reasonable prospect of the extension of the Mauritius sugar-cane throughout the Concan.’ He mentions one instance in which 10,000 canes had produced two khundies and eighteen maunds of ‘goor;’ and he says, the result of the experiment ‘so satisfied the growers and their tenants, that the cane immediately rose in general estimation.’ It seems, indeed, to have now excited interest in all parts of the Rutnagherry collectorate. ‘Already,’ remarks the acting collector, ‘seed cane has been bespoken from the stock now growing by the surrounding cultivators in the vicinity; and individuals at a distance have expressed their willingness to plant it. It will be satisfactory to the worthy proprietor of Powey to know, that the extensive benefits this exotic promises to diffuse over the whole country are to be traced to some plants obtained from that estate.’—*Courier*.

INDIGO PLANTERS OF JESSORE.

Assist-surg. Jacob, in a “Short Account of the District of Jessore,” gives the following character of the indigo planters of that district. “The number of European planters, taking the extent of the district into calculation, is very considerable, averaging between two and three hundred; these consist of English, French, and Spanish, with an intermixture of Anglo-Indians. It has been hitherto the habit to represent this enterprising, intelligent, and useful class of gentlemen as unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical to the native population; but, from my own observation, I can safely aver that the reverse would have been the truer statement, as nothing can exceed the fostering care they evince towards the natives, especially in the period of sickness, nor the kind attention bestowed on all orders, European or native, who may happen to be in their employ. What a different aspect does this district now present, since even so late a period as the conclusion of the eighteenth century, when its immediate vicinity was infested with pirates! Such has been the change wrought by these men—such the benefits resulting from the introduction of European capital and skill!”

THE GAURI GAU OF INDIA.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, the resident at Nepal, by whose learning and active spirit of inquiry so many accessions have been made to our knowledge of the literature, the philosophy, and the natural history of Himalayan India, has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of

Calcutta a paper on the gauri gau of the Indian forests, a magnificent animal, constituting a new type of the *bovidæ*, and an intermediate form between the *bos* and the *bison*. The natural characters are described with great precision in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, for September. We subjoin the popular part of the description, referring to some of the habits of the animal :

"The gauri gau never quits the deepest recesses of the Sâl forest, avoiding wholly the proximate Tarâi on one side, and the hills on the other. It is gregarious in herds of from ten to thirty, the females much preponderating over the males in the herds, though, even in a small herd, there are usually two or three grown males, whose conjoint office it is to guide and guard the party. This office is discharged with uncommon alertness, proving the animal to possess great perfection in all the senses, and with indomitable courage too, if need be ; so that neither tiger, nor rhinoceros, nor elephant dare molest the herd. During the heat of the day the herd reposes in the deepest cover, coming forth at morn and eventides to feed on the small and open pastures interspersed throughout the forest. Here the animals spread, of necessity, in order to feed ; but in moving to and from their pastures, they advance in single file, along the narrow beats made by themselves, by elephants, rûsas, and other large tenants of this solitary and seemingly impenetrable wilderness.

"On an elephant and in the day time you may, if you show yourself distinctly, approach the herd with facility, and I have seen the males stand with a careless indifference within a few paces : probably because they fear not the wild elephant, and are never molested by sportsmen with the aid of the tame one, the sastras having decreed that the 'gauri is like unto bos.' No gentleman of the country will attempt to kill the gauri; and plebeians, if they have less tender consciences, have ordinarily no adequate appliances for the work.

"Men of low caste, who have pursued the animal to death, with the aid of good guns, describe the chase as very exciting. You must plunge into the deepest part of the forest ; eschew all cooking, because of the odours exhaled ; and all dress, because of its unusual colours. Three or four men, provided only with water and parched grain for food, proceed to the vicinity of the known haunt of a herd, and, taking up their abode in a tree (for fear of tigers), thence descend daily to 'stalk' the animals on their feeding ground. The quarry found, the huntsmen spread, under cover of the jungal, and surround the little grazing plot. In doing so, they carefully avoid getting 'between the wind

and the nobility' of the gauri, for he has an exquisite smell ; and, should a keen eye be hesitatingly directed on the moving huntsman, he must instantly stand like a stock, till the suspicion fade away. In this manner the approaches are made, and many times without success, owing to the vigilance of the herd, which the least unusual symptom causes to retire into the thick jungal, and often with astonishing speed, considering the bulk of the animals. In such case the hopes of that day are blighted wholly : but, should no suspicion be excited, and the party, or some member of it, be able to creep within thirty or forty paces, with a tree at hand to retreat upon, the fire is given, and the tree instantly climbed, if the point of assault have been perceived by the wounded animal. Otherwise, the cover is kept, and the fire repeated ; for it is seldom fatal at once, and the whole indignant herd, possibly, but more probably the wounded individual of it, will scorn retreat, seeking only to discover the injurer. Woe betide him if he be discovered and cannot climb his tree ; for the sufferer will exact a fearful vengeance, and, not satisfied with death, will gore and trample the corpse to pieces. If the tree be gamed, a signal proof of the indomitable spirit of the gauri is afforded, and this whether the climber have succeeded in taking up his gun with him or not. In the latter case, he may starve, unless his comrades shoot the gauri. In the former case, he may work his will on it ; for living, it will not stir from the spot without vengeance ; for though a gun be pointed in its very face, and repeatedly discharged, it will continue goring the tree and threatening the assailant, till dead. In cases in which the luckless climber has dropped his weapon, and his companions have feared to come presently to the rescue, the gauri has been known to keep its station at the bottom of the tree for twenty-four hours, and, it is believed, would never have stirred from the spot, so long as the man was above, if the animal had not been eventually destroyed."

FALL IN THE PRICE OF OPIUM.

The effect of the fall in the price of opium upon the revenue, may be seen by the following comparative statements for the January sales of 1837 and 1838 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ave.
1837 Behar,	4,570	1,365	1,365	1,613
Benares,	1,591	1,505	1,435	1,439
Half-chests,	4	730	...	730
1838 Behar,	4,635	1,435	750	731
Benares,	2,335	750	605	690

In the former year, the proceeds of the sale were, Co.'s Rs. 1,09,27,205 ; in the present, Co.'s Rs. 51,58,750, derived from 6,963 chests, and 6,870 respectively ; showing a difference of Co.'s Rs. 57,66,455.

The profit, however, to the Company is still about thirty lakhs, taking the cost at about Rs. 350 per chest. —*Hurk., Jan. 4.*

EXPORTATION OF NATIVES.

A vessel sailed during the past month laden with coolies for Demerara! Another is now equipping for that purpose, and will sail shortly. We understand the agent for shipping these poor unfortunate people has stated that he is authorized to ship 10,000! They are to supply the place of those negroes who will not work under the blessings of the apprenticeship act. We advise the friend of the natives to read the horrifying details of the working of that system—ininitely worse is it than the old regime—and then we would ask whether it is probable that Bengali labourers will be more able to bear up, either under the influence of the climate or the oppression of the slave-driver? The original inhabitants of the western islands, a much more robust race than the Bengalis, fell a sacrifice to the excessive toil attendant on sugar labour. We only await the most accurate information from the best sources, in order to place the whole mystery of the Mauritius colonization system in its true light: it is a sufficient answer for the present to say, that the last advices from Mauritius represent the coolies in revolt. —*Daily News, Feb. 8.*

We have been informed by an eye witness of certain abuses of those chokedars who were put on guard over the coolies shipped for Demerara, on board the *Hesperus*, Capt. Baxter, which vessel dropped down the river a few days ago. One of the coolies died; and it is alleged, from the man having been refused permission, by the chokedars in guard, to come upon deck. The coolie in question was, it appears against his will, kept down below during several hours of the night, notwithstanding repeated applications by him to be permitted to breathe the fresh air; and within a few hours after he was, by the exertions and orders of our informant, brought on deck, the poor creature died. —*Cour., Feb. 7.*

DOCKING COMPANY.

A meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company took place on the 16th February, when a report was read which was highly satisfactory.

The positive results of the year, after taking stock at the different yards and bringing out, by analysis of each bill for work done, the exact return upon every item of material and labour, show a total of profits earned by the Company, after paying all arrears for labour, of Rs. 84,000, or twenty-eight per cent, upon the contributions paid up, or fourteen per cent,

on the whole capital as yet subscribed for, comprising five hundred shares. This large return has been made under circumstances not a little disadvantageous to the Company, Rs. 600 per share only having been paid up; interest has run on heavily against the Association upon the purchase-money still unpaid, while, with heavy work on hand, the committee have been obliged to borrow money at disadvantageous rates to procure the necessary supplies.

The Company have decided on the purchase of the Lower Howrah Docks (which they now rented), for Rs. 2,18,000.

The Company have now on the stocks a large steamer for Government, to be completed in June next, two small steamers for the Tugging Association, a small vessel of about two hundred tons, and many jobs of minor importance.

The subjoined is a statement of the position of the Company, supposing all its engagements were paid up, and its assets realized:

Due to the Company.	
500 shares subscribed first instalment of 600,300,000, of which only realized as yet, 249,000	51,000
Ditto, second instalment of 400 now called for	200,000
100 shares to be filled up in full	100,000
Building and repairs now in hand	41,470
Bills for ditto under recovery	92,241
Sale of land to Government, part of Kidderpore now under realization ..	60,000
Sales of ditto at Howrah, will realize above House at Howrah advertised for sale	50,000
	30,000
	6,24,720
Stock of timber, metals, &c., on 31st Dec. 1857 ..	1,09,675
Co.'s Rs.	8,14,395
Due by the Company.	
Balance due to the Union Bank 1,31,433	
To executors of Kyd, in balance	2,68,410
with interest ..	22,000
To Carr, Tagore, and Co., for value of Upper Howrah Dock ..	60,000
Sundry bills for purchase of materials ..	32,200
For labour upon work in hand ..	30,914
Balance to establishment	1,860
	5,46,817
	5,46,817
	2,67,578
Carr, Tagore, and Co.'s engagements to E. Macnaghten for Lower Howrah Dock, if adopted by the proprietors	2,18,000

THE FREE PRESS DINNER.

About 180 gentlemen assembled at the Town Hall on the 9th February, to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the Indian press, and to do honour to its liberator, Sir C. T. Metcalfe. Sir Charles sat at the head of the table, between the Chairman, Longueville Clarke, Esq., and R. D. Mangles, Esq. There were several native gentlemen present, including Ramnauth Tagore, Prossonna Coomar Tagore, Rustumjee Cowasjee, and Manikjee Rustumjee,

Esqrs. H. M. Parker, Esq. was in the vice-chair.

After "The Queen,"

The Chairman gave "The Freedom of the Press in India." This announcement, it is said, "was received with the most tremendous applause, waving of handkerchiefs, and the demonstrations of enthusiasm lasting several minutes." The Chairman, at length, said he should not trespass on their time by descending on the enlarged view of the question, but confine himself to offering two remarks; the one regarding the origin of the periodical press, the other relating to the results to which it has led. The periodical press of England owes its origin to the most despotic sovereign who ever swayed the British sceptre. Tyrannical as the race of the Tudors were, none was more so than Queen Elizabeth. Yet, when the lives, the liberties, the religion of the people were endangered by foreign invasion, and her crown at stake, she appealed to the nation for support, and she roused its enthusiasm through the mighty engine of a periodical press, which was then for the first time established. As to the results which that press has produced, look at America and England, and compare them with any other nation in the globe. They are wealthy, they are enlightened; while the countries themselves have no rival in power. It is the people which make the country; it is the free press which makes the people. Those who are opposed to the freedom of the press in India, admit the excellency of the institution in other countries; but they allege, that India is not prepared to receive it, and that peculiarities exist here which make its introduction dangerous; but of all countries, British India most requires the freedom of the press. "I draw no nice distinctions. I admit the local peculiarities which are relied upon, and I assert that it is the existence of these very peculiarities which imperatively requires that the press of India should be free." In support of this assertion, he appealed to the former and present state of this country, when the press was restricted, and when the press is free. They now had the same law for the press here, as exists in England. The English who have come to this distant clime have not left their liberty behind them, and the natives of the soil find that the English have brought liberty to them. "The next contrast, gentlemen, is, that a system has been introduced alike beneficial for the governors and the governed. For the governors it is beneficial, for it not only dissipates discontent, but it discloses it in the germ by exposing the causes by which it is generated. What is the peculiar situation of a Governor-

general? In him the fault is not, but it is in the system. He may be the wisest and the best of men, yet when he lands on these shores, what does he know of the country, the people, their language, their habits, customs or laws? He has to rule the destinies of eighty millions of people, without possessing those indispensable essentials for governing—experience and local knowledge. He must either be a useless tool in the hands of those who surround him; or if he be deaf to their advice, his ignorance is his only guide. To this vast evil one remedy has been found—the freeing of the Indian press. If injustice be practised, there the injured can complain; if suggestions are to be offered, they can be there proclaimed, and canvassed by the public, who may support their merits, or point out their inutility. How far did the freedom of the press conduce to the weal of the governed? First, it confers freedom of discussion, which is the birth-right of every freeman. The majesty of the people is no idle phrase, for it imports that which is really the case, that the true sovereignty is in the nation, and not in its ruler. All kings, all governors are in fact but the servants of the state, placed at its head for their talents, their knowledge, and their virtues; justly respected for these qualities, and looked up to with gratitude for the benefits they dispense. Can it be endured, then, that the people for whom they hold this trust are not to question their acts, or that the right of discussing the measures of their rulers is to be denied to the state, for whose service and weal they have been crowned? Hence, freedom of discussion is a freeman's birth-right, and by freeing the press you benefit the governed. By freeing the press you likewise extend the blessings of knowledge, and enlighten the people, a measure which all allow is of vital importance to India. The man who is opposed to the freeing of the Indian press, must be the foe to the enlightening the natives. Free the press, and you strengthen the bond of union between the native and the British subject—free the press, and you teach the natives what European countries are, what England is. You make them familiar with your laws, your manners, your arts, your sciences, your comforts, luxuries, wealth and independence."

The toast was drunk with immense cheers.

Mr. Parker then gave "The Governor-general," and "The Army."

The Chairman then proposed "Their distinguished guest, Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Liberator of the Indian Press," which was received with enthusiastic cheering. "I cannot say more," said Mr. Clarke, "regarding our obligation to Sir Charles

Metcalf, than that it is to him, his wisdom, his decision, his independence, we are indebted for that incalculable blessing. But surpassing as are the claims of Sir Charles Metcalf on us, for this great act, how well are they supported by the history of his Indian life. Look at him in every relation of society, the hospitable host, the friend of the social circle, the charitable reliever of distress, the munificent patron of useful institutions, the assiduous officer of Government, the statesman who cared for the empire. Were I to seek for that to which I might compare him, I should find it in the striking feature of this country, where numerous and insignificant streams flow through and fertilize vast tracts of land, till, uniting together, they form a mighty river, bearing on its bosom the riches and commerce of the kingdom, and constituting the source of all its greatness. So with Sir Charles Metcalf, his assiduity, his talent, his munificence, his charities, his judgment, firmness, and integrity, are the qualities resembling those rich streams, and uniting in him, as they have done, they have given to India that great statesman, who has proved the pillar of her empire."

Sir Charles Metcalf.—"Gentlemen, you have so overwhelmed me with your kindness, that I find myself quite unable to give expression to my feelings, or to return my thanks as I could wish. I possess not the eloquence of my friend, the President, to enable me to do so; but I believe with him, and with you, that a free press is a blessing in any country; and I perfectly concur in all he has said in praise of it as applied to this. We have ample proof of the vast benefits accruing from a free press in our own country and in America; and it was on this proof that I acted as I did here, respecting the freedom of the press. I will proceed no further on the subject of the emancipation of the press. Were I before another tribunal, I might defend that measure; but here, no defence is required. You are all with me. I shall conclude, gentlemen, with thanking you, first for the honour you have done me in inviting me to this party, in celebration of the freedom of the press; and, secondly, for the exceeding kindness with which you have just drank my health."

Mr. C. R. Prinsep said: "We are met to celebrate the anniversary of the liberated press of India, in the presence of its illustrious liberator; but we must not forget that much yet remains to be done. It is not enough that the freedom of the press should be declared by the statute, or advance by regulation, nor is it sufficient that it should be guarded by all the provisions that the ingenuity of man or of Law Commissioners can devise. No true

friend of the press will rest satisfied until he sees it placed under the safeguard of the sole palladium of civil society—trial by jury. The press of India enjoys little of that security. It is only in the King's Courts that it can appeal to a jury at all, and in those courts it has no such appeal except upon a criminal charge. All its civil liabilities are left to the absolute discretion of the judges, which English principles and English practice have denounced as a most unsafe tribunal. It is necessary to go a step further, and obtain the security of jury trial in all cases where the press is concerned. That point gained, all will be safe, all will be permanent. Tones may combine against it.—Whigs may job, and Benthamites may blunder on. The press shall bring its enemies to the ground, one after another, when it shall be enabled to launch its weapons from underneath the Ægis of jury trial. Gentlemen, let us therefore drink, in a full bumper, Trial by Jury, the bulwark of the freedom of the press."

The chairman then proposed the health of Lord William Bentinck, observing, "It was Lord William Bentinck who first practically set the press of India free, for whom, the moment that he landed on their shores, to the hour that he left them, the restrictions existed but in name. Let me recall to you also, gentlemen, his uniform support of the cause of steam navigation. It is he that has sent the boats to the distant provinces by inland navigation; it is he who is nobly advocating the scheme in England; and though he has left our shores, he has not deserted our interests."

Mr. Parker proposed the health of Dwarkanath Tagore, in whom, he observed, were, "the qualities and attributes which we desire to foster amongst his countrymen at large: moral courage, integrity, liberality, self-dependence, love of truth, a sense of right, a scorn of wrong, and a freedom from prejudice."

Mr. Leith gave, "The memory of Rammohun Roy, and to bespeak your best wishes and aid for the enlightenment of the people of India."

Baboo Prossonno Coomar Tagore.—"Gentlemen, as a friend of the late Rammohun Roy, and one who was glad to participate, though in a minor degree, in the persecutions he suffered, and a native of India, I rise to offer you my warmest thanks for the honour you have done to the memory of my late lamented friend, and for the interest you have expressed for the improvement of my country. When you hear that we complain of omissions on the part of Government as regards the improvement of our country and the cause of education, I wish you not to understand that we mean to say, that it has totally neglected to perform its

duty, but it had not done so much in this respect as it ought and could have done. The day when the distinctions of colour, caste, and religion, and the difference between conquerors and conquered, will be totally banished, is, I am happy to say, fast approaching, when we shall be treated not as conquered, but as fellow-subjects of the British crown. Some have thought fit to surmise, that by the diffusion of knowledge among the people of India, the connexion between her and England will ultimately be dissolved. These people, I say, are quite wrong; because if gratitude be a feeling inherent in human nature, and if education and enlightenment tend to cherish that feeling, how can it be asserted, if India owe to England, her mother country, a heavy debt of gratitude for her enlightenment, that she will prove an ungrateful daughter? No; on the contrary, education, and allowing to the people of India the exercise of the political privileges regarding the English, as at home, is the surest way of establishing British rule in India on the firmest basis. Although, gentlemen, you perceive but a small number of my countrymen present this evening to do honour to the occasion, yet I have reason to believe that it will not be long ere this cause of complaint against them will be removed. The day will soon come when in this hall, and on such an occasion, your number will not command so overwhelming a majority, but rather be in the minority. I cannot, gentlemen, proceed further. Though thoughts I have, I have not language sufficient at command to express them. I therefore conclude with again returning you my warmest thanks for the honour you have done by the last toast."

"The Indian Press," and other toasts, not connected with the object of the meeting, were then proposed in elaborate speeches.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, previous to taking his leave, proposed, in most courteous terms, and with considerable warmth of feeling, the health of the chairman and stewards. He stated, that at the close of the evening he could not leave the room without expressing his full concurrence in the various sentiments which had been expressed by the several speakers during the course of this dinner; that from the display of eloquence, independence, and high and manly spirit, he looked upon the proceedings of this meeting as of very great importance; and that, as far as its proceedings related to himself, he should ever cherish the memory of them; he should ever consider that evening as one of the proudest moments of his existence; and that, whether he returned to India, or passed the rest of his career in England, it should be his endeavour,

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in his future acts and career, to preserve the good opinion, and continue to merit the degree of estimation, which had been expressed for, and shewn to him, on this memorable occasion.

After Sir Charles retired, a few of the party, with the help of devilled turkeys and champagne, kept up the party to a late hour.

SIR C. METCALFE.

The dinner given to Sir C. Metcalfe on Saturday, by the Calcutta public, assembled about two hundred persons, including the bishop, Sir Willoughby Cotton, and numerous officials. Sir J. P. Grant presided; but, excepting the health of Sir C. Metcalfe, not one of the toasts elicited a spark of enthusiasm. The inhabitants of Calcutta had exhausted their spirit and animation the previous night.—*Englishman, Feb. 12.*

The parting entertainment to Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the 13th February, went off with less *éclat* than we expected. The number of persons assembled, though they consisted of all classes of inhabitants, did not exceed five hundred, whereas, on a former occasion, we remember there were not less than seven hundred present. This may be accounted for, partly by the prevalence of sickness, partly by the consideration that many of those who had shared in the various entertainments were fairly tired out, and partly by a little calculation of the expense of such continual festivities. The ball commenced about ten o'clock, on the arrival of Sir Charles, who was received at the door by a formidable body of stewards, and escorted to the ball-room, the band of course playing "Chaley is my darling." We shall only remark of the music and the dancing, that the one was worthy of the other. After dancing till twelve o'clock, every body went down to supper, which was laid out, on eight or ten long tables, in the lower hall. At a separate table raised in the centre of the hall, sat Sir Edward Ryan, having Sir Charles Metcalfe on his right, and Mrs. Shakspeare on his left, near whom likewise sat Mrs. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Miss Ross, &c.

When sufficient time had elapsed for the due refreshment of the assembly, Sir Edward Ryan, craving silence, rose and spoke to the following effect:

"Ladies, upon any common occasion I should have thought it necessary to have apologized for venturing in your presence to propose a toast. At present, I am confident I shall not only receive your applause and approbation for thus deviating from the ordinary rules of society, but I may with truth consider myself as

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the humble, though very imperfect, instrument of expressing your feelings of respect, of regard (may I not add, of affection?) towards the distinguished guest who has this night honoured us with his presence. The first meeting at this place to do honour to my friend was by a portion of society, who were anxious publicly to express the high estimation in which they held one of the great public acts of my worthy friend, while placed at the head of this Government—I mean what is termed the liberation of the Indian press. I was not able to join the assemblage of gentlemen on that occasion, considering, as I do, that it is not consistent with the office I hold, to mix myself up with political questions, either in favour of or opposed to the Government of this place. But if the political opinions of so obscure an individual are known to the persons here assembled, they will not, I am sure, for an instant think that I could be opposed to the liberty of the press in any part of the globe. But, ladies, *we* (I mean my sex) felt that something more was wanting to crown our efforts, and that without an expression of your feelings, our attempts would but be partially successful. As your most humble delegate, imperfectly, I know, expressing your feelings, and much less competent to do so than many who surround me. I express in your name, and in the name of all present, our deep regret that this is the last public occasion in this place on which we shall meet one to whom all have joined in doing honour; and in your name, and in the name of all, I wish him health, happiness, and every earthly prosperity; and I propose as a toast: ‘Long life, health, and happiness to Sir Charles Metcalfe in his native land.’

When the loud cheers following upon this address had subsided, Sir Chas. Metcalfe rose: he evidently laboured under great emotion. He could with difficulty articulate his acknowledgments. He felt that this was his last farewell, and the sensation choked his utterance. Sir Charles spoke his thanks, and his adieus, cheered by the men and mourned by the ladies. Numerous handkerchiefs were in requisition.

It was supposed that the company would here have quitted the table; but Capt. T. J. Taylor, of the Madras service, remembering that one of Sir Charles Metcalfe’s qualities had been overlooked in the various enumerations of his virtues, recalled to the recollection of the assembly the military gallantry evinced by Sir Charles, though in the civil service, when he volunteered for the storm of Deeg, and, to the admiration of the whole army, entered that fortress sword in hand, among the foremost of the storming party. Capt. T. added, as a remarkable fact, that the

two most distinguished statesmen the Indian civil service had produced, Mr. Elphinstone and Sir Charles Metcalfe, had always been soldiers wherever they could be so: the former, the statesman of Poonah, was a soldier at Assaye; the latter, the statesman of Delhi, was a soldier at Deeg.—*Abr. from Englishman.*

Sir Charles embarked in the *St. George* on the 15th February.

The following is a copy of the address voted to Sir C. Metcalfe, at a public meeting at Agra, on the 27th November.

“Hon. Sir: We, the undersigned British Residents at Agra, and its vicinity, beg to approach you, on the occasion of your departure from the seat of your Government, with the expression of our sincere and unmix’d regret.

“It is not our design, nor perhaps could we sufficiently enumerate the many beneficent acts which have emanated during the long period within which you have been called on to take a part in, or to preside over the affairs of this country; but we cannot refrain from adverting to one, which (should the general report be true) is universally ascribed as the cause of the loss of your eminent and invaluable service. We allude to the act by which the freedom of the press was extended to this country: and we beg to express our conviction that nothing has occurred since the passing of the act in question, neither is there any just reason to suppose there will occur, to afford the slightest ground to doubt the judgment which caused its enactment.

“You are now retiring from the active duties of the government of a country, in the affairs of which you have for an uninterrupted period of thirty-seven years been intimately connected, and whose lofty attitude and name amongst surrounding states have been maintained, not less by your firmness and decision, than by the spotless purity of your character; and we derive some consolation in the hope that your energies, yet unimpaired, will be exerted in your native country to promote and advocate the best interests of India, and thus not entirely to deprive the councils which direct its affairs of your valuable and extensive experience.

“To your public worth and virtues, the gratitude of all India is most justly due, while in the less conspicuous but equally honourable character of a member of society, you command the esteem and best wishes of the entire community; and we have reason to know that, whilst by all classes your loss will be deplored, by none will your absence be more deeply felt than by the distressed and destitute, who have uniformly found in you the munificent benefactor and generous friend.

"In conclusion, we beg to offer our earnest wishes that, under the direction of a merciful Providence, you may have a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native shores, and be there long blessed with a continuance of health to enjoy the reward of honest, honourable service, and the gratification which the knowledge of having gained the respect and love of millions of our native fellow-subjects, with the esteem and honour of your own countrymen, must ever afford."

"Agra, 27th November 1837."

COLE INSURRECTION.

An insurrection of the Coles has taken place, caused partly by a number of prisoners having been killed at Kishenpoor jail, while attempting to escape, which their relatives determined to revenge; and partly at the instigation of Poto, sirdar of Rajabasa. The leaders were Poto, Narra Borah, and Pondooa, of Bulundee, and Burrai, of Khunbund. The project was to kill all the *Sahib Log*, except the *Dikoon* (sepoys), and plunder the villages. Poto, a shrewd fellow, worked upon the superstitious of the people, by pretending he had charms, which would render the wearer invulnerable, and prevent the guns from going off. On the 17th November, four hundred men of the Ramgurh Light Inf., with a brigade of six-pounders and sixty men of the 5th Local Horse, marched from Chyebasa towards the south, and arrived at Siringseea, about a mile from the pass, next morning. The advance and rear guards had been strengthened, and all the baggage kept closed up to the rear of the column, in case of accidents, although we had not the remotest idea of an attack. The pass is a rocky ascent, winding through the hills, with jungle, rocks, and ravines on either side. By the time the column had got about half-way through, the advance guard (about forty yards a-head) picked up a bow-string and two arrows, crossed in the middle of the road (probably a challenge), and had scarcely gone ten paces further, when a flight of arrows came among them from the right, followed by screams like a herd of jackals. The arrows now fell as far as the horse, wounding several men. The Coles had taken up capital positions. One man was killed, and five or six wounded; and a report reached us that three others died of their wounds at Khunbund. After clearing the pass, we mustered our hands, and found that one subadar, one havildar, and thirteen sepoy were wounded, two severely, none dangerously. An arrow from a Cole bow will, at one hundred yards, do as much mischief as a bullet. The detachment marched due south to Juggernatpoor, in ancient days the resi-

dence of the Singbhoon Rajah. There are still traces of a mud fort, and near the village a pile of bricks, said to be the ruins of a *mundir*; tops of mangoe trees scattered here and there, and remains of tanks, show that it must have been formerly a place of some note in this desolate wilderness. A small party was sent off from this to seize some murderers, who were supposed to have concealed themselves in Tondang Hattoo. The village was deserted, but the women and two men were found in *poot* (concealment) close by; the latter, having resisted, were killed, and the women brought in to camp. After their examinations had been taken, they were set at liberty. Marched to Jypore, due east. The village was nearly deserted, most of the inhabitants having joined the insurgents. A Tantee reported that the whole country to the east and south had risen, and that there were two thousand armed men stationed on the road at and about Koela Booroo, under Poto, Borah, Debee, &c. &c. The detachment marched to the place, but not a man was to be seen. From the watch-fires still burning, it was evident that they were assembled in large numbers; their hearts however failed them. The work of devastation commenced. Nazim Dohur and Room were burnt to the ground, and a large quantity of grain carried off. The troops then returned to camp, and next day marched to Room, where they formed a standing camp until the 11th of December, during which time Poto, Borah, Narra, Burrai, and Mangnee, the sorcerer, together with eighty or ninety others at Siringseea, were captured. Several *dours* were also made upon *Poots*, formed by disaffected villagers in the dense jungles about Terraro and Khunbund; near six hundred head of cattle and immense quantities of grain carried off; Khunbund, Comar Doogee, part of Bulundee, Collya, &c. &c. burnt to the ground. Capt. W., the Governor-general's agent, having applied for and received from Government extra-judicial powers, joined on the 18th December, tried and convicted the five ringleaders, of having been in open rebellion against, and having resisted the authority of, Government. They were condemned to death. Poto, Burrai, and Narra, were hung near Juggernatpoor on the 1st January, and Borah and Pondooa next day at the Siringseea ghât. These are the first executions which have taken place in Singbhoon, and, it is to be hoped, will have good effect. Some thousands of Coles were present. Some ghât opponents being at large, the detachment moved again on the 3d south to Kassira, on the 4th to Goomereea, four miles from Jynth, a Hindoo Teeruth on the Bytning, and thence east to Kanta Marmie, in Oulapoor, where

they remained from the 12th to the 18th, and returned through the Bagabeela Pass, from whence they descended to the plain of Colban, and arrived at Chyebasa on the 22d January. Colban is throughout an arid waste, but in some parts presents fine prospects, owing to the bold outline and picturesque appearance of the hills, with the undulating plains which form the forage round; but as for cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the villages, there is none. Rice, a little maize, with here and there a few sickly tobacco plants, is the extent of agriculture to be seen. The Coles are an extremely indolent race, never working, except as much as is absolutely necessary to save them from starvation, and a prey to the most barbarous and absurd superstitions. They go about, women and men, almost in a state of nature: one yard of cloth would literally furnish *trousseaux* for a dozen Cole belles.—*Corr. Englishman, Feb. 13.*

PULVERIZED MILK.

Professor O'Shaughnessy, in his *Manual of Chemistry*, describes the process of preparing pulverized milk.

"A much better substitute can be prepared, however, by evaporating perfectly fresh milk to dryness at the temperature of 100°. The process requires attention to prevent the temperature rising, which would curdle the milk, and the fluid must be in very shallow pans, in order to accelerate the evaporation. The heat should be applied by a water-bath. The milk thus treated dries perfectly, keeps for months, and retains its solubility in water. The flavour of the solution is exactly that of fresh milk. The powder makes excellent custards and puddings, and is a capital article of food, even of luxury, at sea. The process I now describe I communicated to Mr. Previté, of this city, who succeeded thereby in preparing what he calls his 'pulverized milk,' which, when made as I describe, I can confidently recommend."

THE MOFUSSIL.

Lord Auckland's Camp.—Lord Auckland was at Gurmukteser on the 20th January. Letters from his camp announce, that the country is in a dreadful state from famine. Government, it is said, have given employment to 1,000 poor people.—*Gyananneshun, Feb. 14.*

Agra.—Sir C. Metcalfe took his departure on the 18th January; the whole of the troops were drawn out and formed into a street.

Small-pox continues raging with great violence among the natives. Amongst the European population two officers have already fallen victims to it, and six or

eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Bhaugulpore.—A petty rajah, of a place called Muhawar, has been convicted before the Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, of the wilful and unprovoked murder of an elephant-driver, whom he had tied to a post in a tent, and there deliberately cut his body in pieces with a sword. The Sessions Judge had condemned the rajah to suffer capitally, and referred the sentence to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation.

Delhi.—Letters from the interior give the most horrible accounts of the state of the country. Starvation and misery prevail to an unexampled extent, and there appears, unhappily, no reason to expect a mitigation of the existing horrors for many months to come. We submit the following extract from a letter received from a friend by yesterday's dawk:—

"Delhi Territory, 2d February.—I am now in a land of famine—not a leaf or a green thing to be seen, excepting a very little cultivation on the banks of the canal, which gets a sip of water once a-week. There are no trees here; but to the eastward, towards Dihlee, every tree has had its branches lopped for fodder for cattle; the trees, every one without exception, sacred or unsacred, all done for by the harmless natives, who of course have a right to do with their own just as they like. The Bhuttees are in excellent order under Capt. Thorseby, or we might expect a descent just as the crops are ripe. This part of the country usually abounds with quail; this year there is not one to be found. If it does not rain, the greater part of the district must be depopulated. The people (I particularly allude to the Bagree-), who have no attachment to the soil, will probably never come back again, but establish themselves about Ubbhor, or on the banks of the Sutlege."—*Englishman, Feb. 14.*

Cawnpore.—A diary of a traveller through the Cawnpore districts shows, in true colours, the state of a considerable tract of country, at a time when a famine is actually raging. By it we see that a belt of country extending from Gurmukhteshur Ghat to near Allahabad is suffering from the severest distress; that the people are starving and flying they know not whither in the hopes of obtaining food, and that a prospect of still more harassing misery, from a failure of the spring crop, presents itself throughout. The country bordering either side of the Jumna is, if possible, in a more deplorable state, with perhaps a greater certainty of the failure of the same crop. But there can be no doubt of the extreme misery prevalent, and the only rational consideration the subject can beget, is how to apply relief. To do this, in any way proportioned to the distress, will re-

quire active measures, and the decided interference of Government. This latter, we conceive, can only be usefully exerted in, as we have urged before, exporting food from where it is abundant to where it is not, and supplying means by which it can be made available where it exists, but is not in use. The country below Allahabad appears to have escaped the severe drought, and may be supposed to have a considerable quantity of food for exportation; indeed, we learn from our diarist, that a quantity from that quarter is finding its way into the Doab. Let then Government supply funds for more considerable importation, as well as for the purchase of the food that we know is in these districts.—*Agra Ukhar, Feb. 3.*

Naseerabad.—This station is as weary, dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable as ever. The most of the inspections are over, and the good old brigadier appears as young as ever, for he intends to begin brigading a-fresh, to keep the Rajpootana field-force in good trim—nothing like it. Small-pox is raging very virulently here, and in the villages circumjacent. Five or six officers have been attacked, but no mortality amongst them as yet; one death occurred in the European barracks, and in the villages they are dropping off like rotten sheep. The 74th arrived some days ago. Grain is getting cheaper, and the crops about cantonments, though small, on account of the paucity of water last year, are looking very well indeed. The adjutant of the 52d is under arrest, by orders of Capt. Bell the late business on an officer of the 22d is, I believe, quashed.—*Ibid.*

Simlah.—It is bitterly cold now here, but dry and clear, and no appearance of rain or snow. We have every reason to fear a famine—ottah is selling at eleven seers, and gram thirteen for a rupee. Your political economists may say as they will, but it does appear to us, who are not in the secrets of the craft, that the only way in which Government can interfere, without causing greater evils, is to offer a bounty on importation. This is a most surprising season altogether for this region, owing to the falling of no snow; the trees and shrubs imagining it to be spring, are putting forth their buds; cherry-trees are in full blossom, the wheat is already in ear, and as the sun's power increases, it is to be feared all will be destroyed for want of moisture.—*Ibid.*

Saugor.—The crops are finer in these territories than were ever before seen, and the people, I will venture to say, happier and better off than in any province in India.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE STATES.

Delhi.—The 22d, being the last Friday of the Mahomedan festival of *Ram Zaun*,

his majesty, accompanied by the heir-apparent, several members of the royal family, and household, went in state to the Jumma Musjeed. His majesty left the palace, escorted by the household brigade, with their respective bands, and proceeded by the Delhi gate, where the palace guards and port guns were drawn up for the purpose of saluting his majesty. The assemblage of people within the Musjeed was very great, and, with the different colours of their dresses, drawn up in lines across the square, had a very pleasing effect, particularly at that part of the ceremony where the whole multitude prostrated themselves, bowing their heads to the ground, with that regularity and silence, marking the sanctity of their devotion.—*Delhi Gaz., Dec. 27.*

Upwards of 200 of those who were engaged in the attack on Lieut. Waterfield's boat (last vol., p. 144), have been seized, and a considerable portion of the lieutenant's and his lady's apparel found at Bulim Gurh. None of the jewels or gold taken have been recovered; but, from the apparel having been found at this place, it is said the Government will compel the rajah to make compensation to Lieut. W. for his losses.

Oude.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* has made the following statement: "A gentleman who left Lucknow about a month before the king's death, and who lived in his family, told me he had not the smallest doubt his majesty would die by poison soon after he left him, and he expected to hear of his death every day. All the king's food he himself (the gentleman in question) purchased, by his majesty's order, in the bazar, saw every article dressed, and carried to table before him. He often went with the king in disguise, at night, to draw water from the public wells for his majesty's use. Several attempts had been made to poison the king, all of which his majesty attributed to the late vizier, who was afraid his majesty would some time or other make him disgorge his ill-gotten wealth. The king was an innocent, amiable man, and all the disorders of the country were owing to the vizier, whom his majesty was unable to control, as he was supported by the resident. I regret that the gentleman above alluded to went home shortly after I saw him. I can rely with implicit confidence on his word."

The king is suffering from a dropsical attack, which it is expected will be fatal. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange paid a visit to the court and city, from Cawnpore.

His Highness Nawab Echal ud Dowla arrived in Calcutta on the 2d February, from Benares. He has departed, on the

Duke of Bedford, for England, where he intends to urge his claims to the throne of Oude.

The Punjab.—The merchants have discovered a new route between Cabool and the Company's territories, by adopting which they will avoid many of the duties, delays, and inconveniences, attendant on travelling through the Seik states. From Cabool to Pashung, a distance of forty coss, through an uninhabited district, abounding in wood and water; from Pashung to Serai-soku-chinar, there are a few houses, inhabited by Patans, to be met with here and there. From Sokt-serai to Serai Duriabund, in three days and nights, during which no animal even is to be seen. From Duriabund it is a four days' journey to Debrah Ismail Khan, where duty is paid to Runjeet Sing's custom-house agents. From Debrah Ismail Khan, the road leads through Mooltan, Bala-wulpore, to the Company's territories.

Cashmere.—In Cashmere rice is selling at one maund and thirty puckha seers for the rupee, other grain in proportion! The shawl-weavers are in great distress, and regret very much having left Loodianah.

Cabul.—Nawab Ubdool Sumud Khan, late commander-in-chief of foot troops of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, left the service, but with great disgrace, having been stripped of every fraction by the Ameer, for faults committed at Jilalabad. The nawab is at present at Bokhara, in the employ of the ameer of that city, and is raising 5,000 infantry, and is better off than when at Cabul. The command of the 1st regiment fell on Col. Rattray (now Fidah Mahomed Khan, Bahadoor); the command of the 2d on Mr. Harlan, as a temporary arrangement. Mr. East left Cabul recently, not accepting employ there. His trip to Cabul has added nothing to his pockets. Dr. Lord and Lieut. Wool of the navy, attached to the British mission at Cabul, have proceeded to Koon-dun, to Meer Moorad Beg, this chief having invited them over to examine the illness he is suffering from. These are the first Europeans that ever went openly to this country. Capt. Burnes and Lieut. Leech, of the Bombay service, are at Cabul, quite well, and enjoy the fine winter of that place.

The Ameer of Bokhara is ready to assist the Ameer of Cabul with money and troops against the Sikhs. The Ameer of Cabul is thinking of proceeding to Peshawar in person, after the winter, or during it. The ambassador from the court of Persia to Cabul has taken the sulks at Khandar, and will not proceed to Cabul, in consequence of the English mission

having arrived before him. He is still at Khandar, and Mahomed Khan Paish Kismut has been sent to Khandar, to learn what is the intent of the Persian monarch's mission. The Ameer of Cabul has this year three missions to attend to; one of Bombay and British India, one of Persia, and one of Bokhara. The Bokhara mission was to leave Cabul with persons of character, sent by Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, to the ruler of that place, to relate the different treaties between the two Ameer against the Sikhs and Meer Morad Beg, ruler of Koon-duz.

Ajmere.—Grain still continues very dear at Ajmere, grass and crops entirely parched up; unless we get rain about Christmas, the prospect is very bad. Small-pox raging badly; upwards of 3,000 children have died of it within six weeks, as well as some adults.

Tonk.—It is stated that certain of the zemindars of the Wazeree tribe, with their forces, amounting to fifteen thousand men, made an attack on the Maharajah's army, and, notwithstanding the courage and good conduct of the royal troops, the Wazerees gained the victory. It is said that fifteen hundred men were killed or wounded on both sides. Doul Sind, an officer of Nehal Sing's army, was amongst the killed.

Gunduck.—Morad Beg, the hakim of this place, has been very ill for some time, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. He sent a letter to Capt. Alexander Burnes, requesting the attendance of a European doctor. The doctor was sent, and by his skill the hakim recovered. He was so well pleased with his European medical practitioner, that he complimented his country by saying he wished the English would come and instruct his people.

Bokhara.—Rumour says, that the ruler of this place, having heard that the English have obtained great reputation throughout the world, has a great desire to keep on amicable terms with the Sahaban-Ali-Shan.

Candahar.—Travellers from this country report that the nazim had an intention of sending one of his sons to Iran, in order, if possible, to effect a peace with its ruler; but having received a friendly letter from the English, promising to aid him against that power, he has, in consequence, postponed the embassy.

Nepaul.—The former dewan of the ruler of this kingdom, Bheem Sein Thap-

pa, who was imprisoned, together with his nephew, and in whose place Pundit Rughoob Nath Sing was appointed, has at length been released, and the ruler has granted to him a salary of three thousand rupees a month.

Shekhawattee.—A letter from this quarter, dated January 27th, gives some details of Major Forster's further operations. During his absence from Joonjnoo, the Kuzzaks made a considerable head on the Jodepoor frontier, and attacked the town of Luchmunghur with eight hundred men. The major had only six horsemen there, but, with the assistance of the Seekur tag-rags, they managed to repulse them. As he is prohibited from entering the Jodepoor territories, where these plunderers find asylum and encouragement, this apparent protection incited the Thakoor of Goorā, who occupies one of the strongest holds in Toorwuttee, who collected followers, and having entered the village of Kekrana, in Shekhawattee, belonging to Khetree, and under Major Forster's protection, he there killed the principal zemindar, plundered the village, and carried off the Thakoorance. Immediate notice was sent to Sree Bullub, the amil of Toorwuttee, demanding his aid in apprehending the offender; but Sree Bullub was more inclined to take a few hundreds of rupees as hush-money, than to run the risk of getting his head broke in opposing a chief who had beaten off Ameer Khan's twenty thousand men with eighty guns. The major despatched a nabī res-salidar, with fifty horse, and a perwanna to Belas Sing, demanding his presence to answer for the serious charges preferred against him. The perwanna he would not receive, and ordered the horsemen off forthwith. In a few seconds some hundreds of matchlocks were levelled at them, and a volley fired, which killed one suwar. The major's men dismounted, and charged sword in hand, and cut down eight; but as the fort is a *chaubanya*, strongly built of stone, they could make no impression with only small arms, consequently they fell back out of shot reach, and encamped. Major Forster received the intimation on the 23d January, and ordered four companies, two guns, and one hundred horse to accompany him to the aid of the detachment. On arriving on the morning of the 24th, they found the town a very large one, built pukka, and situated at the base of the highest hill in this part of the world; having a strong pukka fort on the southern extremity of the town, and another on the peak of the hill, which is laid down in the map as being sixteen hundred feet high. No sooner had the rescue come within reach of their matchlocks, than they commenced firing, and, as far as could be judged, the whole

range of the hill, for more than two miles on each side of the town, was covered with armed men; four thousand would be within the number actually collected to oppose the little force. As the detachment had to pass the base of one of these hills, Major Forster determined on pushing up a company, and driving them off, so as to enable his party to go on unmolested. This was done in the most enthusiastic manner by the detachment, without the loss of a man, as they would not stand. Having reached the town, the major came to the resolution to storm the town fort forthwith; with this view he brought up his guns. However, the enemy got frightened at the array, and quitted the fort as the detachment advanced to the attack, and retired up to a stockade, about mid-way up the peak hill, which commanded the lower fort, so that our friends began to feel the jingalls telling in. This made Major F. resolve to drive them away from their formidable position; and as the large guns could not bear on them, being ensconced behind large rocks, the men gallantly volunteered, the horsemen also joining on foot, and in a few minutes the stockade was ours. The following morning, about eighty tag-rags of Khetree did venture to join the major, under the Dhaize; but even with this aid, he had scarcely five hundred men in all. On the 25th Major F. divided his small band into three divisions, and so arranged it that they should all meet together at the top of the hill, and, after taking breath, escalate the place, if possible. Nothing could exceed the ardour and gallant bearing of the major's men. On they scrambled: the advance under the major's son, William, who led them in a manner that called forth the admiration of all. Major Forster of course did not remain behind, and under the cover of the two guns, which he planted in the battery, the insurgents were driven, step by step, till they reached the fort; from thence, not only showers of bullets, but huge stones and rocks, were hurled down at our force. Having arrived within half pistol-shot of the place, the major called a halt, to take breath, and after one quarter of an hour's rest, the bugle sounded the assault; a loud shout and determined bearing in the advance had the desired effect; the enemy were seen to fly from the walls, and Forster's party, mounting on one another's backs, gauged the walls, where the British flags were soon seen flying in triumph. Our lads bayoneted and cut down thirteen in this attack, who had not time to fly; but we did not give them any rest. Placing a small garrison in the fort, the major pushed on after the fugitives, knocking them over in all directions on tops of peaks, others running down the deep

della, and many, who were wounded, were, it is to be feared, killed, so much were the men excited at the time. About one hundred and fifty, or more, were killed of the insurgents in this affair; and notwithstanding the very great advantages they possessed over us, it is strange our loss has been so trifling, only five killed and twenty-seven wounded.—*Englishman*.

Jeypoor.—The Ruwal Beree Sal is very ill, and not expected to survive his sickness. His death will open a gate for fresh intrigues in this town.

EXCERPTA.

Messrs. Edam and Co., foreigners, are about to establish a gunpowder manufactory in the Twenty-four Pergumahs. The magistrate, at first, refused his sanction without the authority of the Government, which was applied to, and Mr. Secretary Prinsep informed the magistrate that the deputy governor of Bengal is aware of no legal or other objection to the establishment of the manufactory in question, provided it is so situated as to give no just ground of alarm to the residents in the vicinity.

Orders have been issued for the Munipore Levy, belonging to Rajah Gumbheer Sing, being equipped afresh with both ordnance stores and small-arm equipments. The levy was first raised in 1827, and then consisted of twelve hundred muskets, and four field-pieces adapted for mountain warfare. Since then it has been, from time to time, augmented, and now counts two thousand men under arms.

A Marine Registry Office has been established by Mr. Young, secretary to the Old Church District Charitable Committee.

The gambling at the Rass festival at Khurda has been put a stop to by the magistrates. Lakhs of rupees are annually lost at this shrine of vice, and hundreds of native families ruined.

The Customs collections of Agra, for the past half-year, from May to October, amount to Rs. 4,30,887. 13. 5, against 3,37,672. 14. 3 in the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of Rs. 93,214. 15. 1.

Mr. Hutton, the gun-smith in Cossitollah, is about to establish a shooting gallery.

Some native thieves broke into the depository of the Bible Society, and stole one hundred bibles, one hundred prayer-books, and other religious works.

The deputy superintendent, in consequence of information lodged by informers, went to a house in Burra Bazar, and there discovered a number of counterfeit stamps, with the apparatus necessary for manu-

facturing the same. It is supposed that there is a regular gang who were employed in making them.

Rapid progress is making in the new steamer building at Kidderpore for Government, by the Docking Company. This vessel is to be completed in nine months. The vessel is to be entirely copper-fastened; and the proportion of breadth to length is six times of the first to the latter, being 165 at the load water line and twenty-seven feet beam, and her draft of water is not to exceed eleven feet when loaded; whereas the *Enterprise's* draft would (with the same quantity of coals and cargo aboard) be 15-9.

The fair this year at Buttesur has been very heavy, the attendance light, and the show of horses poor in the extreme. The animals are all so many Rosinantes. Few sales have been effected, and none of the "Salib log," but the magistrate and officer on duty, have attended it.

A European soldier, who had deserted, and sought service with Rujjeet Sing, was sent back to Loodanah, somewhat reluctantly, by the rajah.

A correspondent of the *Agra Uhlbar*, writing from Mirzapore, says: "The old Queen Dowager of Oude, and young hopeful, Moona Jaun, have been safely lodged in the neighbouring fortress of Chunar. The old lady shammed sick at Allahabad, with a view, it is supposed, to gain time for the operation of some plan of escape. she is prepared to pay six lakhs of rupees to any gentleman who will procure her liberation, by fair means or foul."

Dr. Corbyn has been elected medical attendant at the Parental Academic Institution.

Col. Lloyd is making preparations for the construction of a road from the new hill station of Darjeeling to the plains. There is already a good road from Caligola on the Ganges to Purneah, and there is also a road of some sort from the latter place to Titileca, on the borders of the Morung.

The English school, established by the Rev. Mr. Hæberlin, at Barasut, and which went on very well for some years, has lately been closed.

In the middle of November, upwards of 2 500 prisoners were in the Foujdary jail of Bareilly, the accommodation being scarcely fit for 800.

A considerable failure has occurred in the bazar—the firm of Sebaram Paul and Cossinauth Paul, a house of seventy years' standing, reputed the oldest shroffs in Calcutta. Their transactions are said to have embraced about twenty-five lakhs of rupees; but the failure is limited to about a couple of lakhs, and has been forced upon the acting partner, Cossinauth, by a quarrel with his brother about their joint responsibility for losses on

opium this year, which the latter is supposed to have ample means of making up.

A liberal, enterprising, and wealthy Hindoo merchant, of the name of Bunsidhur, has placed in the hands of the magistrate the sum of Rs. 12,000, for the purpose of building a bridge over the Oojlah Nuddee, between the town of Mirzapoor and the celebrated place of Thug worship—Bindachul, on the old Allahabad road.

The *Samachar Durpan*, in announcing the death of Meer Hosein Ali, states that he was for many years Government pleader in the Snadder Dewanny Adawlut, and was the ablest and most successful pleader in that court.

The London mails for August, September, and October, arrived at Calcutta at once on the 6th Dec. last.

At Futtelghurh, the magistrate has adopted an excellent plan of ending the extortions of the burkundases. The old and emaciated prisoners were all transferred to the jail, and able-bodied men sent out in their stead. An order, it is said, was likewise made to give six pice to each prisoner; but at the same time the pay of the burkundases has been stopped, till such time as it may be seen the prisoners get into proper condition.

Letters from Hansi represent the men of the Hurrana L.I. battalion to be in such a sickly state, as to demand that the corps should be moved out into the country for a change. The men will continue there, accommodated in tents drawn from the Delhi magazine, till the season shall have become more healthy.

In the Zillah Court of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, on the 24th November, an application was made to the judge by a vakcel, on behalf of one Syed Noor Mahomed, a vender of Persian conserves and delicacies, for a writ of *ne exeat regno* against Nawaub Zullaloodowlah, brother of the present king of Oude, for a sum of Rs. 2,003, with costs of suit. The allegation having been proved, the writ was granted. Another and a similar application was made, at the suit of one Asurdoollah Khan, against the nawaub, for a sum exceeding Rs. 4,000. Writ granted.

A dinner took place at Agra, to arrange the constitution of a new association, to be called the Agra Beef-Steak Club, for the encouragement of the drama and other social relations. The meeting was large.

A party was given to the young Prince of Orange, by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. It commenced with a sumptuous dinner, at four o'clock, to fifty or sixty persons; after which his royal highness was entertained with a ride upon an elephant, an exhibition of jugglers' feats,

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a nautch in the best style, a Katpootlee nautch, fire-works; and, finally, an elegant supper. His royal highness and his naval friends seemed to be highly pleased with the entertainment.

The Court of Directors signified their approval of the "Black Act" in the following laconic terms: "We approve and confirm Act XI. of 1836."

The Managing Committee of the Hindu Benevolent Institution has granted the request of certain individuals, applied to through Babu Kashinath Basu, for the establishment of an English day-school, under the denomination of the "First Subordinate School of the Hindu Benevolent Institution," at Anurpore, in zillah Barasut.

The long-agitated School-book Society for the North-western Provinces is either just established, or just about to be called into being. The friends of religious instruction have established a Christian School-book Society at Benares; and the formation of a Christian School-book Society at Calcutta is expected. It is also in contemplation to establish a press, for educational and missionary purposes, at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra.

By the recent proposition of Government, the English language has been introduced in the Dacca collectorate. The villagers having observed so rapid a use of the English language in public business, have sent their children to Dacca to the English school in immense numbers. The zeal with which Mr. Smeelan and Bahoo Parbuttery Churn Sirkar are labouring to impart knowledge to the children of the inhabitants of Dacca, has led the Education Committee to judge that the ignorance now clouding over them will soon be dispersed.

There is a report current, that the institution of the numerous dispensaries is intended to provide situations for the medical students of the college, and that Dr. Ranken is to be superintendent of dispensaries. The students are to be denominated sub-assistant surgeons, and one is to be appointed to each dispensary under the zillah surgeon, who is to have Rs. 30 per mensem for his extra occupation. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, it is said, is to have an experimental laboratory for the preparation of medicine, now indented for from England, and the duty of arranging the Indian pharmacopœia is to devolve on him. John Grant, Esq. is to be, it is said, professor of materia medica to the college, in place of the situation of professorship of clinical surgery, declined by Mr. Chapman.

In Bundelcund, the cotton crop is the most plentiful that has been known for years: last year it did not exceed 3,60,000 maunds; this year the ryots expect above 4,50,000.

The Government advances on goods for England are all taken up. This will most probably seriously affect the exchange for a time, and of course the value of exports, unless the long-expected November mail from London brings orders from the Court of Directors for a larger sum for transmission from Bengal for the service of 1838. This, however, is not likely. — *Courier*, Jan. 11

On the 8th January, the hospitable and elegant mansion of Dwarkanauth Tagore, on the Dum-Dum road, was thrown open to the fashionables of Calcutta, in honour of Lady Rytan, who is on the eve of embarkation for Europe. The suite of rooms, capacious as they are, was almost unequal to contain the numerous and distinguished company, including the officers of her Majesty's and the King of Holland's vessels of war now in port; and it was not without difficulty room could really be found for those who rejoice in quadrilles and waltzes.

A letter from Mr. Macnaghten, secretary to the Governor-general, announces the favourable reception which the memorial, on the subject of a settlement at Darjeling, had met with; and stating that measures in accordance with it were already in progress, and that a strong recommendation had been forwarded to the President in Council, to pay the earliest possible attention to the wishes expressed by the memorialists.

The Conservancy Department has directed the engine at Chandpaul Ghant to be worked for seventeen hours daily, instead of the usual eight hours, with a view to filling all those tanks with which the engine conduits communicate, and will be the means of preventing much of the distress which was last year felt from the scarcity of water in those parts of the town which are at a distance from the river.

Mr. Officiating Secretary Halliday, on the 7th November last, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the Hon. the Court of Directors, was directed, by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to request that the Board will call upon the several special collectors for an immediate report, whether a tender of compromise, upon the part of Government, on equitable terms, would be generally or largely acceptable to the lakshrajars; and if so, what terms should in their judgment be offered. The Board were also requested to submit their return to this requisition with the least practicable delay.

The amil of the collector of zillah Behar has been detected in falsifying papers, with a view of defrauding Government of the revenue. The case is still undergoing investigation.

The 3d Light Dragoons, under the command of Col. Thackwell, marched yesterday morning, at day light, for Cawn-

pore. A finer body of men have seldom arrived in this country. — *Englishman*, Jan. 5.

We have also learnt the following piece of gossip, viz. that Mr. Dyce Sombre has taken cabins in the *St. George*, in which ship Sir Charles Metcalfe sails; he (Mr. Sombre) having paid forfeit for his cabins which he had secured in some other ship. The cabins in the *Buccleugh* (we believe) were to cost him Rs. 5,000; he forfeits Rs. 2,000, and for Rs. 3,000 gets inferior cabins in the *St. George*. — *Cour.* Feb. 7.

The Indian Government has granted Rs. 1,500 for the printing of a vocabulary in the Cochinchinese and English languages.

A *fracas* has taken place between two attorneys of the Supreme Court (Messrs. W. D. Shaw and N. Paliologus), arising, as we understand, out of some correspondence exhibited in Court during the argument in "Lucas v. Kolonas." The upshot has been a challenge, and the consequences arising out of a refusal to give "the usual satisfaction," viz. a posting at the Banksall and at the Exchange. — *Englishman*, Feb. 9.

It appears from the annual report of the curators of the Public Library, at a meeting on the 10th February, that during the last year 1,634 volumes have been added to the library, 1,466 of which were purchased with the funds of the institution, and 168 presented by different contributors. The enculation of books from February 1837 to January 1838 was 9,827. Since the last annual meeting, eleven new proprietors and fifty-nine new subscribers have joined the institution. Of the subscribers, forty-one names have been struck off the list. The present number of subscribers is fifty-nine. The obnoxious rule, requiring a deposit before books are given up for perusal, has been abolished.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal has ordered the removal of Mr. C. R. Martin, the judge of Hooghly, and his being placed on the allowances of a senior merchant out of employ. The charges brought against Mr. Martin are considered to have been so far established by the investigations held by Mr. W. W. Bird, that his Honour considers it inexpedient to continue him in the high office he held. Much praise is bestowed by his Honour on Mr. Lewis, who first brought to notice the reports affecting Mr. Martin's character which were current in the Hooghly district. Some further investigations, it is supposed, are to take place.

The wreck of the *Elizabeth* was sold by public auction on the 14th February, for the sum of Rs. 450!

The Dyce Sombre suit has been settled. Col Dyce's bill was dismissed by consent, and Mr. Dyce Sombre settling

an annuity on Col. Dyce of Rs. 1,500 a month, and he gives Rs. 10,000 towards his costs.

One of Sir Charles Metcalfe's last acts was to bestow Rs. 1,000 upon the District Charitable Society.

Supplies of the cochineal insect have been received by the Agricultural Society from Bourbon and the Cape; but they turned out not to be the true Mexican cochineal, or *Grana fina*, but the wild variety, called *Giana Sylvestra*: some doubt exists as to those from Bourbon, which are far superior to the ordinary *Grana Sylvestra*.

The *Hurkaru* of February 15, states that the indigo crop of the season can little, if at all, exceed 90,000 maunds.

It is rumoured that, in consequence of cases in the Judge's Court at Mirzapore, principally referring to the extensive mercantile transactions carried on in that great emporium of trade, it has been found necessary to appoint a second judge.

Of the eight hundred new Union Bank shares, of Rs. 1,000 each, forty-eight (exclusive of reserved shares for proprietors absent in England, China, &c.) remained, not taken off by the proprietors, and these were, on the 16th February, sold by auction amongst the shareholders.

From the report of the general committee appointed in aid of the sufferers by the fires in Calcutta in 1837, it appears that, out of a subscription of Rs. 46,027 actually realized, Rs. 31,906 have been disbursed in the performance of good offices to the houseless and the destitute: 2,532 persons or families have been assisted. Tiles, to the number of 93,06,575, have been distributed to parties disposed to tile their own huts: 817 tiled huts have been built entire by the committee; 876 have been tiled only, and 160 more are in progress of tiling. The balance left in the hands of the committee is Rs. 11,713, and there is a sum of Rs. 1,913. 4as. still to receive from subscribers.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

A Government school has been or is to be established at Negapatam, for the benefit chiefly of the descendants of the Dutch and Portuguese at that station, who are stated to be about two thousand in number. The school, unlike other Government schools, is, it would seem, to be a Christian one, as it is placed under the superintendence of missionaries, and Christian children only are admissible—sixty children, male and female, are to be supported, entirely, by the foundation; and day-scholars, without limitation, are

to be admitted. We believe this is the first instance of the Government providing teachers of Christianity for persons disconnected with the state—and it is in strong contrast with honorary salutes, and robes, and presents to Hindu pagodas, and the collection of the tributes and other emoluments of idolatry and paganism.—*Examiner*, Dec. 1.

SIR H. PANE'S MAJOR-GENERALS.

We have ascertained the terms of the order made by the Government of India. It recites that the commander-in-chief in India has been informed that Major-generals Sullivan, Allan, Oglander, and Wiltshire, while allowed to retain brigade command, are not to be employed in any way that would bring them into collision with a Company's major-general commanding a division; and that if unforeseen occurrences or the exigencies of the service should bring them into contact with a major-general of the Company's army, exercising a divisional command, who may have been their junior in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, they must, according to the rule laid down in the case of Queen's colonels and Company's brigadier-generals, if they cannot be removed elsewhere, either make their election to serve under him, or return to Europe.—*Conservative*, Dec. 1.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

A shocking occurrence took place at Secunderabad on the 10th inst. The subadar-major of the Golundanze, a native officer much respected in the Artillery, and of forty-five years' exemplary service, was shot on the parade by a naigue of the same corps, while in the act of inspecting the company. The ruffian was at the time within three feet of his unfortunate victim, whose death was instantaneous. The whole meeting cause to this murderous deed appears to have been, that the subadar-major had found it necessary the day preceding to award this naigue some slight punishment, a few hours' extra duty, which, occurring on the last day of the *dusserah*, had necessarily prevented his participating in the amusements, and thence aroused all the evil passions of his nature. The present is, we understand, the third instance that has occurred at Secunderabad within the last three or four months, in two of which the service has been deprived of very estimable native officers; and the events growing out of matters connected with military discipline, it behoves the ruling authorities to address themselves to a close and searching investigation of the root of these grave evils. Military men well know that there is no example possessed of so dangerous a tendency, in its infec-

tious character, as this fatal resentment of the exercised authority of superior officers; and it must be crushed with a heavy hand. The abolition of corporal punishment in the army, we have heard many military men declare, has weakened very considerably the respect that was before observed by the sepoy towards the native officer; it has not taught the former the necessity of behaving towards his superior as one having authority. The native officers, indeed, have always been the most strenuous complainants against that hasty and ill-judged measure of abolition; and instances such as that now before us, will teach the Government of India that their murmurs and their apprehensions are neither groundless nor exaggerated. Obedience and respect to superior authority are the soul of discipline—let us beware how we allow their alienation to become familiarized in any degree in the mind of the native soldier.—*Spectator*, Oct. 18.

Extract of a letter from Secunderabad, Oct. 18: "The naique of the golundanz, who shot the subadar-major some days ago, was removed from the battalion to the main guard preparatory to trial. He had to pass the lines of the 37th regiment, and, strange to say, a considerable number of the men of that corps, (my information states between one or two hundred.) turned out with chaplets of flowers, intending to decorate the vagabond, but were prevented by the presence of an European officer. The number may probably be an exaggeration, though it is the least that has been given me; but of the fact there can be no doubt; and considering that in this very regiment a similar act of atrocity was committed scarcely three months ago, in the murder on parade of the jemadar-adjutant, the fact speaks volumes as to the feeling of the men concerned, and it is to be regretted that the circumstance was not immediately reported to the brigadier commanding. Another somewhat novel demonstration has recently manifested itself in the 31st regiment at this station, though probably confined to one or two skulking vagabonds—that of posting threatening placards on the walls of the barracks, intimating to subadar this or jemadar that, that unless reform obtains in certain named particulars, there will be shortly occasion for another grand *tomasha*: alluding to the practice (a most mistaken one) of parading the whole of the force in review order, to witness an execution. Every possible endeavour has been made to discover the author of these placards, but without effect."—*Ibid.* Oct 25.

Letters from Kamptee inform us of a very unpleasant occurrence which had

happened there, and excited a considerable sensation, though, we may be allowed to say, happily, it does not class with those cases of malignant shooting it has of late been our painful duty to notice. The following account may be depended on as correct:—

"On the morning of the 13th inst., as the 1st regt. L. C., on returning from brigade exercise, was forming on its own parade, a private, named Hoosman Khan, fired from his station in the ranks a pistol at Lieut. Porter, the adjutant of the regiment. At the time, Lieut. Porter was standing on the right of the line, marking the point of entry, and the regiment was in column of threes left in front. Hoosman Khan was the left of the front rank section of threes, and consequently fired across two men, viz. the right-hand man and centre one of the front rank. After the discharge of his pistol, he instantly rushed out of the ranks, drew the other pistol, and commenced circling his horse in rear of the regiment. A party went in immediately after him, and he was brought back. On being questioned as to whom he fired at (for Capt. Macdonald and Lieut. Hall were within a yard of Lieut. Porter at the time), he replied, that the adjutant was his enemy. When confined, he grew so troublesome that they were forced to place him in irons. On an examination of the pistols, it was found that the last he drew out was primed, but there was nothing in the barrel; on looking, however, into the holster-pipe from which it was taken, a ball with about a charge of powder was found at the bottom. The other pistol was the one he fired at Lieut. Porter, who felt the wind of the cartridge pass close to his face, but the report was as that from a *blank* cartridge; and the opinion is that, owing to the riding and charging about in the morning's exercise, the ball must have got so loosened as to have fallen out when the man removed it from the holster-pipe. On examining his pouch, his cartridges were found all correct. A medical committee assembled as soon as possible on Hoosman Khan, and came to the opinion that he was of unsound mind, an opinion confirmed by his varied and extravagant stories, and the utter absence of all inducement to the act he attempted. Indeed, since his confinement he has never shown the least anger towards Lieut. Porter.—*Ibid.* Oct. 28.

CHRISTIANITY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Rev. Charles Mead, of Travancore, on a late visit home, stated that "there are not less than 20,000 Protestant Christians, and an immense number of the Romish church, beside the Heathen population of South Travancore, Tinnevely, and Madura, with no fewer than 12,000 chil-

then in the Mission Schools, under the care of the two Church Societies, the American, German, and London Missionary Societies' labourers in those provinces. To meet, in some degree, the demand now made for the Tamil Scriptures, the aid of the Bible Society is urgently required. While we wish to continue to unite with the Madras Auxiliary in every possible way, and to adopt only the version approved by that society, we have found that they cannot supply us with a sufficient number of the sacred books for our congregations and schools; and those at all acquainted with the country know how impossible it is to convey books over so large a space (not less than 400 miles), with any thing like regularity, despatch, or safety."—*Miss. Rev.*

VENOMOUS SEA-SNAKE.

Mr. Bland, surgeon of H. M. ship *Wolf*, has published in the Madras *Spectator* a case of death, arising from the bite of a sea-snake, in Madras Roads. The snake coming along-side, was hooked on board with a boat-hook, by one of the men, when Mr. Hymen, a mate belonging to H. M. ship *Wolf* (a fine young man, twenty-one years of age), took hold of the animal, which seized his left-hand, over the metacarpal bone of the index finger, and held fast the doubled-up skin, until taken away by force. He went down to breakfast, soon after which he became slightly sick and giddy, felt considerable uneasiness in his throat, which began to swell, became unable to articulate, insensible, and died exactly three hours after he was bitten. "A few exceedingly small punctures were seen on the hand, and two medical gentlemen saw the patient not long after the accident (not until the symptoms shewed themselves); but so rapid and fatal was the poison, that very little time was left for any remedy to take effect. Immediately after death, the throat became discoloured, the body covered with dark spots, and in a few hours so offensive, that it was necessary to have it buried the same afternoon. The snake was preserved; it was six feet six inches in length, six inches in girth, at the vent, its thickest part, from whence ran the compressed tail, like the blade of an oar, by which the reptile swims; general colour yellow, with forty-three narrow black bands or rings, nearly equi-distant, from head to tail; both jaws and palatine arches well furnished with small arcuated teeth; many of the back teeth broken and decayed, apparently from age. The snake is the *coluber laticaudatus* of Linn.; the same that Shaw names the *hydrus colubrinus*, plentiful all over the Indian ocean, Straits of Malacca, and the bays and rivers of India. As venomous snakes are known by having insulated fangs in front of the

upper jaws, it has been supposed that those who have no pierced fangs are not venomous; there is, however, good reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion, and in the above serious case, where no fangs were present, a direct proof to the contrary. All are furnished with a maxillary gland for secreting poisonous fluid; and it is now well known, that the molar or back teeth are furnished with grooves, which would readily convey poison. And to strengthen this opinion it may be here mentioned, that a tribe of snakes, spread all over India, called rock snakes, and whose mouth and jaws are formed like the non-venomous, have been discovered lately to have the first maxillary tooth furnished with a tube for transmitting poison."

EXCERPTA.

The resident at Hyderabad had started with his suite on a tour of inspection through the Nizam's dominions. He visits Aunungabad, Hingolee, and Mominabad.

The *United Service Gazette* notices the insecure state of the fort of Bangalore, which, though containing the arsenal, treasury, and other public buildings, is stated to have no stronger protection than twenty European, and a like number of native troops, with the walls in a ruinous condition, and the cantonment at two miles distant; and that the Nagpore arsenal is likewise without adequate security.

The *Gazette* announces the retirement of N. Webb, Esq., the father of the Civil Service, and late post-master-general of the presidency. Mr. Webb was appointed in 1777, and arrived in India in August the following year, so that he has actually resided in this country more than fifty-nine years!

H. M. sloop of war *Raleigh* left these roads in June 1836, and sailed to the Straits, where her captain received orders to proceed to Canton. He was there informed by his Majesty's superintendent, or chief commissioner, of what had been communicated to him by the Chinese Government, that there were many English on shore in one of the north-eastern districts of the empire, supposed to have been cast away by shipwreck. To the coast in question the *Raleigh* bent her way; she arrived at the mouth of a fine river, up which Capt. Quin, with his boats well manned and prepared against aggression, sailed and rowed some twenty or thirty miles to a place called Fou-chow, and found the men, who proved not to have been wrecked, but to have been driven on shore by the piratical part of the crew of the *Fairy*, employed in smuggling opium. Capt. Quin received the greatest attention from the Chinese authorities. Having taken the men on board,

he set sail for Canton, where he left the men. From Canton the *Raleigh* went to Manila, and thence through the Straits of Malacca to Madras, where she arrived on Saturday evening, having been absent in the eastern seas about eighteen months.—*Madras Conservative*, Nov. 14.

The new apparatus for the light-house has arrived in the *True Briton*. It cost £1,600, besides freight.

The celebrated horse *King Richard* came by his death by poison on the 10th inst. The stomach of the animal was submitted to a medical gentleman for examination, the result of which, as his certificate shows, places the matter beyond a doubt.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 27.

The *Gazette* announces that the headquarters and four companies of the 8th regt. N.I. have been ordered to Malacca and Singapore, from Palaveram, to relieve the 48th regt. N.I., which will return to Madras.

The subscriptions for the Wellington Testimonial have already amounted to Rs. 7,030.—*Herald*, Jan. 27.

By intelligence, dated Goodoor, the 1st February, two marches from Nellore, we learn that the cholera is evidently subsiding in the 27th. The total loss up to that day, including all, followers, men, women, and children, was something more than three hundred. They fully expected to shake it off altogether at Nellore, where it was intended to halt the regiment for a few days.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE OF BOMBAY.

The sea customs for last year show an advance upon the one preceeding of Rs. 1,60,874. The territorial revenue has also been much improved, in consequence of the impulse given to agriculture, which has led to the cultivation of a great quantity of waste land.

The tonnage of the port, and that of vessels resorting to it, was for the last two years as follows :

1835-36. Ar. Tons, 75,830.	1835-36. De. Tons, 96,151
1836-37. Ditto 104,215.	1836-37. ditto 113,368

Increase 28,085.	Increase 27,157
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Besides the above, there are multitudes of small craft, such as pattamars, buggalows, &c.; in fact, the whole shipping employed in the extensive commerce along the coast, and which ought to be included in the aggregate of our shipping. This we should not consider ourselves warranted in estimating under 40 000 to 50,000 tons. Taking this item then into calculation, the tonnage of our port cannot have been in the past year less than 150,000 tons,

an immense amount of shipping, when we take it into consideration that the resources of the presidency are not yet half developed; that some of our richest provinces are only partially under cultivation; and that the whole country has been subjected to a system of taxation, which has, under its peculiar circumstances, contributed more than any thing else to retard the rapid advancement of its prosperity. Well may our rulers say, if they can only be induced to suspend their deliberations on India Stock dividends, and other matters of paramount interest, for a single hour, "how much richer might we be, and how much happier might the country at this moment have been, had we some years ago expended a few lakhs of rupees in improving the internal communication throughout our dominions!" Truly may they say so, and bitterly may they rue the paltry, the miserable economy, that spared lakhs when crores might have been gained—that prevented the cultivation of fair tracts of country capable of producing the most valuable of Indian commodities. But these days are gone, and we cannot think that the great objects of national importance, which have been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, will pass without something being done towards the removal of the evils so justly complained of. When a well-organized system of improved communication with the interior shall have been fairly introduced, then may we hope to see, not only our present products increased in quantity and improved in quality, but new staples becoming a part of our commerce. The wilds of Candesh may yet boast of their indigo factories, and their unseeded plantations, as well as Guzerat, half cultivated only though it be, now can of its cotton. But there would be no end to speculation on this subject, and we sincerely trust that its importance will recommend it to the notice of the ruling authorities over the destinies of India.—*Gaz.*, Nov. 10.

The *Courier*, November 25, with reference to the abolition of the transit duties at this presidency, with the condition that the existing tariff of customs must be modified if the finances of India should require it, observes: "With regard to the prosperous results to be expected under the encouragement afforded to production and commerce by light duties, we can, we think, confidently assure our legislators that they need not make themselves at all uneasy on this head, as in every instance, we believe, when vexatious imposts have been reduced or withdrawn, the result has been in favour of the revenue, by the increased stimulus given to the enterprize and industrious pursuits of the native population."

PENAL CODE OF INDIA.

The only parts of the Code which have yet reached us are Chapters XV. and XXV.; the first treating "of offences relating to religion and caste," and the second "of offences relating to marriage." With regard to the first of these, we are inclined to the opinion that it would have been as well, perhaps, not to have made them a subject of direct legislation in a country where religious tolerance has so extensively prevailed as in India; and we are apprehensive that the enactments on this subject will give occasion to frequent appeals to our courts of justice, especially as the vindictive feelings of those who may have cause for complaint will be stimulated by the prospect of incarcerating the offender for a considerable space of time. For defiling, damaging, or destroying a place of worship, or any object held sacred, a person may be subject to an imprisonment of seven years, and not less than one, together with a fine; and for causing any disturbance in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious ceremonies, a culprit may be imprisoned for three years, and not less than six months. There have, we believe, been frequent instances, on this side, of quarrels and contentions, in which rival parties of the same creed have diagg'd each other before the tribunals, for alleged disturbances of their religious rites and mysteries; and it is not long since our tribunals were occupied with one, in which, after a long and tedious hearing, the smallest amount of fine was awarded. Now, in this latter instance, we believe that the judges who tried the case were convinced that jealousy and rivalry were the motives which influenced each of the parties, and to this impression may probably be attributed the way in which the case was ultimately disposed of. But this case was a mere question of trespass, in which a shilling might have been awarded as damages; but had the chance presented itself to the one party, of subjecting its opponents to an imprisonment for a period, which, in case of conviction, could not be less than twelve or six months, a greater degree of animosity would have fanned the flame of the zealot, than when a mere verdict was to be contended for, and the chance to be encountered of a fine of nominal amount. Two of the clauses of this chapter are directed to offences against caste; and although we may admit the cruelty and depravity of a person who would offer any insult or annoyance, directed either at the religion, the habits, or the feelings of another, yet must we, under present circumstances, condemn a course of legislation which will have the effect of strengthening the prejudices in favour of caste, and which, as we can judge from a very limited expe-

rience, are losing much of that tenacity and strictness that for ages has attached itself in this respect to the singular inhabitants of this portion of the earth. We are not disposed to cavil at the degree of punishment which the Code has awarded in cases of this nature, provided these formed, in our opinion, a fit subject of legislation; but we much question the expediency of adding fuel to that expiring flame of caste and exclusiveness, which, if absurd pretensions are dis-regarded and discouraged, may be burnt out before another century shall have confirmed the present hold Europeans have of India. From our better acquaintance with the manner in which the work of the Code has been executed, and the manner in which the enacting parts are framed, we are disposed at present to think very highly of it; but we must avow our opinion, that the provisions for the religious and other offences to which we have referred, will have an injurious effect, and tend to keep alive those same differences and caste discriminations which were sinking gradually before a greater degree of light and refinement. With respect to chapter XXV., relating to marriage, the enactments in which comprise three heads, we are at a loss to understand why these have given cause to so much observation or animadversion as they appear to have done on the opposite side of India.—*Courier*, Jan. 18.

THUGS IN THE SOUTH MAHARATTA COUNTRY.

A "sub-collector," in a letter in the *Bombay Gazette*, January 29, states that suspicious having been excited that a person, on the establishment of the sub-collectorate of Bagulcote, had been murdered by Thugs, Mr. Alexander Shaw, the sub-collector, set on foot an investigation as to the existence of these assassins in this part, the result of which was, that above seven hundred persons had been missing in one year in the district, without the possibility of accounting for their absconding. The report was forwarded to the Sudder Adawlut, and thence to the Government, but the Court of the Governor pronounced it a delusion; but since the Bengal Government have sent Thug agents into the districts Mr. Shaw alluded to, they have gone far beyond Mr. Shaw's report; they have stated that "the Thugs have paved the country about the banks of the rivers Bhema and Khristna with skeletons."

THE COTTON CROP.

We understand the cotton crop in Guzerat this season will be almost all ready for shipment to Bombay early in the present month. It is considerably under that of last year, although still a very fair

average crop; that of last year being unusually large. The amount of it is stated to be about 80,000 candies, apportioned as follows: Surat 25,000, Broach 15,000, Kattywar States 40,000.—*Gaz. Feb. 2.*

FETE.

A very elegant *fête* was given on Thursday by the Governor and Lady Grant, in honour of our distinguished visitors of the French frigate *l'Artemise*, and we recollect no instance in which there was a more select or brilliant assemblage of the beauty and fashion of Bombay: the ladies mustered in larger numbers than ordinary. Parcels were brilliantly illuminated, and the two elegant *jets d'eau* in the gardens poured forth their fantastic showers, which, glittering in the dazzling light of ten thousand lamps, gave a fairy colouring to the scene. The Prince d'Eckmühl appeared much pleased with the hospitality that surrounded him, and Capt. La Place and his officers frequently expressed their gratification at the urbanity with which they had been treated. Dancing continued for some hours. The supper-table was covered with delicacies, and over the criss-table, at which sat the Governor, Lady Grant, Prince d'Eckmühl, Captain La Place, and others, the colours of France and England gracefully intertwined, hung in festoons, emblematic of the long amity which has prevailed between two great and rival nations.—*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

Native reports affirm that the ultimatum of our Government has been forwarded to the Guicowar of Baroda, on the subject of the *vetum* of Nandla Bhoy Desae, which has been under sequestration for the last eight or nine years; that, under instructions from the Supreme Government, his highness is now called upon to restore the Desae's dues within a limited time; on failure of which, the commissioner is directed to enforce the execution of the orders in the usual way.

Orders have been received from the Bengal Government to lay down here the keel of a steamer of 800 tons, to receive the engines of the *Enterprize*. Two schooners are also to be built.

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank amounts to 975, of whom one-third are natives: the amount of deposits to Rs. 3,40,270. The sums withdrawn amount to Rs. 1,02,337. The net balance at credit of the depositors amounts to Rs. 2,69,060.

The *Gazette* of Jan. 26 complains of the delays in despatching the steam-packet: "a series of delays unprecedented in the annals of Indian steam navigation. We trust the public voice will be raised on this subject, and that the inhabitants of the interior will second those at the

presidency, who, we understand, are about to address a strong remonstrance to the Supreme Government against a recurrence of similar measures. We know that the convenience of those who reside in the districts is seriously entrenched upon by these impolitic delays."

It is reported that the Custom-house is to be divided into an office of Land Revenue Department and Sea Customs.

The cholera has made its way to Poona. Lieut. English and several men of her Majesty's 6th Foot fell victims to it whilst on the march up thither. Panwell, and other villages in the neighbourhood, are said to be much deserted in consequence of it.—*Durpan, Jan. 27.*

Commander Lowe, of the *Berenice*, has been honourably acquitted by a Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident which happened to that vessel.

Singapore.

SALE OF LAND.

A number of small lots of ground, on building leases under the new land regulations, have recently been sold by the local authorities, in the neighbourhood of the town. The defective state of the communication between the locality of the lots in question—the northern side of the Bras Brassa road—and the mercantile and more frequented parts of the town, ought, we should think, naturally to suggest the employment of the funds realised by the sales in the improvements necessary to facilitate it; and it will hardly be denied, that a similar principle ought to be acted on throughout. This, we think, is the most legitimate purpose to which the money obtained by such disposal of the lands can be applied, while it would also appear to be no less advantageous to all parties concerned. Had the Government, in the recent instances referred to, notified that the proceeds of the sale were to be devoted to purposes of local improvement, as, for example, to the restoration of the bridge across the Bras Brassa river, near the botanical garden, there can be no doubt, we think, that a different class of bidders would have become candidates for the lots, and that they would have averaged a great deal higher prices than were obtained, as the increased facility of communication with the town would have added to the value of every separate lot in that direction; and neat bungalows, and a quiet and respectable neighbourhood, would thus have arisen in the place of what is likely to be a congregation of *kadjang* and attap houses and huts, with a noisy native population—whom it must in all cases be desirable to exclude from any

portion of the town or suburbs adjoining the dwellings of European residents. Were the Government to adopt the course here suggested, it would only be acting as a sensible man would with regard to an estate which stood in need of improvement; and it cannot, we should imagine, be the ultimate intention of Government to close its coffers over the comparatively trivial sums derived from the disposal of lands in this settlement, instead of acting upon the more liberal principle of laying the same funds out in the local improvements which are so much wanted — *Sing. Chron.*, Jan. 11.

Burmah.

There has been so much unanimity in the movements and “talk” of the Canton and Ava authorities, and the restiveness of our Nepaul neighbour, that we are disposed to attach more credit than usual to those under-current reports, which continue to creep through society, without any ostensible source, and which, in the present instance, declare a thorough understanding between all the parties. It is possible that the ruler of Katmandoo may sympathize with Tharawaddie in regret for lost provinces, and consider his crown and dignity would shine more brilliantly in his people's eyes could he regain them. They, too, may recollect, that their struggle with us was not dishonourable to their prowess or skill as mountain warriors; and the vanity, which is said to be inseparable from the character of inhabitants of the higher regions of the earth, may perhaps have so far conquered their judgment and discretion, as to lead them to venture on another appeal to arms. If such idle fancies have crossed their dreams, sleeping or waking, we can assure them, they will find us better prepared for the contest than their spies have communicated to them—much better than when Lord Hastings found it necessary to make an example of them. As regards the Celestials, “we can scarcely place faith in any combined system of action on their part, holding, as they do, all nations and countries in about the same degree of contempt, and thinking less of acquiring than turning out. Indeed, a war offensive would be an anomaly in their policy—at least, any war of more decided and practical character than the stoppage of the tea-trade. A capricious demonstration, however, on the Himalaya frontier, might, perhaps, disturb some of the visitors of Simla and Landour, and disappoint the sketchers in the ensuing season. Whether the last despatches from Katmandoo are more peaceful, we have not heard; and in the close official handling of all subjects

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of local interest obtaining here, and which is in a great measure unavoidable, we are not likely to hear. But it may be as well for the higher powers to be informed, that our ears have been assailed by *ambiguous voces* in regard to the Nepaulese.—*Beng. Hurkaru*, Jan. 4.

Mr. Blundell, the commissioner at Maulmain, has procured copies of the songs sung before the Burmese governor of Martaban, containing abuse of us, and threats to destroy Maulmain, and transmitted the same to the governor of Rangoon. Although we may at first laugh at these things, and consider them beneath the dignity of our Government to notice, yet when we reflect that our population at Maulmain have not been long under our rule, and are entirely ignorant of our power and resources; that they have mostly been brought up from infancy to consider the golden-footed monarch as the greatest sovereign on the face of the earth, and that they are wholly unable to ascribe our forbearance and moderation, under the insults and threats of the king of Ava and his officers, to any other cause than fear, we shall be inclined to view the matter with more seriousness. King Tharawaddie seems to be pursuing, on the side of Maulmain, precisely the same course of measures as that which he has been adopting for some time past against Arracan, sending on emissaries to circulate reports of troops assembling, and preparations making for attacking us, and thus keeping up a ferment among our native population, filling the well-disposed with dismay and anxiety, and encouraging the ill-disposed to intrigue, and spread disaffection. At the same time that he is alarming our population at Maulmain with such reports, he is issuing a proclamation inviting them to return to his dominions, offering them honours, freedom from taxation, and restoration to their ancient lands and property. We strongly recommend our Government to lose no time in putting a stop to this state of things. If they do not, we are assured by those who possess local information, king Tharawaddie will soon succeed in frightening most of the Burmese and Talan inhabitants of Maulmain to desert us, and go over for shelter and safety to the Burmese side! Already, we are told, several of the most respectable Chinese traders of Tavoy have been induced to retire from thence to Penang, by the apprehension of a Burmese invasion. We have heard that the Burmese authorities have long viewed with jealousy the flourishing condition of Maulmain, which place was gradually drawing away to it all the trade of Rangoon. It is the interest, and, we believe, the earnest desire of king Tharawaddie, to check the prosperity of Maulmain, and, in fact,

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ruin it; and unless our Government adopt some measures of counteraction, we foresee that his intrigues and proceedings (encouraged and prompted as he will be by the Spanish collector of customs, and, we fear, some of our own traders residing at Rangoon) will succeed in seriously injuring that most interesting settlement, in spite of all the unsupported exertions of its most able and enlightened superintendent, Mr. Commissioner Blundell. —*Ibid.*, Jan. 10.

Almost all the Kakhyeen and Singpho chiefs, from the northern extremities of the Burmese dominions, have arrived at court, sworn allegiance to the new king, and received titles and gold umbrellas. Amongst the latter is the notorious Singpho chief, Duffa Gam, who, two years ago, invaded our territories in Assam, and committed considerable slaughter and havoc on one of our Singpho villages. This affair is still fresh in the recollection of the Burmese court, and yet the perpetrator of the aggression is now receiving proofs of the favour and approbation of the new king. We know not what are the peculiar talents of this chief, which render him an object of regard to the usurper, but it is evident the latter can have no very just idea of what is due to a friendly power, when he confers honour upon the violators of its territories. The least he ought to have done would have been to show his disapprobation of the conduct of this chief, by withdrawing his confidence from him.

We learn further, that the Myo-lat woon, one of the unfortunate state prisoners whom his majesty seized at the time of his usurpation, and compelled to labour upon the roads, is dead. The Men-tha-gyee prince is very ill, and has been made over to the charge of three physicians—God help him!—who have been threatened with severe punishment if he slip through their hands. Beng also degraded to labour on the ground which is being prepared for the erection of the new palace, and an old man, but little accustomed to such hardships, he is probably broken down by the severity of the treatment which he has suffered. The king, if he has not chosen the most approved method of making his enemies useful to himself, has adopted an effectual one of getting rid of them. The most disgusting feature of his majesty's mind is the intensity of revenge with which he pursues the unfortunate members of the late government, and all connected with them. The following instance of implacability will verify the truth of this remark. The T-shan-hyoun princess, daughter of Men-tha-gyee, and, we believe, the same unfortunate girl who was violated in prison by the king's orders, died, and instead of being honoured with a decent funeral, was,

under the direction of his majesty, tied up in a mat, and pitched into the river.

It is said that his majesty never dines without first sending a portion of his dinner to his deposed brother, and never goes to the pagoda without the mummery of *shekoing* to his brother's prison.

Nothing is said of warlike preparations on the part of his majesty, from which we infer, that he has no very serious expectation of being called upon to answer for his assertion, that he will acknowledge no treaties entered into with the late government.—*Maidman Chron.* Nov. 11.

On the 12th January, a despatch-boat reached Rangoon in five days from the new capital, Umerapoora. The intelligence brought down was at first carefully concealed, but some of it at last transpired. It appears that the Shans of Monory, to the east of Ava, have refused to submit to the new king of Ava; that his majesty, imputing this refusal to the mismanagement of the officer whom he had appointed as governor-general over the Shans, had, with his usual haste and recklessness of human life, ordered the said governor-general and six of his principal officers to be executed, and despatched a force under a woodonk to coerce or cajole the Shans. The late woomgee of Rangoon, who had once before been confined and squeezed, has been again imprisoned. A Rangoon officer of the former government has been executed for travelling through the country, and the chief of the lower chokey in the Rangoon river, is ordered to be embowelled, because he claimed as his hereditary right the fees of office belonging to that chokey. The late king is on the river off Umerapoora, guarded by five hundred men, and his son, the young prince, is without any followers. Manthaggee, and the other ministers and officers of the late king, continue in prison.

One of our correspondents observes: "The letter brought by the *Larne*, from Col. Burney, was read at the governor's in open court, and whether we regard the object and spirit of the letter, the period of its arrival, or the mode and channel by which our government was pleased to communicate its sentiments to this government, the whole proceeding reflects great credit on those who adopted it. It was a safe first step, whether taken by accident or deliberate determination. The Burmese governor was evidently agreeably surprised at the contents of the letter, having expected something more dictatorial. A respectable merchant lately arrived from the capital, assures me, that the king still expresses himself in the warmest terms in favour of Col. Burney."

From Maulmain we learn, that the commissioner, Mr. Blundell, deputed Dr. Richardson to proceed to Bileng, the seat

of the chief Burman governor in that quarter, and demand redress for the late murder and dacoities in our territories. Dr. Richardson was treated in a more inhospitable and ungracious manner than any British officer ever experienced before in this quarter. The petty officers of Martaban attempted to stop him here, and when he at last reached the neighbourhood of Bileng, he was met by a party of soldiers, who would not allow him or his followers to enter Bileng, and kept them outside under a strict guard. The governor pretended not to be at Bileng, and Dr. Richardson was obliged to return to Maulmain without having seen the governor, or accomplished any of the objects of his mission, except communicating the demands of the commissioner to a subordinate Burmese officer, who, of course, denied all knowledge of the parties that had committed the late murder and robberies.

The good people of Rangoon, now that the commissioner has clearly proved that these late incursions into our territories were committed with the knowledge, and at the instigation of the governor of Bileng, pretend that that chief has turned rebel against the new king of Ava, and that he has been acting contrary to the orders and wishes of his majesty! We shall not believe this, even if a royal order comes down to take off the governor's head—an event likely enough to occur, when Tharrawaddee hears of his governor having executed his task in such a clumsy manner as to allow Mr. Blundell to find him out. But we are assured, that the present governor of Bileng is a very old and confidential personal friend of the present king's, and that his son is in immediate attendance on his majesty, and in command of his body-guard! If such a person does not know the real sentiments and wishes of the king, who does?—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 8.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prude.—The following extract from a Chinese correspondent's letter, dated 20th September, is published in the *Singapore Free Press* of October 12:

"The actual state of business in China is at present most deplorable, and most people are anxiously awaiting the result of the late anticipations as to some of the large agency houses, on which large amounts were last season drawn, on American credits principally, and, till these are ascertained, exports will be at a stand, as far as England is concerned. The doctrine has now obtained here, that houses are not bound to accept bills of exchange drawn on their letter of credit, unless they chance to be in funds at the

time of presentation; and this is said to be English law, though, strange as it may appear, this was not known, and by many is yet discredited. If it be truth, a great change in the mode of doing business must at once occur: and the rate of exchange on London, &c. will fall, to cover the cost of the dollar, with charges in China, say to 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. These bills have circulated here to a great amount for many years; being in general passed to the Hong merchants, in payment for teas, at one rate, and by them passed, at a loss of from 2d. to 4d., or more, per dollar, according to circumstances, to other foreigners, the Chinese, of course, placing on his tea what he expected to lose on the resale of the bill. That the rates of exchange were thus kept at a fictitious rate, while teas were nominally at a high price, there can be no doubt, and it is proved by the fact of the lower rates at which dollars could purchase the same goods, in addition to the advantage of priority of selection.

It is known that, if any credits from the American houses come out, they will, for some years at least, be but to a limited amount, and of more difficult circulation than hitherto; so that, as the United States offer no great abundance of exports to China, and English ones are unprofitable, we may look for dollars as the future medium of purchase for tea, silk, &c. for that market, or that large exportations from England will supply the deficiency. In fact, had the British Parliament not deterred importers by heavy duties, it is probable that the greater portion of the tea for the United States would, for some years, have passed through some of the British ports. The American market is now over supplied, though the facilities afforded by these credits, which were granted almost without limit; but as this system is now over, less imports, at lower prices, will, in a season or so, bring that market to a healthy state, as would occur in England but for the vexatious existence of the E. I. Co.'s Finance Committee, whose ruinous effects on prices all speculators to Britain have now to deplore. It is hoped by many that this nuisance will be removed before the season 1838-9; but unless the Ministers are worried by petitions from China, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, &c. &c., I fear it will go on for ever. With the worst possible prospects for the coming season's exports—the certainty of great quantities, and the probability of high prices of tea and silk for the English market—the China market is yet further disadvantaged by the prices and prospects of imports. With the exception of one or two small articles here and there, there is a great loss on *all*—of any, a moderate arrival at once reduces the price; thus, in so extensive a market as China, the arrival or expectation of a ship or two with

cotton, is a ready and available excuse for the lowering of others two or three mace per picul, or more. In addition to low prices, is the great risk in a sale to any Hong merchant who will buy; the wealthy ones keeping out of the market, or getting imports at a lower rate from the buyers than they would get them at from the foreigners. Sales to "outside men," which all but Hong merchants are called, are not recognised by the government, so that, save for cash, there is no security; and to get cash, a great reduction in price must be made by the foreign holder, equivalent to the wents of the Chinese purchaser, on account, or at a credit, may induce him to sacrifice. Goods once placed in one of the hong, it is considered, are to be sold to that hong; so that the bulk of the foreign imports is at the mercy of the Hong merchants, and they, in general, it is found, know but little more of the trade of the country than foreigners do; while their utter poverty prevents speculation, and often forces on the market more of an article than it will bear; and by this the native dealers, or monied men, alone profit. The greater part of the imports arrive before the exports; so that, in fact, the merchant or agent is obliged to take what the Hong merchant will give him, and at his own price; so that he is in his power in both ways. The recent affair of the Hingtae hong, and the evident intention of government not to pay the claims, notwithstanding all the fair-reading edicts on the subject, will tend to make things worse. It is plain that, in future, so long as a Hong merchant pays up his government duties, bribes, squeezes, &c., he may do as he pleases, as to foreigners; for here is the first failure since the E. I. Co.'s time, to so immense an amount, now passed over with a few civil words; and who can doubt that this is now a precedent for ever? The Chinese never abandon an advantage once gained."

Expulsion of Foreigners.—An edict from the Hoppo, dated 25th October, announces the receipt of a despatch from the governor and deputy governor, covering orders from the Military Council, and an imperial edict. The latter states, that "a certain person" has reported that the province of Canton is daily falling into decay from vicious practices, and had enumerated six causes. Amongst these causes is the following: "With reference to the management of the custom-duties, it is still more requisite and proper to narrowly look into it. The perverse and traitorous foreigners, Jardine and others, who reside in the provincial city, should be expelled, as well as their store-ships, now lying at Lintin," and the viceroy is directed to examine. He states, that he has given orders to the naval commander-in-chief to in-

stantly drive away the store-ships from the anchorages off Lintin and Lintao, back to their country; adding: "It is proper now to transmit the orders to Wan (the hoppo), hoping that he will issue an edict directing the Hong merchants to forcibly send forth the perverse and traitorous resident foreigners, Jardine, &c.—Further, that he will strictly examine all his servants, whether they have or not been in the habit of selling official permits to traitorous natives, and thus have fallen into the vicious practice of doing their duty by substitutes; and whether the services of the two supervisors at the Canton and Macao custom-houses cannot be dispensed with; and report clearly on the facts."

"The orders, and a copy of the original report having come before me, the hoppo, it is right that I make them known by an edict, which when the Hong merchants receive, let them respectfully obey, and ascertain if each of the perverse and traitorous foreigners, Jardine, Dent, Teaype? Milechin (Matheson or Morrison?) are dwelling in the provincial city, and to instantly expel them; allow not of a moment's delay; let the day of their departure for Macao be immediately reported, that I may report back according to the facts."

An edict from the governor and lieutenant-governor, dated 20th November, with reference to the despatch from the Council of State (last vol. p. 239), states that two months had elapsed and the receiving-ships had not departed, and that the superintendent Elliot had represented that the commands of the Chinese authorities could not be brought to the notice of his king; whereupon the governor has directed the civil and military authorities to enjoin the superintendent to send the receiving-ships away with speed, although they still remained—which was an act of gross contumacy and contempt; that they had now received a further imperial edict to this effect:—"The anchorage of foreign ships in the inner seas, and their combining with natives to introduce what is contraband, are the most aggravated evils now existing in the province of Kwangtung. The governor and his colleagues must faithfully and strictly make examination, and clearly ascertain whether, since they have issued these orders, the said foreign superintendent has paid obedience to them, and whether the receiving-ships have taken their departure: they must require the ships, one and all, to return to their country, and must not suffer them to linger for a moment. If they dare to suffer gradual encroachment, and to let the matter rest, at a future day, when I, the emperor, on inquiry hear of it, or am by any one informed thereof, the said governor and his colleagues alone

will I hold responsible. In regard to the various classes of smuggling vessels, it is all more important that measures should be adopted with strictness to make seizure of them, with the hope that they may be utterly destroyed and rooted up."

The governor and lieutenant-governor accordingly issue orders to the Hong merchants, directing them "immediately to report them upon the superintendent, Elliot, that he likewise may obey the same. He must, within the space of one month, pay respectful obedience to the declared imperial pleasure, by sending off the various receiving-ships anchored in the outer seas, requiring them, one and all, to return to their country; and he must report their departure, for our official investigation, that we may report the same to the throne. If they dare again, in any measure, to linger, then, the kindness and tenderness of the celestial empire having been carried to the utmost, and there being no room left for additional favour, it will remain only to display the celestial terrors, and to make apparent the glory of the established laws. We shall have to report plainly to the great emperor, that the merchant ships may be denied permission to open their holds; and that, grasping the laws, we may pursue them with the receiving-ships. And further, seeing that the said superintendent, in the discharge of his official duties, sits hand-bound, idly looking on at the unstrained and illegal practices of depraved foreigners, even kicking against our commands and resisting the imperial pleasure, we shall find it difficult to believe that he is not guilty of the offence of sheltering and giving license to these illegalities. We will assuredly proceed to expel him, and drive him back to his country."

Chamber of Commerce.—The First Annual Report of the General Committee of the Canton Chamber of Commerce was submitted to, and approved by, a public meeting of the chamber, on the 14th November. It touches upon various topics of local interest; but does not enter into the question of our relations with the Chinese. The *Canton Register* complains that the Committee have not noticed, in their Report, the system of the Company's agency in Canton, and the working and effects of that system. This neglect is made more a subject of regret, and indeed of wonder, by the silence of the Committee, as it was, we believe, generally understood, that this most important question of all concerning the free trade, was under the peculiar and serious attention of the Committee."

At a General Meeting of the Chamber on the 22d November, the following reso-

lution, passed at the meeting of the Committee, was approved: "That an early communication be made from this Chamber to the East-India and China Association of London, with reference to a letter dated 27th Feb. 1837, addressed by that body to Lord Palmerston, soliciting the continuance of their best exertions with the British authorities, to have the Hon. Company's Finance Agency at Canton discontinued, as prejudicial in its effect and operation to the commercial interests of Canton;" which was carried, and unanimously agreed to. It was also moved, with reference to a similar letter of the Association, dated 29th June 1836, "that the Committee at the next meeting shall take into consideration the effect likely to be produced on our commercial relations with China from the performance of *ho-tow*, or Chinese court ceremony, by foreign ambassadors at Peking."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney papers to the 9th November contain no local intelligence worth abstracting. The election of a chairman of quarter-sessions for the ensuing year, was the prevailing topic of interest at Sydney. The competitors are Mr. McAlister and Mr. W. M. Manning. The election, which seems to have been carried on with much party feeling, terminated on the 8th November, but the result was not announced.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fisheries.—The number of whales caught already this season on our coasts (and by this time it may fairly be anticipated many have been added to the number) is 266. The average allowed this season has been only six tons of oil from each whale, much waste having occurred, as the blubber in many instances could not be fried out immediately, from the great want of casks. By the above statement of the number of fish caught, the oil already obtained this season amounts to 1600 tons. The last quoted price of common oil in Great Britain was £45 per ton, and for sperm, £70; but allowing for freight and the expense of casks, we will reduce the price in favor of speculators to £30, which will leave a sum of £48,000. We have yet to receive the produce of September, the best month in the year for whaling, and the season lasts some time longer; we may therefore fairly anticipate a clear profit of £100,000 to the colony. The bonk from three whales is calculated equal to one ton weight, which, at £150 per ton, gives, for

the whales already caught this season £19,350.—*H. T. Cour. Sept. 1.*

The Convicts.—Within the last month, several ticket-of-leave men have voluntarily resigned their tickets, and thrown themselves upon the government for employment and support.—*Ibid. Sept. 22.*

Instances of restlessness of disposition have been observable amongst the prisoner population of late, some of which have come under our own immediate observation; which appear to have arisen from some vague notion, that a change is about to take place in their condition, and in the regulations applying to them.—*Ibid. Oct. 13.*

The Climate.—The climate of this island, although salubrious, has not always been favourable to vegetation. The summer frosts, which prevail to a considerable extent in the interior, frequently destroy the hopes of the husbandman, and the prospect of a yielding crop, in one short night. Hence it has generally happened, that according to the season, we have either a superabundance of grain, or too little. This fluctuation proves injurious to the agriculturist, but more especially to the farmer of limited means and a few acres, who improvidently living from hand to mouth, as it were, generally depends alone upon his crop—and that crop wheat only. As to the high price of meat, we solely attribute the cause to the very unwise system of immigration, which has inundated the colony with a host of useless eating and drinking animals, who have brought with them neither industry nor capital; and thus the increase of stock not being able to keep pace with the increase of our population, meat must maintain its high price until relief can be afforded from Port Phillip.—*Ibid. Sept. 1.*

Mauritius.

The ascension of the Peter-Both mountain was accomplished on the 20th of October, by Mr. Ball, chief officer of the *Hoozhly*, Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of the Bengal Engineers; and Mr. Bruce, steward of the *Hoozhly*. Their preparations were extremely simple, consisting of a hand lead and line, and a coil of stout coir rope, together with provisions for two days, all carried by five blacks. Having remained (not slept) in a ruinous hut at the foot of the mountain on the Saturday night, they commenced the ascent at 6½ a.m. on Sunday, gained the shoulder at eight, breakfasted and coolly considered till ten; then commenced operations against the (so-called) perpendicular rock, gained the neck at twelve, and finally crowned the summit at one p.m., Mr. Ball leading. Here they planted the British flag, and drank champagne bumpers to the health, happiness and long life of our

young Queen Victoria, their burras being answered from the plains below by loud *vivas*, and the waving of handkerchiefs.

On the rump of the shoulder they picked up a water barrel, probably the identical one mentioned by Lieut. Taylor as having been lashed to the top of the ladder on the summit as a land-mark. On the steep ridge they found a tri-pronged iron grapnel on the neck an iron hasp, and on the summit, only the lowest round of the twelve feet ladder, and the two iron spikes adhering to two pieces of decayed wood.

They speak highly of the cool intrepidity of a black named Charley, who fearlessly climbed the redoubtable twenty-feet nearly perpendicular rock, and thus gained the key of the position.—It appears that they made no use of ladders of any kind, trusting only to their own activity and strength of arm, in climbing up the ropes hand over hand. The descent was performed without difficulty, and they arrived safe on the plain about 4½ p.m.; whence, after taking refreshment, they started over the Pouce, and arrived rather tired at Masse's Hotel at 9 p.m., having thus twice scaled the shoulder of the Pouce, and once the Peter. Both, in their short expedition. The flag still waves on the summit.—*Ceylon, Nov. 2.*

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—His Exc. Major-gen. Napier arrived in Table Bay on the 20th January, and landed under a salute from the castle. On the 22d, he took the usual oaths, in the presence of the heads of departments and public officers, whose attendance had been required for that purpose at Government-house.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban.—At one of the most numerous and respectable public meetings ever held in Port Elizabeth, on the 2d January, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“That this meeting have learned, with the most sincere regret, that this colony is about to be deprived of the invaluable services of our highly respected governor, his Exc. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and that this meeting is anxious to record their unmisgued sentiments on this lamented occasion.

“That this meeting view with extreme regret the policy which has lately been pursued towards this colony; and that they are fully of opinion, that if that policy be not speedily altered, the Cape of Good Hope must soon cease to be a valuable dependency of the British Crown.

“That this meeting desire to record their conviction, that had the well-matured and benevolent measures of his Exc.

which were carried into effect in the spirit of the treaty of 17th Sept. 1835, been followed up, and received the full sanction and support of the Home Government, the most happy results might have been justly anticipated, both as regards the prosperity of the colony, and the advancement of the Caffre people.

"That this meeting do not hesitate to declare, that his Exc. Sir Benjamin D'Urban has not been treated with that justice to which his active exertions for the best interests of the colony, and for the civilization of the Caffre tribes, so eminently entitle him.

"That an address framed on the above resolutions be prepared by a committee."

A subscription list for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, is in the progress of signature.

The country has responded loyally, cheerfully, and zealously, to the call of Capt. Town.—The committee for managing the subscription for the purchase of a service of plate to be presented to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, has received, from all parts of the interior, the most enthusiastic answers to the invitation to join their fellow-citizens in this grateful measure. It is scarcely to be imagined with what anxiety each communication expresses itself for the success of this patriotic undertaking; one specimen shall serve for all. A correspondent from the Albany District writes thus:—"It would be highly gratifying to Sir Benjamin could he but know the expressions of regard that flowed from the lips of all, while they

tendered their contributions; one sentiment pervades all classes, from the most wealthy to the humble cottager; and in more than one case has the small coin been put into the hands of the infant, and that hand been directed to form the name that recorded the gift of love towards him. I assure you it has been a most pleasing task, and I hope the tribute will in some degree soften the stroke that Sir B. must feel has been so unjustly inflicted on him."—Such are the unanimous and just feelings of the whole of South Africa.—*Zuid-Afrikaan, Feb. 2.*

The Frontier.—We hear nothing from the frontier, but that all is well. It does not follow from this, however, that no cattle have been "missed," or that no cattle have been "stolen." According to a proper article in the "Treaties," before the Caffers are called upon by Government to make satisfaction for lost cattle, it must be shown that they were properly attended, and that Caffers have taken them. That cattle stray, or that Caffers steal on the frontier, as beasts, when left to the freedom of their own will, stray, and blackguards steal in other parts of the world, it would be, to use a common phrase, "absurd to deny." We quote good authority, however, when we state, that the returns for Caffre depredations for last week are blank.—*S. A. Com. Adv., Jan. 20.*

The accounts from the immediate frontier state, that seven or eight Hottentots of the Cape Mounted Rifles have deserted, and taken with them their arms and ammunition.—*Zuid-Afrikaan, Feb. 2.*

Postscript.

A few items of later date than are given in the preceding pages have reached us.

Mooljee Ghoolam Yehiah Khan formerly the king's vakeel with the resident, has been appointed minister at Lucknow, in the room of the late Hukeem Mehndee. No change for the better has occurred in the king's health.

Accounts from Madras state that the cholera had broken out in the neighbourhood of Dindigul, and that the lady of Lieut.-col. Dyce had fallen a victim.

Accounts from Khondistan state, that Capt Campbell had rescued no less than eighteen children, destined victims for this season's sacrifice.

Accounts from Bombay to 1st March have been received.

Adeen has been surrendered by the sultan of that place to the British, for the

purpose of a coal *depôt*, on an annual compensation, to be paid him by the Company. Its sultan has transferred it to us, with all its harbours; it is one of the best ports in the Red Sea, and will afford us access to the best coffee districts of Arabia, and the products of Abyssinia.

The cities of Surat and Broach are both infested with cholera, and much mortality is reported to prevail.

Another fire had broke out in the unfortunate town of Surat, and destroyed about 100 houses. One or two hives were lost, and a great number of cattle are stated to have fallen a sacrifice.

Accounts from Circassia, direct from the coast, and through Constantinople, state that the natives had gained a splendid victory over the Russians, the latter end of February.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REGIMENTAL RISE OF CADETS.

Fort William, Dec. 29, 1837.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paras. 2 to 6) of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 9th Aug. 1837, be published in General Orders:

Para. 2. It is our wish and desire that regimental rise should in every case be brought into full operation at the earliest practicable period after the arrival of the cadet at the presidency for which he is appointed.

3. With this view, the lists of rank of cadets are forwarded by the first opportunity after they can be finally arranged; and upon an average, no cadet has been more than two or three months in India before you are apprised of the order in which he stands for succession to a regimental vacancy. If there be then a vacancy and he stands first of the unposted cadets, he should be immediately appointed to fill it, so that his participation in the chances of regimental rise may at once commence.

4. The supply of cadets being duly apportioned to the wants of the service, it will seldom happen, if the above rule be carefully acted upon, that any one regiment has more than one vacancy at a time, and consequently that, under ordinary circumstances, no necessity will arise for the transfer of cornets or ensigns from one regiment to another.

5. Should cases arise hereafter in which there are two or more vacancies in any one regiment, whilst other regiments of the same army are complete, we concur in opinion with the Commander-in-chief, that the senior cornet or ensign who would gain one step by removal, should if he desire it be granted that advantage.

6. No cornet or ensign is removable for purposes of promotion except at his own request; and as there are difficulties in the way of ascertaining the wishes of individuals in this respect at the time when contingency arises, we desire that it be established as a regulation, that every cornet or ensign who may wish to be removed to any corps by removal to which he would gain one or more steps, shall notify his wish to that effect to the adjutant general of the army, within one month from the date of his being first posted; should he afterwards desire to alter this determination, he may notify the same to the adjutant-general. The Commander-in-chief will thus at all times be in possession of the necessary information to enable him

to equalize the number of cornets or ensigns in each corps, with due attention to the interests of all concerned.

FOURTH MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

General Department Jan. 22, 1838.—The Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq., fourth ordinary member of the council of India, having taken his passage, to England in the ship *Lord Hungerford*, resigned his seat in the said Council on the 17th instant.

The President of the Council of India in council, with the concurrence of the Governor-general, has this day appointed Charles Hay Cameron, Esq. to be fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, and the said Charles Hay Cameron Esq. has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

JUNGLE MEHALS—DEMANDS FOR COOLIES AND HACKERIES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 20, 1838.—It has been represented by the civil officers of the Government, that distress and inconvenience have been occasioned in the country denominated the Jungle Mehals (in the vicinity of part of the new road from Burdwan towards Benares), by demands having been made by troops marching through it for coolies and hackeries.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief therefore directs, in future, officers in command of regiments or detachments will take care to supply themselves with the requisite means of transport at Burdwan and Sheerghatty respectively, so that no demands may be made on the villages in the newly settled country referred to.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 25, 1838.—With the sanction of Government, H. M. 3d Lt. Drags., now in march, will proceed towards Cawnpore, where it is to be stationed.

Jan. 29.—The 56th Nat. Inf. will march from Bancoorah, agreeably to a route with which it will be furnished, towards Berhampore, instead of to Barrackpore, as directed in the G. O. of the 31st ultimo.

On the arrival of the 56th Regt. at Berhampore, the 64th Nat. Inf. will march towards Barrackpore, where it is to be stationed.

NOMINATION OF STAFF OFFICERS TO DETACHMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 30, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is

pleased to direct, that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the services of an adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment, previous to the departure of the party; in like manner, when a detachment composed of details from different regiments is made from the head-quarters of a district or station, and for the staff duties of which an officer is allowed by existing regulations, the brigadier or other superior officer detailing the party for the duty, will nominate the staff-officer in his district or station orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Nov. 21. Mr. F. Arrouch to be deputy collector in Zillah Sarun, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Dec. 9. Corbet E. J. Robinson to be an assistant to agent to commissioner at Delhi.

11. Lieut. A. Ramsay, 34th N.I., to be an assistant to commissioner in Kumaon.

Mirza Aka Nawab to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Ghazepore.

17. Mr. W. R. Timms to officiate as magistrate and collector of Budaan.

Mr. R. Montgomery to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad. Mr. Montgomery to make over charge of his present office as officiating magistrate and collector of Azimganj to Mr. H. C. Tucker, who will officiate in those capacities until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Convin to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazepore. Mr. Taunton to make over charge under Reg. II. of 1819, and II. of 1829 now on his file as deputy collector, to Mr. M. Smith at Allahabad, who is authorised to exercise powers hitherto possessed by Mr. Taunton in districts of Benares, Jaunpore, Mirzapore, and Ghazepore.

16. Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkund division.

Mr. E. P. Smith to continue to officiate as commissioner of Benares division during absence of Mr. Currie.

14. Major Cameron, first assistant to resident at Hyderabad, to receive charge from Lieut. Col. Stewart, and to officiate as resident until further orders.

26. Mr. J. Curtis to be civil and session judge of Hooghly, v. Mr. C. R. Martin removed.

Mr. R. Barlow to be ditto ditto of East Burdwan, v. Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. W. A. Pringle to be ditto ditto of Rajshahye, v. Mr. Barlow.

Mr. B. Golding to be ditto ditto of Purneah, v. Mr. Pringle.

Mr. W. J. H. Money to be magistrate and collector of Tipperah, v. Mr. Golding.

Mr. C. Garstin relieved from office of additional judge of Patna in which he is officiating, and directed to give his attention solely to trial of Thugs.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to receive charge of office of magistrate and collector of Purneah from Mr. F. E. Read, and to conduct duties until further orders.

Mr. James Reilly to be principal sudder aneen of Dacca, v. Moulvie Mohammed Yacoob dec.

Syud Junab Ali to be principal sudder aneen in Rungpore, v. Mr. Reilly.

27. Ahmed Oollah Khan to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Benares.

26. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as commissioner of Agra division.

Jan. 3. Lieut. Dobbs, 3d assistant to commissioner for Government of territories of H. H. the Sepah of Mysore, to be superintendent of Nugger division, v. Mr. H. Stokes resigned. Lieut. Dobbs will continue to officiate as superintendent of Chittabrood division until further orders.

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4. Lieut. R. Morrison, 52d N.I., to be assistant to agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana, v. Lieut. Conolly.

7. Mr. N. B. Edmonstone to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Hameerpoor.

Mr. G. T. Lushington to officiate with powers of a magistrate and collector in Bareilly.

Mr. C. T. Le Bas to be an assistant under commissioner of Agra division.

Mr. T. J. Turner to officiate as member of Sudder Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. W. Fane on leave to Cape of Good Hope, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as commissioner of Rohilkund division.

10. Mr. H. Aubert to officiate, v. Mr. W. Adam, for Mr. J. B. Marriage, as clerk to committee for controlling expenditure of stationary.

15. Capt. J. W. Douglas to be second assistant to resident at Indore, from date of Major Johnson's resignation.

16. Mr. A. Ogilvie to be collector of Zillah Nuddea, v. Mr. H. P. Russell who has proceeded to England on furlough.

Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins to be register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut from 10th Jan., v. Mr. J. F. M. Reid.

Mr. J. F. Catheart to be civil and session judge of Purneah, v. Mr. B. Golding.

Mr. B. Golding to be ditto ditto of Jessore, v. Mr. Catheart.

Mr. D. Pringle to officiate as commissioner of revenue of 10th or Jessore division from 20th Jan., until relieved by Mr. Dampier.

Mr. A. E. Campbell to be deputy collector in Zillah 24-Pargunnahs, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Baboo Ramdane Sehn to be ditto ditto in Zillah Nuddea, under ditto.

17. Mr. E. Walnot to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Meerut.

20. Mr. R. J. Tyler transferred from Zillah Goruckpore to Mirzapore, and appointed additional judge in latter district.

22. Mr. C. H. Cameron to be a member and president of Indian Law Commission.

23. Baboo Doorgachurn Chatterjee to be deputy collector in Zillah Decca under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Pundit Hurrechur Gooptee to be deputy collector in Chittagong, under provisions of ditto.

Baboo Goluck Chunder Boli, Ramsonder Rai, Nohm Chunder Ghosal, Govind Chunder Byack, and Ketree Mohun Mokerjee, to be ditto ditto in ditto, under ditto.

Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee to be ditto ditto in Bulloah, under ditto.

27. Capt. A. Macleod, 5th Mad. L.C., to officiate as superintendent of Nugger division of Mysore territory, until further orders, in room of Lieut. Dobbs.

30. Mr. J. R. Hutchinson to be a temporary judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in room of Mr. D. C. Sinyth.

31. Lieut. Col. Caulfield, superintendent of Mysore Princes, to be agent to Governor-general at Moorsheadabad, v. the Hon. Mr. Melville resigned.

Capt. Ouseley to take charge of office of superintendent of Mysore princes, retaining his present office, until further orders.

Feb. 1. Surg. James Hutchinson to act as private secretary to Hon. the President of the Council, until further orders.

5. Mr. George Alexander to act for Mr. J. F. M. Reid as postmaster general, during his absence.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton to collect balances at Commercilly Factory.

6. Mr. H. C. Hamilton to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Behar. Mr. Hamilton to continue to officiate as collector of that district until further orders.

Mr. A. T. Dick to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca.

Baboo Kylas Chunder Dutt to be deputy collector of Hidgelee.

Mr. C. R. Strong to act as sub-assistant to com- (F)

missioner of Assam, in room of Mr. T. Hugon, during his absence.

C. H. Cameron, Esq., member of the Indian Law Commission, reported his return to the presidency on the 18th January.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, resident at Catmandhoo, delivered over charge of the office of the residency to Mr. A. Campbell, assistant, on the 5th Dec.

Assist. Surg. R. Christie assumed medical charge of Nepaul residency on the 1st Jan.

Ens L. T. Forrest received charge of the Nepaul escort from Lieut. Gordon on the 5th Dec.

Mr. G. D. Raikes, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service:—Nov. 22. Mr. James Domithorne—Dec. 27. Mr. H. M. Pignon.—Jan. 24. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville.—Mr. C. R. Martin.—31. Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart. Mr. John Master.—Feb. 9. The Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.—Mr. W. F. Dick.

Finloughs, &c.—Dec. 19. Lieut. Col. J. Stewart, resident at Hyderabad, to Cape, for twelve months, for health.—Jan. 18. Mr. J. Dunbar, to Cape, for two years, for health.—24. Lieut. Col. Birney, resident at Ava, leave of absence for two months, from 6th Dec. last.—31. Mr. George Gough, to Cape or N.S. Wales, for two years, for health.—Feb. 2. Mr. C. Harding, absence for one month, preparatory to his applying for permission to retire from the service.—5. Mr. J. F. M. Reid, postmaster general, absence for four months, on private affairs.—6. Mr. T. Hugon, absence from 20th Jan. to 1st May, preparatory to his applying for permission to proceed to sea.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 15. The Rev. H. S. Fisher to officiate as junior presidency chaplain.

Finlough, &c.—Jan. 15. The Rev. J. C. Proby, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General)

Dec. 16, 1837.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., officiating civil assist. surgeon at Mooradnuggur, at his own request, placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon, attached to civil station of Shihjehampore, transferred to Mooradabad in same capacity.

Surg. John Forsyth, 50th N. I., stationed at Shihjehampore, appointed to take medical charge of the civil station.

Jan. 9, 1838.—Capt. S. P. C. Hamfrays, 36th N. I., to be brigade major to troops serving under command of Brigadier Littler on Eastern frontier, during period that his corps may form part of those troops.

Jan. 22.—Capt. P. Craigie, 38th N. I., and first assist. adj. gen., to be deputy adj. gen. of army, with official rank of major, from 18th Dec., v. Lieut. Col. Anquetil nominated to command of Oude Auxiliary Force.

(By the President in Council).

Fort William, Dec. 27, 1837.—Major Charles Rogers, 20th N. I., to take charge of office of paymaster at presidency, in consequence of severe illness of Major Stoddard.

Dec. 21.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. H. Benty, 62d N. I., from 16th Dec. 1837; Lieut. W. S. Monro, 60th N. I., from 18th do.; Lieut. Wm. Biddulph, 47th N. I., from 25th do.

Assist. Surg. John Smith (in compliance with his application) directed hereafter to appear on strength of army under name of John Smith, and as a Doctor of Medicine.

Cadets of Artillery Henry Lewis and John Mill admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.—Cadets

of Infantry D. C. Skute, Arthur Carrington, Athill Turner, W. W. D. Voyle, O. Cavenagh, and B. M. Loveday admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Jan. 15.—15th N. I. Lieut. George Abbott to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. George Shairp to be lieut., from 16th Jan. 1838, in suc. to Capt. Evans retired on h. p. of his rank.

Jan. 19.—Lieut. Col. John Cheape, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 12th or Kur-naul division of department of public works.

Jan. 22.—45th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. W. Fraser to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. C. Jackson to be lieut., from 12th Jan. 1838, in suc. to Capt. Wm. Ellis retired on h. p. of his rank.

Assist. Surg. A. W. Stuart to be surgeon, v. Surg. Wm. Thomas retired, with rank from 31st Dec. 1837, v. Surg. John Swiney, M.D., retired.

Lieut. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N. I., to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 10th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 7.—Cadet of Cavalry A. S. Galloway ad. in lieu on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry W. H. Williams and James Pattullo admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. John Forsyth, 45th N. I., stationed at Shihjehampore, to take medical charge of the civil station, v. Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon retired, to civil station of Mooradabad.

Feb. 12.—Cavalry Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. S. Smith to be colonel, from 5th Nov. 1837, v. Col. G. Becher dec.—Major J. W. Roberdeau to be lieut. col., from 15th Nov. 1837, v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. S. Smith, prom.

4th L. C. Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Barclay to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Benson to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet M. R. Onslow to be lieut., from 15th Nov. 1837, in suc. to Major J. W. Roberdeau prom.

Superann. Cornet M. Ward brought on effective strength of cavalry.

7th N. I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. Moody to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Revell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. P. Phayre to be lieut., from 9th July 1835, in suc. to Major C. Christie retired.

Brev. Capt. W. S. Menteith, 60th N. I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William, during absence of Lieut. Loughman, on until further orders.

3d. N. I. Lieut. R. T. Sandeman to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. D. Elliott to be lieut., from 12th Feb. 1838, in suc. to Capt. W. Vernon, dec.

Lieut. H. W. I. Wilkinson, 6th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 11th Feb. 1838.

(By the Commander in Chief.)

Head Quarters, Nov. 25, 1837.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., doing duty with 5th bat. artillery at Cawnpore, to proceed to Futtjehpore, and receive medical charge of 64d N. I. in progress to Mhow, and Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese to resign 10th N. I. at Lucknow; date 15th Nov.—Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N. I., to act as major of brigade at Barrackpore, in room of Brev. Maj. Cowslade, 70th N. I., moving with his regt., date 3d Nov.—1st Lieut. R. Maule to act as adj. and quar. mast. to 4th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. N. Cardew; date 14th Nov.

Dec. 9.—The following unposted Ensigns are appointed to regiments specified, and directed to join:—Ensigns J. W. H. Pownall, to 32d N. I. at Nusseerabad; G. H. Hobson (on leave to Cape), 72d do. at Mhow; M. Staples, 68th do. under orders for Allahabad; W. H. Jeremie, 30th do. at Delhi; Francis Tombs, 19th do. at Cuttack; F. P. Rivers, 67th do. at Khyunk Phing; John Gordon, 6th do. at Cuttack; W. F. Nuthall, 18th do. at Secole, Benares; F. M. H. Burton, 82d do. at Nusseerabad; Henry Ware, 33d do. at Jubbulpore; C. A. Nielson, 25th do. under orders for Saugor; J. F. Garstch, 66th do. at Hussingabad; T. F. Hobday, 72d do. at Mhow; Charles Daveton, 14th do. at Agra; F. H. Thomas, 48th do. at Delhi; R. A. Ramsay, 49th do. at Neemuch; J. D. Welham, 68th do. under orders for Allahabad; C. Mac Millan, 22d do. at Nusseerabad; A. B. Fenwick, 66th do. at Mhow; Edward Cook, 26th do. at Meerut; H. B. Melville, 54th do. at Meerut; C. E. Hickey, 1st do. at Saugor; J. I. Mangwaring, right wing of European regt., at Agra; A. O.

Farquharson, 38th N.I., at Delhi; James Hutton (not arrived), 19th do., at Cuttack; William Chesnut, 67th do., at Khyouk Phyou; W. R. Cunningham, 6th do., at Cuttack; Walter Birch, 7th do., under orders for Cawnpore; J. G. Holmes, 59th do., at Moradabad; J. C. Haughton, 31st do., at Allahabad; W. H. Oakes, 46th do., at Shahjehanpore; L. A. McLean, 3d do., under orders for Barrackpore; T. E. Ogilvie, 39th do., at Neemuch; C. C. Robertson, 11th do., under orders for Saugor; C. C. Fomils, 18th do., at Secrore, Bevares; N. B. Chamberlain, 52d do., at Nusseerabad; W. T. Ferguson, 27th do., at Kurnaul; E. D. Watson, 44th do., under orders for Etawah and Bandah; A. H. C. Sewell, 47th do., at Agra; Thomas Tulloch, 33d do., at Jubbulpore; W. E. Mulcaster, 28th do., under orders for Mynpoorie; James Wardlaw, 24th do., at Midnapore; J. M. Swinton, 61st do., at Almorah; T. H. Shum, 25th do., under order for Saugor.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. H. Hollings to act as interm. and qu. mast. to 66th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Nugent date 17th Nov.

May. P. L. Pew, 2d bat. artillery, to proceed forthwith to Nusseerabad; date 15th Nov.

Dec. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Logan, M.D., to afford medical aid to 4th bat. artillery at Agra; date 25th Oct. last.

Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N.I., acting major of brigade at Barrackpore, to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of presidency division during absence, on duty, of Major Penny; date 10th Nov.

Col E. H. Simpson removed from 24th to 19th N.I., and Col B. Roopie from 19th to 24th do.

Cornet H. R. Grimlay posted to 6th L.C.

Dec. 12.—Ens. N. B. Chamberlain, at his own request, removed from 52d, and posted to 5th N.I. under orders for Lucknow.

Dec. 13.—Ens. A. H. C. Sewell, at present attached to 4th, to join and do duty with 65th N.I.

The following Ensigns, at present attached to 9th N.I., to join and do duty:—F. H. Thomas, C. MacMillan, E. Cook, H. B. Melville, J. J. Monwring, A. O. Farquharson, W. R. Cunningham, and N. B. Chamberlain, with 12th N.I. at Barrackpore; W. E. Mulcaster, J. Robinson, A. Skene, M. B. Whish, W. F. Nuthall, C. A. Nicolson, and W. H. Oakes, with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Danell, 2d brigade, to act as adj. to Mercut division of artillery; date 5th Dec.

1st Lieut. F. Gautskell, 4th comp. 3d bat., to act as adj. to Benares division of artillery, during annual practice; date 1st Dec.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. R. Lawry, 21st N.I., to act as station staff at Hansi, during absence of Lieut. Colebrooke; date 4th Dec.

Assist. Surg. G. Hodgson, 6th L.C., to relieve Surg. Baile from medical duties of 72d N.I.; date 15th Nov.

Ensigns T. Cole and J. S. Paton to do duty with 12th N.I.; date 22d Nov.

Dec. 16.—Veterinary Surg. W. P. Barrett to proceed and do duty with 7th L.C. at Cawnpore.

Dec. 17.—30th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Haslock to be adj. v. Penegree trans. to inv. estab.

19th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Bamfield, 46th regt., to act as interm. and qu. mast. until further orders.

Dec. 20.—55th N.I. Lieut. John Butler to be interm. and qu. mast., v. Ewart proceeding on furlough.

Assist. Surg. A. Murray, M.D., removed from 61st to 13th N.I., and Assist. Surg. B. Wilson from 41st to 6th do.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., medical storekeeper at Neemuch, to relieve Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun from medical charge of 71st N.I., and latter officer to rejoin 43d regt. at Cawnpore; date 10th Dec.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. F. C. Brooke to act as adj. to four comps. of 7th N.I., during their separation from regimental head-quarters; date 26th Dec. 1837.

1st Lieut. V. Eyre, artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to right wing 4th bat., v. Graham proceeding on duty; date 1st Jan.

Jan. 19.—Assist. Surg. W. Gordon, M.D., to afford medical aid to detachment of 68th N.I. at Mirzapore; date 9th June.

Brev. Capt. Interp. and Qu. Mast. McNair, 78th N.I., to act as detachment staff to 70th and 73d regts. from 14th Nov. last; date 26th Dec.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. T. Wallace, 3d N.I., to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour, during ensuing hot season.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. J. Marshall to act as adj. to left wing 61st N.I., during its separation from head quarters of corps; date 23d Dec.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Col. S. Shaw from 1st to 7th bat.; Lieut. Col. R. Powney (on staff employ) from 7th to 1st bat.; Maj. G. Evrest (on ditto) from 1st to 7th bat.; Maj. G. N. C. Campbell from 7th to 1st bat.

Jan. 24.—Brev. Maj. H. Sibbald, 41st N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Barrackpore, on departure, on duty, of Capt. Ludlow, as a temp. arrangement, until arrival of Brev. Maj. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I.; date 10th Dec.

Jan. 26.—Superintending Surg. C. Campbell, officiating 3d member of Medical Board, removed from Sirhind division to Agra circle of superintendence; and Superintending Surg. S. Ludlow removed from Agra circle to Sirhind division.

Superintending Surg. Alex. Halliday posted to Benares division; and officiating Superintending Surg. G. King appointed to Agra circle.

Assist. Surg. J. Menzies removed from Hurriannah L. Inf. Bat. to 66d N.I., and Assist. Surg. S. Holmes from 63d N.I. to Hurriannah L. Inf. Bat.

Lieut. and Adj. C. Prior, 64th N.I., to act as station staff at Saugor, during absence, on duty, of the dep. assist. adj. gen.; date 30th Dec.

Lieut. J. Anderson, 44th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing of corps, during its separation from head quarters of regt.; date 13th Jan.

Capt. W. Geddes removed from 2d tr. 3d brigade horse artillery to 1st comp. 5th bat., and Capt. C. M'Moune removed from latter to former.

1st N.I. Lieut. C. Wright to be interpreter and quarter master.

Jan. 30.—Brev. Capt. R. McNair, 73d N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to force under Brigadier J. H. Lattier, commanding Eastern frontier; date 5th Jan.

Ens. W. Richardson to act as interm. and qu. mast. to 73d N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M'Nan on duty; date 5th Jan.

Lieut. C. Boulton to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Corfield; date 17th Jan.

Surg. R. Grahaue, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Saugor, for one year, and to draw his pay from Benares pay office.

Jan. 31.—Surg. R. Brown, 37th N.I., to act as garrison assist. surgeon at Chunar, during absence of Surg. G. King.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Dec. 29. Major Peter Johnston, 5th N.I., second assistant to resident at Indore, from 15th Dec., on pension of a lieut. col.—Capt. Wm. Ellis, 45th N.I., on h.p. of his rank.

Examination.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee to be qualified for the duties of interpreters, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—Lieut. C. Wright, 1st N.I.; Ens. S. Pond, 46th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 29. Capt. John Fitzgerald, 2d L. C.—Capt. C. Griffin, 51st N.I.—Lieut. John Bott, 5th L. C.—Surg. John Turner.—Assist. Surg. John Smyth, M.D.—Assist. Surg. Andrew Henderson.—Jan. Surg. John Grant, apothecary to F.I. Company.—Feb. 7. Lieut. Col. T. Dundas, 62d N.I.—Major John Thomson, 31st N.I.—Lieut. J. R. B. Andrews, 62d N.I.—Ens. W. H. L. Bird, 12th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 11. Lieut. W. Master, 7th L.C., on private affairs.—15. Maj. Gen. William Hopper, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Smith, 19th N.L., for health.—19. Cornet G. R. Budd, 3d L.C., for health.—22. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Thomas, 73d N.L., for health.—Lieut. R. G. Grange, 10th N.L., for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).—Feb. 7. Brev. Col. Wm. Battine, regt. of artillery, principal com. of ordnance, on private affairs.—Capt. Edw. Herring, 57th N.L., on ditto.—Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Lieut. John Turton, 3d N.L., on ditto.—Lieut. James Higginson, 58th N.L., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. Hugh Maclean, on ditto.—Lieut. Col. H. Burney, 16th N.L., for health.—Lieut. F. E. Smith, 69th N.L., for health.—Surg. E. J. Yeatman, m.d., on private affairs.—Capt. W. J. Symons, artillery, for health (to proceed from Bombay).—12. Lieut. W. J. Rud, 71st N.L., for health.—Ens. G. S. H. Browne, 70th N.L., for health.—Surg. A. H. Jackson, m.d., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Spencer, on ditto.—Lieut. G. A. Fisher, 1st N.L., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassy, for health (to proceed from Malacca).—Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N.L., on private affairs.

To visit *Presidence* (preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service).—Jan. 17. Cap. A. McKinnon, 42d N.L.—31. Capt. and Brev. Major R. Baydon, assist. adj. gen. Benares division (in extension).

To remain *ad ditto* (preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Cape).—Jan. 24. Maj. T. Dickinson, 55th N.L.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 29. Col. J. B. Boileau, artillery, for two years, for health.

To New South Wales.—Dec. 29. Lieut. J. M. Laughman, 10th L.C. fort. adj. of Fort Wallman, for two years, for health.—Feb. 7. Ens. C. F. M. Mundy, 34th N.L., for ditto ditto.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

Jan. 6.—Cornet C. G. Becker to be adj. of 1st Cavalry regt., v. Lieut. Hailes resigned.

Ens. Rowley Hill removed from 1st Infantry to 1st Cavalry regt., as first subaltern, v. Cornet Becker.

Jan. 20.—Ens. M. E. Sheiwill, 69th N.L., to be second subaltern to 1st Regt. of Infantry, v. Ens. R. Hill, posted to Cavalry.

Jan. 25.—Capt. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N.L., to officiate as brigade major, on departure, on duty, of Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st Jan.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure be known:

2d Foot. Ens. H. W. Stisted to be lieut. by purchase, v. Moodie, who retires, 7th Dec. 1857.

Eremonatus.—Lieut. Speedy, 3d Foot, and Lieut. Holcombe, 13th Light Infantry, having passed the prescribed examination, as interpreters, before a district committee, are decerned, by the Commander-in-chief in India, entitled to the allowance sanctioned in G. O. of 26th Sept. 1828.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Dec. 14. Lieuts. J. Mockler and J. H. Shadforth, 17th F., on private affairs.—Jan. 22. Lieut. G. D. Dalbiac, 4th L. Drags., on ditto.—Lieut. C. B. Codrington, 10th L. Drags., on ditto, after 1st Feb.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 15. Margaret, Spain, from Rangoon.—17. Sir Edward Ryan, McGowan, from Moulmein.—18. Paragon, Coleman, and Tinomara, Wilson, both from Liverpool; Robert Le Duble, 1 aporet, from Bourdon.—19. Scosist, Yates, from London, Cape, and Madras.—20. Adelaide, from Bourdon.—22. H.M.S. Laine, Blake, from Moulmein,

Solph, Viall, from China, &c.—23. Doer, Austen, from Boston and Cape.—24. London, King, from Liverpool.—25. Arctura, Piko, from Moulmein.—26. Zenobia, Owen, from London, Madeira, and Cape; Norfolk, Ballard, from Boston; Baloo, Brock, from Mauritius.—27. Royal Saron, Renner, from Rangoon.—28. Balauman, Tizard, from Liverpool.—29. Marion, McWardby, from London and Cape.—30. Frances Wardren, Nacola, from Penang.—31. Sumatra, Stewart, from Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.—Feb. 1. Astronome, Bernard, from Marseilles and Bourbon.—3. Courser de Bourbon, Dubois, from Bourbon.—4. Nouvelle Louise, Flock, from Havre.—5. Bright Planet, Malcolm, from Moulmein; Pym Bom, Crisp, from Rangoon.—7. H.M.S. Victor, Crozier, from Tellemalee, &c.—8. Anna, Pybus, from China, &c.—9. Mogul, Beaufort, from Havre.—10. Donna Maria, Bowman, from Stockholm; Eucles, Paul, from Liverpool.—11. Houdou, Messier, from Singapore, &c.; Cecilia, from Bourbon.—12. Samuel Baker, Wild, from Madras.—14. Covarré, Evans, Wallace, from China.—15. Endora, Addison, from Swan River; Victor and Felicie, Carvin, from Bourbon; Earl of Clare, Scott, from China, &c.—16. Horburgh Castle, Cumberland, from London, Cape, and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 12. Christopher, Rotson, Edwards, for Mauritius.—13. Rob Roy, McKinnon, for China.—15. Canatic, Richards, for Mauritius.—17. Fatma, Feathers, for St. Helena and Liverpool.—18. Shah Allum, Evans, for Bombay; Donna Camilla, Foss, for Mauritius.—23. Brigand, Wemyss, for Penang and Singapore; Elizabeth, Glas, for Ceylon.—26. Almyra, Patterson, for Singapore.—Feb. 6. Robert Le Duble, La Porte, for Bourdon.—14. Snellheart, Fergusson, for Holland, Hydrabad, Nacola, for Red Sea, &c.; Elizabeth, Mynook, for Moulmein and Rangoon; Peris, Gray, for Sydney and V. D. Land; Diana, Ireland, for Havre.—15. St. George, Williams, for Bristol; Emily Jane, Shelstone, for Singapore.

Sailed from Saigon.

JAN. 17. Windsor, Henning, for Cape and London.—18. Lord Humberford, Farquharson, for London.—21. Mountstuart Riphmont, Toller, for London.—22. Scotia, Campbell, for London; Houghley, Jeansolon, for Bourbon; Theodosia, Underwood, for Liverpool.—29. Charles Grant, Pittman, for Bombay.—30. Orient, White, for London; Fuqua, Whiffen, for Madras.—Feb. 1. Alladene, Clarke, for Bombay; Hammond, Che, for Muscat; Leon, Armand, for Bourbon.—3. Liverpool, Baxter, for Demerara; Alton, for Liverpool; Baring, Gordon, for Bombay; Balauman, M'Leod, for London.—4. Victoria, Sanders, for Bristol; Theresa, Young, for London; Susanna, Ridley, for Mauritius.—7. Bland, Callan, for Liverpool; Sulmany, Macfarlane, for Singapore and China; Lord Auckland, Wyllie, for Mauritius; Strathula, for Sydney.—9. Earnmouth, Warren, for London; Helen, Henderson, for London; Jutana, Wainright, for London; Belle Poite, Girardoux, for Bordeaux; Clifton, Green, for London; Armat, for Muscat.—10. H. M. Ship Laune and Rattlesnake, for Rangoon.—11. Repulse, Pryce, for London.—13. Solph, Viall, for Singapore and China; Robert Small, Fulcher, for London; Margaret, Spain, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—15. Broxbournebury, Chapman, for Cape and London; Thetis, Boothby, for Moulmein; Anna, Owen, for London; Countess, Dison, for Cape; Patriot King, Clarke, for Liverpool; Dorothy Gales, Moore, for Mauritius; Harbinger, Nacola, for Bombay.

Freight to London (Feb. 15).—Sugar and Salt-petre, £4.1 s. to £5. per ton; Rice and Graft Measurement Goods, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per do., Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £6; Raw Silk, &c.—To Liverpool: about 10s. under the above.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21. At Allipore, the lady of J. H. Patton, Esq., civil service, of a son.

22. The lady of Dr. D. Stewart, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of Ross D. Mangle, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Sumbulpore, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., of a son.
30. Mrs. R. J. Cadozo, of a son.
- Jan. 5. On the way from Gorakhpore to Buxar, the wife of Mr. R. Myers, of a son.
8. At Lucknow, the lady of Major Charles R. W. Lane, commanding 2d N.I., of a son (since died).
10. At Hissar, the lady of A. McAnally, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.
- At Shikha, Mrs. W. Philippe, of a son.
- At Chunar, Mrs. T. B. Barber, of a son.
12. At Kishnaghur, the lady of C. Steer, Esq., of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Pringle, Esq., of a still-born child.
14. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Burnett, artillery, of a son.
- At Gorakhpore, the lady of R. J. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a son and heir.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of Joseph Agabeg, Esq., of a daughter.
17. The lady of T. Savi, Esq., of a son.
- At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Young, 11th M. 44th regt., of a daughter.
19. Mrs. S. Clarke, of a still-born son.
- Mrs. J. P. Dowling, of a daughter.
20. Mrs. D. Ross, of a daughter.
- Mrs. N. Campbell, of a son.
21. At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- Mrs. T. C. Howe, of a daughter.
23. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Chapman, Esq., of a son.
- At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. A. S. Diaper, Nuttipotta factory, of a daughter.
27. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Dow, of a son.
29. At Cawnpore, the lady of Charles Ekins, Esq., 7th L. C., of a daughter.
30. In Chowringhee, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq., C.S., of a son.
- Mrs. T. Sturgeon, of a son.
- At Allahabad, Mrs. Husbani, of a daughter.
- Feb. 1. Mrs. Arch. Wright, of twms (sons).
- Mrs. John Street, of a son.
2. Mrs. T. Bartlett, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Manuk, Esq., of a daughter.
- The lady of John Hodges, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. McDougal, of the ship *Edmonstone*, of a daughter.
1. Mrs. W. Holland, of a daughter.
5. At Dinapore, Mrs. Cardew, relict of the late Lieut. Cardew, of artillery, of a daughter.
- At Goorka Factory, Zillah Purnia, the lady of J. M. Miller, Esq., of a son.
6. Mrs. Nicus D'Costa, of a son.
7. At Benares, the lady of Mr. Walter Charles, firm of Tuttle and Charles, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.
10. At Serampore, Mrs. J. Chambers, of a son.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Captain Charles Whiffen, of a daughter.
14. In Chowringhee, the lady of H. T. Prusep, Esq. C.S., of a son.
15. Mrs. H. J. Lee, of a daughter.
- Mrs. N. T. Boyeson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 1. At Delhi, Capt. William Ramsay, major of brigade, to Harriet Doveton, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Mosely, 33th regt. N.I.
2. At Dhooly, Capt. J. Finnis, 51st N.I., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ross, Bengal army.
7. At Calcutta, P. P. Brunet, Esq., indigo planter, to Olline Dorothea, daughter of E. G. Dubus, Esq., of Nowhatta, indigo planter.
9. Mr. S. Heather to Miss I. Mannion.
10. Mr. W. Bails to Miss M. Stapleton.
- At Agra, Mr. J. O. Jore to Miss A. Rees.
13. At Allahabad, Alexander Beattie, Esq., to Jane, daughter of William Watson, Esq.
- At Calcutta, R. Cruise, Esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Geo. Shillingford, Esq., of Purneah.
- At Kurnal, Mr. C. Bowline to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. James Wim.
- At Calcutta, Mons. A. Charrier to Harriet, widow of the late Capt. William Souter, 66th N.I.
- Mr. O. Smith to Mrs. M. B. Caxton.
18. At Gwalior, Mr. P. V. Fernandes to Mrs. Rosa Maria French.

19. At Calcutta, C. P. Norton, Esq., of Colgong, to Miss Eliza Isabella Hasleby.
22. At Calcutta, Col. M. Hersford, military secretary to the Commander-in-chief, to Caroline, daughter of W. Fane, Esq., civil service.
- At Calcutta, Mr. James Price to Rose, second daughter of Mr. S. DeCastro.
- Mr. R. Williams to Rosa, widow of the late Mr. Francis De Cruz.
24. At Dinapore, Lieut. George Parker, 74th N.I., second son of Sir William George Parker, Bart., R.N., to Eliza Cecilia, youngest daughter of J. Marshall, Esq., superintending surgeon of the Dinapore division.
25. At Calcutta, J. W. Carnegie, Esq., interp. and qu. master 15th N.I., to Jane, daughter of the late David Scott, Esq., of the civil service.
- At Calcutta, W. D. H. Ochme, Esq., to Anne, youngest daughter of H. Barrow, Esq.
26. At Agra, Mr. F. Palmer to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. A. John, merchant.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Kirk, of Messrs. W. Crump and Co.'s, to Miss Charlotte Louisa King.
30. At Lucknow, Major C. Hamilton, 22d N.I., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Brigadier Johnston, and widow of the late Capt. Nicolson.
- At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Wilson to Miss Anne Douglas.
- Feb. 1. At Calcutta, the Hon. C. H. Cameron, Esq., acting fourth ordinary Member of Council, to Julia Margaret, eldest daughter of James Pattle, Esq., civil service.
- At Calcutta, Mr. W. G. Goodeve to Mrs. Begbie, relict of the late Mr. Peter Begbie, boot-maker, Calcutta.
3. At Calcutta, James Heley, Esq., to Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of Hyacinth Beguinot, Esq., of the Isle of France.
5. At Calcutta, F. W. Horne, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., indigo planter, Purneah.
- At Calcutta, Mr. F. Pinto to Miss F. Ulrich, eldest daughter of the late D. Ulrich, Esq., of Chunar.
5. At Calcutta, Joaquim D'Almeida, Esq., of Singapore, to Rose Maria, youngest daughter of Capt. W. Harrington.
7. At Calcutta, P. P. Bennet, Esq., indigo planter, to Dorothea, daughter of E. G. Dubas, Esq., indigo planter.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. Arratoon Marroot, of the Nann Sangor Indigo Factory, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Arratoon Manuk David, Esq., of Calcutta.
- Mr. J. H. Aystep to Miss C. Bance.
15. At Calcutta, Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N.I., to Elizabeth Susannah, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Eshe, Cumberland.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 2. On the river, at Cawnpore, on her way to Futtyghar, Arabella, wife of Mr. John Graham, head draughtsman surveyor-general's department.
- Jan. 2. At Agra, Marice Wm. Tytler, Esq., 23d Regt. N.I., second son of James Tytler, Esq., of Woodhouse.
3. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Teyen, assistant in the civil auditor's office, aged 36.
- At Entally, Mr. A. Hughes, aged 25.
4. Mr. P. Jacob, formerly coach builder.
10. At Calcutta, C. M. Bazar, Esq., aged 35.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Smith, an assistant in the financial department, aged 35.
11. At Howrah, Mrs. M. Le Fevre, aged 64.
- At Burdwan, James Dunnoulin, Esq., principal sudder ameen.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. V. Castilho, aged 35.
17. At Delhi, Mrs. M. Mills, widow, aged 52.
- At Delhi, in his 22d year, Lieut. W. E. Rees, of the engineers, son of the late W. E. Rees, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.
18. Miss Jane Andrew, aged 42.
19. At Kishnaghur, Georgiana, wife of Edward William Ravenscroft, Esq., 72d N.I.
23. At Calcutta, Ensign W. H. James, of H.M. 26th Regt. of Foot, aged 20.
27. At sea, on board the *Cornesie Family*, Thomas McKellar, Esq., of the firm of Gibson, McKellar, and Co., aged 30.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Benjamin McMahon, of the Court of Requests, aged 40.
31. At Dacca, Mrs. Solminihac, wife of Mons. B. F. E. Solminihac, aged 36.

Feb. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gill, assistant to Messrs. Baile and Molloy, aged 30.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Hampton, assistant Sudder Board of Revenue, aged 35.

8. At Calcutta, Helen Anne, lady of Arthur Pliny Grote, Esq., civil service, aged 18.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Hendrick Von Toren, of the Dutch frigate *Belona*, aged 47.

12. At Calcutta, Capt. Winthrop Vernon, 33d Regt. N. I., aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Mr. F. DeCruz, aged 60.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Mathew Johnson.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Lucas, aged 55.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Howe, relict of the late H. G. A. Howe, Esq.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Royal William*, Asst. Surg. G. M. Watson, medical establishment.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF G. E. RUSSELL, ESQ.

Fort St. George, Jan. 19, 1838.—The Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., has been permitted to resign his seat in Council and the Hon. Company's service, from the date of his embarkation to England on the ship *True Briton*.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., to quit India without an expression of his deep regret at the loss which the public interest will sustain by the retirement from the service of an officer whose experience and ability—whose zeal, judgment, and temper, in circumstances of responsibility and difficulty, have been repeatedly recognized by the Government.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council requests Mr. Russell to accept his grateful acknowledgment of the assistance and advantage which the Government has derived from his services at the Council Board, and his best wishes for his health and happiness in his native land.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. T. OSBORNE.

Head-Quarters, Chooltry Plain, Dec. 21, 1837.—At a general-court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 14th Dec. 1837, Lieut. Thomas Osborne, of the 40th regt. N. I., was arranged on the following charges:

First Charge.—"For having, at Madras, on the 18th Nov. 1837, absented himself from the drill of his regiment, although permission for such absence had been previously refused by me.

Second Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st. "In having, at the same place, on the 21st of the same month, neglected to correct his report, as officer of the day, according to the form laid down in the infantry standing orders, when repeatedly returned to him, by my order, for that purpose, addressing, when called on a third time, a highly improper and disrespectful letter to the adjutant of the regiment.

2d. "For having, at the same place, on the 23d of the same month, when on duty, as officer of the day, appeared out of his quarters improperly dressed, by going to and returning from regimental guard mounting without his sword, belt, or sash.

First Additional Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Madras, on the 6th Dec. 1837, in a letter to the adjutant of the 40th regt., expressed himself towards me in a highly improper and disrespectful manner.

Second Additional Charge.—"For having, at the same place, on the 7th Dec. 1837, when officer of the day, failed to repair to regimental guard mounting.

Third Additional Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same time and place, when called on by my order to state his reasons for not attending the said guard mounting, addressed, in reply to the adjutant of the regiment, a highly improper and disrespectful letter.

(Signed) "JOHN WRIGHT, Major,
"Comd. 40th reg. N. I."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—On the first charge—that the prisoner is guilty.

On the first and second instances of the second charge—that the prisoner is guilty.

On the first, second, and third additional charges—that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. Thomas Osborne, of the 40th regt. N. I., to lose two steps in his regiment, by being placed in the list of lieuts. of the said regt., next below Lieut. G. Glascott, and that the date of his regimental commission be one day subsequent to that of the said Lieut. Glascott—and further, that he be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to direct.

Approved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut Gen.,
and Com. in-Chief.

Lieut. T. Osborne is to be relieved from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 26. C. Pelly, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, during absence of Mr. Blane, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1838.—46th N. I.—Ens A. J. Greenlaw to be lieut., v. Pigott dec.; date 16th Dec. 1837.

Asst. Surg. G. W. Scheniman to be surgeon, v. Annesley retired; date 18th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 2.—21st N. I. Capt. J. Yaldwyn to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. H. Considine to be capt., and Ens. D. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Drake retired; date 31st Jan. 1838.

43d N.I. Lieut. E. Lloyd to be capt., and Ens. S. D. Young to be lieut., v. Davis retired; date 31st Jan. 1838.

Lieut. R. Carman, 40th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. general, during absence of Major Watkinson sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. general, during absence of Lieut. Bower on sick cert., or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. A. M. McCally, 28th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. master and interp. of that corps.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 26. Maj. W. Drake, 21st N.I., from 31st Jan., on pension of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 30. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Croggan, 2d bat. artillery, for health.—Feb. 2. Lieut. J. Cameron, 1st L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Assist. Surg. W. Burrell (to embark from ditto).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 25. *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from London and Cape.—27. *Saach*, Lyster, from Rangoon.—28. *Thomas*, Wolf, from Calcutta.—29. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, from Trincomallee; *Charles*, Andree, from Bombay, Mangalore, and Cochin.

Departures.

JAN. 17. *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and London.—24. *True Borton*, Beach, for Cape and London.—30. *Sir William Wallace*, Tugate, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—31. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for London; H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, for Linga Chetty's Choultry; *Thames*, Wolfe, for Cape and London.—Feb. 1. *Baretto Junno*, for Cape and London; *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for London; *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. At Cannanore, the lady of Edmund Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
—At the Luz, the lady of Paul Melitus, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Madras, the lady of W. R. White, Esq., assistant deputy inspector general of hospitals, H.M. troops, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Madras, Vincent Budd, Esq., chief officer of the *Lady Flora*, to Miss Martha Lynch.

11. At Jaggernaikpooram, R. H. D. Towle, Esq., to Henrietta Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. F. Von Solsten, Esq., late chief of the Netherland settlements on the coast of Coromandel and Madras.

13. At Vizianagram, W. Poole, Esq., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late G. S. Hall, Esq., of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

17. At Cottaian in Travancore, Alex. Allardice, Esq., medical service, son of William Allardice, Esq., of Murlingden, Angushure, N.B., to Eliza Jane, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Moncrieff, Madras army.

19. At Poonamallee, Capt. R. S. Gleidstanes, 16th N.I., to Harriet Thompson, widow of the late O. F. Sturt, Esq., Madras army.

Feb. 1. At Madras, James Shaw, Esq., assist. surgeon Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, to Anne Amelia Stewart, daughter of John Hay, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

—At Madras, A. J. Johannes, Esq., to Mary D., only daughter of D. Cherriman, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 14. At Mercara, Lieut. Joseph Martyr, of the 38th regt. N.I.

19. At Ariot, Susanah Isabella, wife of Capt. B. W. Cumberlege, 7th regt. L.C.

22. At Madras, Catherine Drouille, wife of Mr. William Raulin, aged 61.

Feb. 5. At Dindigul, of cholera, Elizabeth, lady of Lieut. Col. Dyce, 45th N.I., aged 25.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO DUTY.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 1838.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 18th Oct. last, is published for general information.

“Referring to our military letter of the 16th Aug. last, we have now to apprise you, that officers returning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras establishments, via Bombay, will be granted the same advantages as officers coming to England by the same route, viz. that when their regiments shall be stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than to the capitals of their respective presidencies, their Indian allowances shall commence from the date of their landing at Bombay, provided that no avoidable delay take place in their joining their regiments.”

FRANKING OF LETTERS BY THE OVERLAND PACKERS—COMPANY'S AGENTS IN EGYPT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors.—

Extract of a letter, dated 8th Nov. 1837.—“Instances having occurred of letters, addressed by parties in India to the individual members of our court, being transmitted to this country by the Mediterranean mails, under the impression that such letters are exempt from the duty of postage, it is necessary that we should apprise you, that the privilege of receiving letters so addressed, free of postage, does not attach to letters sent from the East Indies by packet, via the Mediterranean, and we direct that you forthwith take the necessary measures for giving public notice thereof, throughout your presidency.”

“You will however clearly understand, that the privilege of franking enjoyed by individual directors, and other public functionaries, so far as respects the Indian duties of postage, continues in full force.”

Extract of a letter, dated 15th Nov. 1837.—“We have appointed Col. Campbell, H. M. Consul in Egypt, our agent in that country, and any communication which it may be necessary to make in that quarter, must be addressed to him. Mr. Thomas Waghorn has been appointed our deputy agent.”

TOLL ON THE BHOE CHAULT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 24, 1838.—It is hereby notified, for general information,

that no exemption will be allowed from the toll leviable on the Bhore Ghaut, under the provisions of Act II. of 1837; and that all officers, as well as troops, passing the Ghaut must, in like manner with private individuals, pay the toll according to the rates therein prescribed.

COURTS MARTIAL.

BRAYET COL. J. G. BAUMGARDT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1838.
—At a general court-martial held at Bombay, on the 20th Nov. 1837, Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. John Gregory Baumgardt, of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

1st. In having, unknown to me, communicated in a letter to Maj. Gen. Willshire, of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals, commanding Poona brigade and station, dated 1st July 1837, that I had called on Lieut. Cuyler, of that regiment, then under arrest, and had privately listened to his reflection on the character of another officer of the same regiment; such statement being malicious, unfounded, and injurious to my character as his immediate commanding officer.

2nd. In not having taken the means of contradicting or making known to me the malicious and unfounded report contained in his letter aforesaid, dated 1st July 1837, to Maj. Gen. Willshire; although the falsehood of it had been made known to him, and he had been repeatedly recommended by the latter officer to communicate the same to me.

3rd. In falsely insinuating, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Willshire, dated 20th Aug. 1837, that I was aware of the injurious report in circulation against me, but that I had shown no disposition or wish to institute any inquiry or take notice of it.

(Signed) JAMES SALTER, Brigadier Gen.
Commanding S. D. A.

On which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. G. Baumgardt, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the term "malicious" set forth in the concluding part, in respect to the statements referred to.

That he is guilty of the second instance, with the exception of the term "malicious," as applied to the report therein referred to.

That he is not guilty of the third instance.

With respect to the preamble to the charge, the court find the prisoner guilty to the extent of unofficerlike conduct.

The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war, in such case made and provided, does adjudge him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major Gen. and President,
Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General.
Remarks by His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, Commander-in-chief.

In publishing the charges, finding, and sentence in this case, the Commander-in-chief feels it is his duty to state that in consequence of the prosecutor, Brigadier Gen. Salter, having deemed it requisite that His Excellency should personally give evidence on the trial, it seemed right to His Excellency, with the view of obviating any suspicion that might possibly exist of the case not having been disposed of with perfect impartiality, to transmit the proceedings, for approval or otherwise, to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

Sir Henry Fane has approved the finding and sentence of the court: but in reference to that part of the sentence which provides that Col. Baumgardt shall be reprimanded, in such a manner as the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army shall direct, he has expressed his wish that the task of giving it effect should remain in the hands to which the court had committed it;—His Excellency, however, at the same time, pronounced it highly necessary that the proceedings of Col. Baumgardt should be remarked on in the language of strong censure.

Under this intimation, it becomes the duty of Sir John Keane to observe, that the conduct of Col. Baumgardt, as developed in these proceedings, has throughout the whole transaction, been quite unbecoming his position in the army.

It appears in evidence, that Col. Baumgardt, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Willshire, made an incorrect statement relating to the conduct of Brigadier Gen. Salter, his superior officer, and the commander of the division to which he (Col. Baumgardt) belonged.

As soon as it was known to Col. Baumgardt that the statement referred to was inaccurate,—and of that fact he could not be left in doubt, for it was established by the finding of a court of inquiry, which he himself had called, and the proceedings of that court were by himself communicated both to the Commander-in-chief in India and to the Commander-in-chief of Bombay,—it obviously became incumbent on him to undo the injury which, in a moment of rashness or inadvertence, he had committed. The feelings of an officer and a gentleman, it might have been expected, would make him even eager to volunteer a

reparation;—but Col. Baumgardt took no measures whatever for that purpose.

The transaction being very properly brought by Maj. Gen. Willshire to the knowledge of Sir John Keane, his Excellency, through Maj. Gen. Willshire, conveyed his advice to Col. Baumgardt on the subject, counselling him forthwith to offer a proper apology to Brigadier Gen. Salter, and at the same time to explain to that officer the manner in which he had received the erroneous information to which he had unfortunately been led to give credence and currency. This advice, however, which Col. Baumgardt clearly ought not to have awaited, he thought proper wholly to disregard.

Brigadier Gen. Salter, on afterwards becoming aware of what had passed, and hearing also of the advice which Col. Baumgardt had received from the Commander-in-chief, and with which he had not chosen to comply, sent for Col. Baumgardt, and, in the presence of the division staff officers, put to him the question, whether he had written the letter to Gen. Willshire already mentioned. The answer was in the affirmative, and Col. Baumgardt was proceeding to offer explanations, when Gen. Salter ordered him to be placed in arrest, telling him that the time for explanation had gone by.

In the view the Commander-in-chief takes of this case, it signifies not whether Col. Baumgardt originally looked on his letter to Maj. Gen. Willshire in a public or private light. Relating, as that letter did, to the promotion of an officer of his regiment to a vacant company, Maj. Gen. Willshire, under all the circumstances of the case, which were very unusual, deemed it his duty to communicate it to higher authority; and when Col. Baumgardt was apprised of this having been done, and received from the Commander-in-chief the advice before-mentioned, he was bound to regard the letter as a public document, and to act on the advice so offered. Even independently of this view of the case, Col. Baumgardt's own feelings should have prompted him to repair the wrong which he had unwittingly done, in traducing on false information the character of the general officer commanding his division to that officer's military superiors; yet in the defence made by Col. Baumgardt before the Court-martial, and which the Commander-in-chief considered as placing his military judgment in a most unfavourable light, he uniformly seems anxious to make it appear that himself, and not Gen. Salter, is the injured party.

The Commander-in-chief would hold out this case to officers of all ranks, as an example of conduct to be avoided.—Should they be betrayed into the commission of an act injurious to the feelings or the reputation of another, and especially of those to whom

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they owe peculiar respect, their first duty, and their most honourable course, on being made aware of their error, is to resort to a frank and ingenuous acknowledgment, rather than, by maintaining a stubborn silence, to convert the unintentional into a wilful injury.

The Commander-in-chief has experienced the utmost pain in finding himself compelled by a sense of duty to comment in these terms on the conduct of an officer of such high rank and long standing in the army as Col. Baumgardt; but his Excellency felt that he had no alternative;—and Colonel Baumgardt can only impute to his own misjudgment and obstinacy, the unpleasant situation in which he is placed.

In conformity with the sentence of the Court, Col. Baumgardt is hereby reprimanded; and he is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. E. DALGETY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 20, 1838.—At a general court-martial held in cantonment near Poona, on the 15th Dec. 1837, Lieut. E. Dalgety, of H.M. 17th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in cantonment near Poona, on the night of the 9th, or morning of the 10th Oct. 1837, addressed to Capt. Miller, his superior officer, grossly insulting and threatening language, when he, Capt. Miller, was endeavouring to get him, Lieut. Dalgety, removed from a tent set apart for the accommodation of the ladies, at a ball then given by certain officers of the regiment, into which tent he, Lieut. Dalgety, had introduced himself.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline, in having, at the same time and place, made use of insulting language and gestures to Lieut. and Adj. Cooper of the same regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty in placing him, Lieut. Dalgety, in arrest, by order of Capt. Miller, for the conduct set forth in the preceding charge, and in having then and there refused to obey Lieut. and Adj. Cooper when ordered by him to accompany him, the adjutant, to his, Lieut. Dalgety's, quarters.

Third Charge.—For conduct subversive of military discipline, in having, on the 10th Oct. 1837, broken his arrest, by having, without due permission, left his quarters, and rode through part of the cantonment of Poona.

Additional Charge.—For conduct most disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; .

(G)

1st. In having, within the cantonment of Poona, on or about the 17th Nov. 1837, invited Nasserwanjee Jewanjee, servant of, or assistant to, Lawrence Barretto, a shopkeeper in the bazar of the said cantonment, to dine with him, Lieut. Dalgety, at seven o'clock of the evening of that day.

2d. In having afterwards, on the same day, sent for the said Nasserwanjee Jewanjee to his quarters, and then and there behaved towards him, both in acts and words, in a manner most scandalous to his, Lieut. Dalgety's, reputation and character.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. E. Dalgety, H.M. 17th regt. of Foot, is—Guilty of the first charge preferred against him; Guilty of the second charge; Guilty of the third charge; Guilty of the additional charge, in the first instance; Guilty of the same, in the second instance.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, does adjudge him, the said Lieut. E. Dalgety, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 8. Mr. E. H. Townsend, first assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgam, to have full powers of a magistrate in districts comprehended in that collectorate.

22. Azam Shamrao Appajee to be moonsiff at Ahmednuggur; date of sunnud 15th Jan.

31. Khan Sahib Byramjee Bheemjee to be sudder ameen at Nassick, in zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Feb. 17. Lieut. J. L. Hendley, 21st N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in zillah of Ahmednuggur, under provisions of Act XIV. of 1836.

21. Azim Suenam Khundoo to be moonsiff at Poona; date of sunnud 12th Feb.

Mr. R. T. Webb to be senior assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. W. Langford to be assistant judge and session judge at Tanah, and to continue to act as assistant judge and session judge at Poona.

Mr. C. Sims to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

Political Department.

Feb. 7. Capt. S. Hennell, 12th N.I., to be resident in Persian Gulf (subject to confirmation of government of India).

21. Lieut. T. Edmunds, 3d N.I., to be assistant to resident in Persian Gulf (subject to confirmation of government of India).

Territorial Department.

Feb. 5. Mr. T. Lewis to be unconvananted assistant to collector of customs at presidency.

Mr. D. Ross to act as unconvananted assistant to collector of customs, during Mr. Wilson's absence on private affairs.

Manuckee Cursetjee to be unconvananted assistant to ditto at presidency.

21. Mr. E. B. Miles to be collector and magistrate of Dharwar, v. Mr. Baber removed, and to act as collector and magistrate of Tanah.

Mr. W. Simson to act as collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. A. Elphinstone to act as collector and magistrate of Rutnageree.

Mr. P. Stewart to act as sub collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. W. Escombe to act as first assistant, Mr. H. P. Malet to be third and to act as second ditto, and Mr. J. N. Rose to be fourth and to act as third ditto, to principal collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. George Malcolm to be first assistant, and Mr. E. Y. Dallas to be second ditto, to collector and magistrate of Candish.

The Hon. James Sutherland, Esq., assumed charge of his duties as political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, on the 5th Jan.

Lieut. Col. Pottinger resumed charge of his duties as resident in Cutch on the 1st January.

W. S. Lloyd, Esq., acting secretary to government in the general and Persian departments, assumed charge of that situation on the 10th Jan.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, assistant collector and magistrate of Tanah, was examined in the Regulations of Government on the 22d Jan., by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Furlough—Jan. 13. Mr. A. N. Shaw, to England, on sick cert., and to draw allowance of £250 per annum, for a period of three years.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Feb. 15. The Rev. A. Goode, chaplain of Kirkc, to visit monthly the Fort of Singhur, for three months in the year, viz. March, April, and May.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 15, 1838.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th, to act as interp. in Hindostance to 14th N.I., during absence of Ens. Reynolds, on leave.—Lieut. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. London on leave to presidency.—Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindostance to that regt., consequent upon app. of Lieut. Bellasis to revenue survey in Decan.—Surg. T. Robson, 6th N.I., to act as garrison surgeon at Surat, during absence of Surg. Purnell on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill to take medical charge of staff and details at Baroda, from 1st Jan.—Lieut. G. Hutt, and 2d Lieut. T. Gayford, to act as qu. mast. and paymaster, and latter to act as interp. to Colindaze Hq., during time Lieut. Cleother may remain in charge of that bat.—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Ens. Reynolds on leave to Bombay.—Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Northern Division of army, from date of departure of Capt. Crawley from station; also to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Northern division, from date of departure of Capt. M. M. Shaw from station, during absence of Lieut. De Filoste on leave.—Capt. C. W. Wemy, 13th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Northern division of army, v. Evans, until arrival of Capt. Fawcett.

Jan. 17.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. R. W. Horne, 18th N.I., to act as line adj. to Sattara, from date of departure of Brev. Capt. Dinack from station, until arrival of Lieut. Morse, who has been nominated to the situation.—Lieut. P. C. N. Amel, 1st or 6th regt., to act as adj. to that corps, from 17th Oct. to 14th Dec.—Lieut. W. H. Godfrey to act as qu. mast., and Capt. J. Pope as interp. in Hindostance and Mahratta to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Christie on sick certificate.

Feb. 1.—*Infantry.* Major M. Soppitt to be lieutenant, v. Little retired; date 26th Jan. 1838.

26th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Ogilvie to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. H. Hall to be capt., and Ens. J. W. Auld to be lieutenant, in suc. to Soppitt prom.; date of rank 26th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 2.—Assist. Surg. Deas to act as civil surgeon at Broach; and Assist. Surg. Hamilton, on being relieved by Mr. Deas, to join his regt.

Cadets of Engineers George MacLeod and Richard Strachley admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.—Cadets of Infantry W. E. Wilkinson, W. G. C. Hughes, R. W. D. Leith, and E. L. Russell admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Major P. F. Wilson, 3d L.C., to assume command of Brigade of Sholapore, on departure of Brigadier Moise from station.—Lieut. H. Franklin, 3d Gr. regt., to act as adj. to detachment stationed at Broach.

Major G. J. Wilson to receive charge of duties of agent for clothing the army, from Maj. Henderson, from this date.

Feb. 7.—Maj. Gen. H. S. Osborne permitted to resign command of Northern division of army, and allowed to return to Europe.

Colonel Willis app. to general staff of Bombay army, with rank of brigadier general.

Colonel Fearon to command at Ahmednuggur, with rank of brigadier.

Lieut. Col. Gibbon to have temporary command of Sholapore.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. stationed at Vingola, Sawant Warree, and Malwam.—Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. stationed in Northern Konkan.

Major Brough, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to assume command of Southern division of army, during absence of Brigadier Gen. Salvi on duty to Poona, date 14th Jan.

Feb. 10.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry are permanently posted to regiments, to fill existing vacancies, and duties of commissions are assigned them as follows:—

Rank as Cornets in the Regt

Cavalry—*1. F. Ashworth, 3d Feb. 1839, to 3d L.C.; *2. E. C. Campbell, 29th July 1839, to 1st L.C.; *3. Wm. Kenyon, do., to 2d L.C.; *4. C. E. Stuart, 29th Aug., to 3d L.C.; *5. F. J. Neill, 6th Nov., to 1st L.C.; *6. J. McK. Taylor, 14th Feb. 1837, to 2d L.C.; *7. J. C. Graves, 3d May, to 3d L.C.; *8. G. C. Kennell, do., to 1st L.C.; *9. Wm. Marriott, 1st Dec., to 2d L.C.; *10. Wm. Ashburner, do., to 3d L.C.; *11. Lewis Vardon, do., to 1st L.C.

Rank as Ensigns in the Regt.

Infantry—Season 1835: *1. F. Forbes, 14th Sept. 1835 (lieut. 14th March 1837), to 3d N.I.; *2. A. N. Antehum, 14th Nov. 1835 (lieut. 24th Dec. 1837), to 13th N.I.; *3. W. E. Evans, 8th Dec. 1835 (lieut. 24th Dec. 1837), to R. W. E. Regt.; *4. A. E. Saunders, 29th Sept. 1836 (lieut. 24th Dec. 1837), to 2d N.I.; *5. W. H. C. Lye, 29th Sept. 1836, to 13th N.I.; *6. A. P. Hunt, do., to R. W. E. Regt.; *7. A. C. Honnor, do., to 1st Gr. N.I.; *8. J. L. P. Hoare, 9th March 1837, to 3d N.I.—Season 1836: *9. Robert Richards, 9th March 1837, to 13th N.I.; *10. Wm. Falconer, do., to 2d Gr. N.I.; *11. C. W. Hervey, do., to R. W. E. Regt.; *12. E. C. Beale, do., to 2d N.I.; *13. E. F. Peacock, do., to 1st Gr. N.I.; *14. A. S. Young, 4th March, to 3d N.I.; *15. Robert Fitzgerald, do., to 12th N.I.; *16. J. A. Evans, do., to L. W. E. Regt.; *17. A. J. Akon, do., to 5th N.I.; *18. W. G. Arto, do., to 9th N.I.; *19. D. O. T. Compton, do., to 18th N.I.; *20. Charles Williams, do., to 14th N.I.; *21. S. J. K. Whitehill, do., to 23d N.I.; *22. J. T. Barr, do., to 7th N.I.; *23. E. B. Eastwick, do., to 6th N.I.; *24. Henry Lodwick, do., to 10th N.I.; *25. C. C. Rigby, do., to 16th N.I.; *26. H. A. Adams, 18th July, 1837, to 13th N.I.; *27. G. A. Leckie, do., to 21st N.I.; *28. Edward Lockley, do., to 2d Gr. N.I.; *29. J. S. Cahill, do., to R. W. E. Regt.; *30. T. A. Cowper, do., to 23d N.I.; *31. Chas. Poinsonby, do., to 17th N.I.; *32. George Malechin, do., to 1st Gr. N.I.; *33. C. F. Grant, do., to 3d N.I.; *34. J. S. Aker, do., to 4th N.I.; *35. Henry Heyman, do., to 15th N.I.; *36. F. E. Bruce, do., to 12th N.I.—Season 1837: *37. F. E. Woodhouse, 18th July 1837, to L. W. E. Regt.; *38. C. S. Whitehill, 31st do., to 5th N.I.; *39. H. A. Taylor (not arrived), do., to 9th N.I.; *40. J. E. Taylor, do., to 18th N.I.; *41. W. P. Cais, do., to 14th N.I.; *42. Charles Barrow, do., to 10th N.I.; *43. Daniel Boyd, do., to 11th N.I.; *44. N. J. Newham, 10th Jan. 1838, to 23d N.I.; *45. Edgar Glennie, do., to 25th N.I.; *46. J. L. Taylor, do., to 22d N.I.; *47. J. McC. Randal,

do., to 6th N.I.; *48. F. J. Ford, do., to 20th N.I.; *49. Henry Dent, do., to 10th N.I.; *50. Alex. Rath, do., to 16th N.I.; *51. J. P. Grant, do., to 13th N.I.; *52. W. E. Wilkinson, 21st Jan., to 21st N.I.; *53. James Bedford, do., to 2d Gr. N.I.; *54. W. G. C. Hughes, do., to 8th N.I.; *55. C. J. Symons (not arrived), do., to R. W. E. Regt.; *56. M. M. Macdonald, do., to 22d N.I.; *57. H. L. Evans, do., to 17th N.I.; *58. E. C. Fanning, do., to 1st Gr. N.I.; *59. G. F. Barra, do., to 3d N.I.; *60. Augustus Austen, do., to 4th N.I.; *61. F. McK. Steer, do., to 15th N.I.; E. L. Russell, do., to 12th N.I.; *63. R. W. D. Leith, do., to L. W. E. Regt.

The cadets marked thus *, whose rank have not been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, are placed according to the rank assigned them in the *East-India Register*, a publication which is considered authentic.—*Hon. Gen. Gaz.*

Feb. 12.—Lieut. Hebbert, after 1st April, to be placed at disposal of Com-in-Chief for duty with Engineer corps.

Capt. C. S. Stuart, 11th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Willis, from 7th Feb.

Surg. R. Pinhey to act in charge of European General Hospital, during absence of Surg. Bird, who has been directed to proceed to Concan on special duty.

Feb. 13.—Brev. Capt. D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., to be joint remount agent, in suc. to Major M. McNail, who vacates in consequence of his promotion.

Feb. 15.—Surg. Hathway to perform duties of civil surgeon, and of Gaol and House of Correction, and Surg. Graham to do duty of Lunatic Asylum, during absence of Surg. Bird and Assist. Surgs. Brown and Barrington on special duty.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. Cruickshank, adj. and assistant to chief engineer (having returned to presidency) to resume his duties, and Lieut. Wood to return to his duties in charge of detail of pioneers employed in Cantonment of Poona.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. S. V. W. Hart to be staff officer to field detachment proceeding on active service under command of Maj. D. Forbes, without prejudice to his app. as qu. mast. to 2d Gr. N.I.

23d N.I. Lieut. G. Pope to be capt. and Ens. W. B. Poinsonby to be lieut., in suc. to Tyndall transf. to invalid estab., date 16th Feb. 1838.

Maj. W. Civeay, 21st N.I., to assume command of Ahmednuggur, during absence of Brigadier R. A. Willis on leave to presidency.

Feb. 24.—Surg. Joseph Glen to be secretary to Medical Board, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Scott, and Assist. Surg. Brown to act for Dr. Glen until his arrival at presidency.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5, 1838.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Davies to afford medical aid to 3d comp. Gohindauze Bat. at Hursale; date 12th Dec.—Assist. Surg. Atkinson to receive medical charge of left wing 20th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Forbes, date Hajote 13th Dec.

Jan. 8.—Surg. W. Gray removed from 21st N.I. and posted to Marine Bat., v. Kane app. medical storekeeper at presidency.

Jan. 11.—Superintending Surg. W. Henderson, late prom. to be attached to Presidency division, as a temp. arrangement.

Surg. T. H. Graham, late prom., to be attached to 3th N.I. and to join.

Jan. 13.—Assist. Surg. Randal to resume medical charge of 4th troop horse artillery at Poona; date 8th Nov. 1837.

The following transfers made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. C. Coigrave from 2d bat. to 4th troop horse brigade; and Lieut. J. E. S. Waring from 3d troop horse brigade to 2d bat.

Warning.—The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—2d Lieut. D. Erskine, 2d Gohindauze bat., to command detachment of Gohindauze at Surg.; 2d Lieut. G. P. Seely, Gohindauze bat., to join 2d comp. 2d bat. at Ahmednuggur.

Jan. 31.—Surg. J. McMorris app. to medical charge of 26th N.I., until further orders.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson removed from 8th to 16th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Hickey from 16th to 8th do.

Feb. 9.—Brigadier Gen. Willis to command Northern division of army.

Feb. 19.—Brigade Major W. Wyllie removed from Sholapore, and app. to Poona brigade, v. Macan.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Feb. 1. Lieut. Col. J. Little, 13th N.I., on pay of his rank, from 26th Jan.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Feb. 7. Capt. J. Tyndall, 21st N.I., at his own request.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of Interpreter, by a committee which assembled on the 15th Feb. for their examination, viz:—In Hindoostanee: Ens. C. Podmore, 6th N.I.; Lieut. G. B. Manbee, engineers; Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I.; Ens. C. P. Rigby, 10th N.I.; Ens. J. E. Taylor, 18th N.I.; Ens. J. S. Aked, 4th N.I.; Ens. G. Malcolm, 1st or Gr. N.I.; 2d-Lieut. W. C. Say, horse artillery; Cornet W. Marriott, 2d L.C.—In Marhatta: Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d or Gr. N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I.; Ens. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I.; Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. A. Munson, C.B., artillery.—Lieut. Col. W. K. Lester, ditto.—Lieut. E. Andrews, 7th N.I.—Surg. J. McMorris.—Surg. R. Pinkey

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 10. Lieut. H. J. Woodward, Europ. Regt., on private affairs.—Feb. 2. Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I., on ditto.—7. Lieut. Col. J. Morison, 6th Madras L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Butchart, agreeably to regulations.—Cornet C. E. Stewart, attached to 3d L.C., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay.—22. Superintending Surg. A. Henderson, for health.—23. Assist. Surg. John Scott, sec. to medical board.—Lieut. T. R. Morse, left wing Europ. Regt.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Jan. 13. Capt. R. Long, 22d N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 22. Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, 16th N.I., for two years, for the 11th.

To Madras.—Feb. 7. Assist. Surg. P. Hockin, 2d L.C., until 30th June 1839, on private affairs.

To Hyderabad.—Feb. 7. Lieut. A. Prescott, 2d L.C., for three months, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 20.—The following temporary arrangements by Commodore in Persian Gulf confirmed:—Mr. Draper, mate, to be acting lieut. of the *Tygra*, 25th Sept.; Midshipman Leeds to be acting mate of ditto, 25th Sept.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 15. Lieut. A. H. Nott, I.N. (overland)

Furloughs.—Feb. 10. Mr. Robinson, purser I.N., to Europe, agreeably to regulations.—12. Commander R. Moresby, to Europe, ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 1. Cornwallis, Clarke, from China and Singapore.—3. *Aliqua*, McFee, from Liverpool.—4. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Porter, from Basadore; *Colonel Neault*, from Bushire; *Earl of Liverpool*, Bailey, from Llanely.—6. *Coloona*, Sirovan, from Liverpool and Madera; *Monnatu-art Elphinstone*, Stewart, from Port Glasgow.—7. *Hector*, Johnson, from Llanely; *Earl of Balcarras*, Vaux, from Manila; H.C. surveying ship *Benares*, Moresby, from survey of Chagos Archipelago, touching at Galle, Colombo, and Malabar Coast.—9. *La Josephine*, Penk, from Bordeaux and Quilon; *Guinare*, Henderson, from Llanely; *Abbotsford*, Broadfoot, from Liverpool.—13. *Syria*, Currie, from Llanely.—17. H.C. schooner *Emily*, Sharp, from Surat.—20. *Triumph*, Green, from London, Cape, Calcutt, and Cannanore.—21. H.C. steamer *Atlanta*, Lowe, from Red Sea, &c. (bringing London news of 4th Jan.).—27. *Shaw Allum*, Evans, from Calcutta, Alleppe, and Tellicherry.

Departures.

JAN. 25. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, for Colombo.—28. *Sophia*, Grimwood, for Calcutta.—29. *Hera*, Hughes, for Penang and Singapore.—FEB. 1. *Janet*, Holmes, for Muscat; *Carnatic*, Brodie, for Cape and London.—4. *Elora*, Blair, for Port Glasgow; French frigate *L'Artimere*, La Place, to sea.—6. *Clau mont*, Ogilvie, for Mocha.—7. *Bombay Packet*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—8. *Berkshire*, Clarkson, for London.—15. H.C. surveying brig *Benares*, Johnstone in charge, for Malabar coast.—18. H.C. sloop of war *Cine*, Hawkins, for Persian Gulf; *Fanny*, Sheriff, for Ceylon, Madras, and Penang; *Syria*, Currie, for Muscat.—20. *Fortfield*, Sly, for Colombo and Penang; *John Campbell*, Paton, for Liverpool.—23. *Cyrene*, Macauley, for Isle of France.—24. *Elizabeth*, Highat, for China.—26. *Pearl*, Boulton, for China.—27. *Tartar*, Young, for Bushire.—MARCH 2. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea.

Passengers arrived.

Per H.C. steamer *Atlanta*, from Red Sea, &c.—Miss Carr; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay; Lieut. Col. Powell, II.M. 40th regt.; R. Melville, Esq., Commander S. B. Hames, I.N.; Mr. Marriot, cadet; Lieut. W. Balfour, I.N.; Mr. Erskine, &c.

Freight to England (March 1).—£4. 10s. to £4. 15s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Sattarah, the lady of Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th N.I., of a son.

15. At Bombay, the wife of Capt. Richards, of the ship *Julia*, of a son.

17. In the Fort, the lady of G. K. Erskine, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Dapooler, the lady of Alex. Duncan, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Bombay, the lady of Duncan Milne, Esq., 24th regt., of a daughter.

6. At Poona, the lady of Major Watson, artillery, of a son.

11. At Mahabeshwur, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Masters, H.M. 4th L.Drags., of a daughter (since dead).

23. At Braeside, the lady of H. Fawcett, Esq., of a son.

26. In the Fort, Mrs. Hurst, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Byenullah, Lieut. F. Wemyss, Bombay engineers, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, chief engineer.

24. At the residency, Oodetore, Assist. Surg. B. White, Bombay establishment, to Grace, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Spens, political agent in Mewar.

Feb. 5. At Bombay, Mr. Arnold B. Collett, of the Mint, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wright, Paisley, Scotland.

15. At Sholapore, Bazett Lloyd, Esq., adjutant 7th N.I., to Eliza Matland, second daughter of Brigadier J. Morse, commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary force.

Lately, At Bombay, Mr. Honorius Hayden to Miss Harriett Gillett.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. At Dhoolah, in Candeish, aged 29, Archibald Argyll Napier Campbell, second son of A. Campbell, Esq., late of the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex.

5. At Dhoolah, after a few days' severe illness, in her 21st year, Anna Eliza, wife of Capt. D. Graham, Hon. E. I. Company's service, and daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett.

16. At Bombay, 2d-Lieut. Edward Strettell, of the artillery.

17. At Ellichpoor, Wm. Francis Giraud, Esq., staff surgeon in the service of H.H. the Nizam, aged 45.

Feb. 2. Mary, wife of Mr. A. W. Clarke.

13 At Bombay, George Waddell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 25, only son of the late George Waddell, Esq., C.S., for many years on the same establishment.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Previous to Jan. 4. *Tigress*, from Cork and Madeira; *Symmetry*, from London; *Agrippina*, from London and Cape; *Fairy Queen*, from London and St. Helena; *Hero of Malacca*, *Edamont*, and *Mermad*, all from Bombay.—24. H.M.S. *Wellesley*, from Plymouth, Madeira, &c.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 17. *Mermaid*, for London.—19. *Hero of Malacca*, for China.—26. *Madras*, for London.

Departure from Point de Galle.—Dec. 12. *Wai-wook*, for London.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Malacca, the lady of J. H. Velge, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 10. At Penang, Mrs. L. B. Goulding, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 13. At Singapore, John Collie, Esq., aged 22.

11. At Penang, Jane, wife of Mr. L. B. Goulding, 12th M.N.I., aged 30.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Dec. 1. *Hashemy*, from London.—3. *London*, from Rotterdam; *Goconda*, from Bombay (for China).—4. *Heber*, from London and Rotterdam.—*Caledonia*, from Liverpool.

Spanish India.

DEATH.

Oct. 30. At Manila, Alex. Butchart, Esq.

Siam.

DEATH.

Aug. 29. At Bangkok, the Rev. Alanson Reed, American missionary to the Chinese. He had taken up his residence at Bangkok for the purpose of acquiring the Chinese language, but with the design of ultimately entering China Proper if possible.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to Jan. 6.—*Anna Robertson*, from London; *Tigress*, *Dennison*, and *Copeland*, all from Liverpool; *Isabel*, and *Lady Grant*, from Bombay; *Mandarin*, from Sourabaya; *Duke of Sussex*, from Madras, Manila, and Singapore; *Cutacjee Family*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Europa*, from Sandwich Islands; *Ternate*, from Manila and Singapore; *Mungies*, from N. S. Wales; *Lady Hayes*, and *John Gilpin*, both from Manila; *Psyche*; *Julia*, from Singapore; *Eben Preble*, from Boston; *Argyle*, from Lima; *Liberty*, from Philadelphia.

BIRTH.

Nov. 25. At Macao, the lady of Capt. William Jeffrey, of the *Lady Grant*, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 23. At Macao, T. H. Layton, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and of the East-India Company's late factory in China, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Edward Rea, of Ludlow, Salop.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. At Macao, Arthur S. Keating, Esq.
31. At Canton, Kinqua, the security merchant, aged 77.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 30. *Warrior*.—31. *Cho*, from London; *Elizabeth*, from Havre; *Sir John Rae Reid*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Niagara*, from Marseilles.—Jan. 1. *Mary Palmer*, from Bordeaux.—3. H.M.S. *Pylades*, from Cape.

Departures.—Dec. 30. *Argo*, for Batavia; *True Love*, for Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Feb. 2. *Muffat*, from London.—16. H.C. steamer *Semirania*, from St. Helena.

Departures from ditto.—Jan. 15. *Swern*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—19. *Patrot*, and *Mary*, for Algoa Bay.—21. *Frederick Huth*, for Mauritius; *Ruchad Mount*, and *Skerne*, for Algoa Bay; *Tranet*, for Launceston.—25. *Black Joke*, for N. S. Wales; *Newton*, for whaling.—27. *Diadem*, for Mauritius.—28. *Courier*, for Algoa Bay.—30. *Ann Gale*, for Mauritius; *Euphrates*, for Bombay.—31. *Henry*, for N. S. Wales.—Feb. 5. *Red Rover*, for Singapore.

Arrivals at Simon's Bay.—Jan. 19. H.M.S. *Favourite*, for Plymouth.—28. *Onator*, for Mauritius.
Departure from ditto.—Feb. 1. H.M.S. *Favourite*, for India.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on the 11th of April, for the election of six Directors, in the room of Mr. J. Dupre Alexander, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. H. Lindsay, Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, and Sir H. Willock, who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. W. S. Clarke, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. J. Thornhill, Mr. F. Warden, and Sir W. Young.

On the following day, a Court of Directors was held, when Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington was chosen chairman,

and Richard Jenkins, Esq., M.P., deputy chairman, for the year ensuing.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 4th of April, when Mr. John Andrew Dunlop, was appointed provisionally a member of Council at Bombay.

REGIMENTAL STAFF ALLOWANCES.

We understand that the Court of Directors have passed a resolution to equalize the regimental staff allowances of all the Indian army, by placing them on the same footing as those of the Bengal Presidency. —*Atlas*.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

Comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, for the first quarter (1st January to 1st April) in the years 1837 and 1838.

INWARDS.

From		AT LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		TOTAL.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Calcutta	{ 1837	13	5,393	11	3,770	—	—	24	9,163
	{ 1838	13	6,976	12	1,603	2	505	27	12,084
Madras	{ 1837	5	2,028	—	—	—	—	5	2,028
	{ 1838	5	2,718	—	—	—	—	5	2,718
Bombay	{ 1837	5	2,154	6	2,875	—	—	11	5,030
	{ 1838	2	1,052	4	1,699	—	—	6	2,751
China	{ 1837	1	330	1	222	—	—	2	552
	{ 1838	1	361	—	—	—	—	1	361
Ceylon	{ 1837	3	716	—	—	—	—	3	716
	{ 1838	3	940	—	—	—	—	3	940
Singapore	{ 1837	5	1,401	3	631	—	—	8	2,038
	{ 1838	3	724	—	—	—	—	3	724
Philippine Isles	{ 1837	1	279	3	613	—	—	4	892
	{ 1838	3	820	1	335	—	—	4	1,155
Siam	{ 1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ 1838	1	388	—	—	—	—	1	388
Java and Sumatra	{ 1837	2	738	—	—	—	—	2	738
	{ 1838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	{ 1837	1	125	1	116	—	—	2	514
	{ 1838	6	1,692	1	240	—	—	7	1,872
Mauritius	{ 1837	19	5,275	4	987	3	1,029	26	7,291
	{ 1838	19	5,360	5	1,371	3	1,289	27	8,020
Cape of Good Hope	{ 1837	4	854	2	252	—	—	6	1,106
	{ 1838	2	399	—	—	—	—	2	399
South Seas	{ 1837	3	1,044	—	—	—	—	3	1,044
	{ 1838	5	1,879	—	—	—	—	5	1,879
Total	{ 1837	62	20,640	31	9,470	3	1,029	96	31,139
„	{ 1838	63	23,282	23	8,218	5	1,794	91	33,294
Increase in	{ 1838	1	2,642	—	—	2	765	—	2,185
Decrease in	{ 1838	—	—	8	1,222	—	—	5	—

OUTWARDS.

		FROM LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		TOTAL.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
For									
Calcutta	{ 1837	15	7,584	12	4,111	1	478	28	12,173
	{ 1838	10	5,541	9	3,085	—	—	19	8,626
Madras	{ 1837	4	1,861	1	277	—	—	5	2,138
	{ 1838	2	1,060	—	—	—	—	2	1,060
Bombay	{ 1837	4	1,754	6	3,403	—	—	10	5,157
	{ 1838	6	2,444	7	3,024	—	—	13	5,468
China	{ 1837	7	7,185	2	593	—	—	9	7,778
	{ 1838	6	4,635	6	2,901	—	—	12	7,536
Singapore	{ 1837	—	—	1	275	—	—	1	275
	{ 1838	—	—	4	1,280	—	—	4	1,280
Philippine Isles.....	{ 1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ 1838	1	152	—	—	—	—	1	152
Java	{ 1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ 1838	1	85	2	741	—	—	3	826
Arabia.....	{ 1837	—	—	—	—	1	233	—	—
	{ 1838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales...	{ 1837	18	5,345	3	1,351	—	—	21	6,739
	{ 1838	23	10,013	5	1,908	—	—	31	11,921
Mauritius	{ 1837	5	1,323	1	304	—	—	6	1,627
	{ 1838	14	3,950	1	261	1	443	16	4,654
Cape of Good Hope	{ 1837	8	1,721	2	407	—	—	10	2,128
	{ 1838	7	1,462	1	263	—	—	8	1,725
South Seas.....	{ 1837	3	884	—	—	—	—	3	884
	{ 1838	4	1,379	—	—	—	—	4	1,379
Ceylon.....	{ 1837	3	964	—	—	—	—	3	964
	{ 1838	3	1,299	—	—	—	—	3	1,299
Total	{ 1837	67	28,661	35	13,463	1	478	96	59,863
	{ 1838	80	32,020	28	10,721	2	676	117	46,159
Increase in	{ 1838	13	3,359	7	2,739	1	198	21	6,296

Office of the East-India and China Association,
5th April 1833.

PANORAMA OF CANTON.

Mr. Burford is now exhibiting, at the Panorama, Leicester-square, a view of Canton, the river Tigris, and the surrounding country, painted from a sketch taken from a terrace on the summit of the British factory, by Toonequa, a native artist of Canton. The factories, the river, covered with craft of all kinds, the surrounding landscape, the peculiar architecture of the houses, in which a certain proportion of European taste seems to blend with that of China, and above all, the present costume of the natives of all classes, are represented with wonderful fidelity. The artist encountered many difficulties in dealing with so unmanageable a subject; but he has overcome them with skill, and made an interesting picture.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia, Colonel Gawler has received the appointment of governor of that colony.

THE ARMY.

The officers of the 61st have remitted, with the aid of civilians at Ceylon, £302, collected for the relatives of their brother officers drowned last year at Trincomallee.

The 18th and 90th regts. are at Colombo, the 58th at Trincomallee, and the 61st at Kandy.

The 21st cannot be spared from Van Diemen's Land at present, and the 54th are coming home from India without relief.

Maj. Gen. Napier, governor of the Cape, has appointed Lieut. Napier, 68th, his extra aid-de-camp.

Major Marlay, late barrack-master at Glasgow, has been appointed barrack-master at New South Wales.

No cavalry regiment will embark for India this year.

GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. John Hutt has been appointed successor to Sir James Stirling in the governorship of Western Australia.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 30. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, from Mauritius 17th Dec., and Cape 20th Jan.; off Falmouth.—31. *Seewu*, Kemp (late Hofstad), from Batavia 28th Nov.; off Falmouth.—APRIL 2. *Oliver Van Noord*, De Jong, from Batavia: off Plymouth.—*Vasca de Gama*, Zeeman, from Batavia 3d Dec.; off the Land's End.—4. *Petrus*, Tripp, from Batavia and Cape; off Falmouth (for Amsterdam).—7. *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, from China; off Plymouth.—*Collingwood*, Holmes, from Bengal 30th Nov.; off Liverpool.—9. *Prince Regent*, Aiken, from Bengal 28th Nov.; and *Pegasus*, Howlett, from Cape 10th Jan.; both off Margate.—*Seringapatam*, Denny, from Bengal 16th Dec., Bimlipatam 19th do., and Cape 5th Feb.; at Deal.—*Coromandel*, Dixon, from Bengal 23d Nov., and Cape 28th Jan.; off Falmouth.—10. *Carnatic*, Laird, from Calcutta 14th Dec.; at Deal.—*Perfect*, Snell, from Bengal 13th Nov., and Cape 25th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Thomas Snook*, Baker, from Mauritius 6th Jan., and *Johanna Cornelia*, Horneman, from Batavia; both off Hastings.—*Hercelean*, Huxtable, from Bengal 20th Dec.; off Liverpool.—11. *Phonix*, Hartley, from Bengal 9th Dec., and *Mennon*, Every, from ditto 5th Dec.; both at Liverpool.—14. *Noornashul*, Faulkner, from N.S. Wales 10th Nov.; and *Mangrove Walker*, Smith, from Mauritius 30th Dec., both at Deal.—*Calcutta*, Brown, from Bombay 19th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*John Bugshaw*, Blyth, from Mauritius 29th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Trevent*, Landisay, from China 8th Dec.; passed the Downs for Amsterdam.—*Eliza*, Clark, from Mauritius 5th Jan.; off Dover.—16. *London*, Ball, from Mauritius 1st Jan.; off Dover.—*Maria Cerba*, Vincoe, from Mauritius 31st Dec.; off Southampton.—17. *Ann*, Griffiths, from Manila in Dec.; *Blakeley*, Snipe, from Manila 30th Nov.; *Angerona*, Creed, from Mauritius 29th Dec., and Cape 23d Jan.; and *Mary Anne*, Coleman, from South Seas; all from Deal.—*Fur-tudo*, Wilson, from Mauritius and Cape; at Greenock.—19. *Earl of Durham*, Cable, from N.S. Wales 11th Oct., and New Zealand 2d Dec.; at Portsmouth.—*Ernie*, *Charlotte*, Welbank, from N.S. Wales, New Zealand, &c.; at Swansea.—*Batavia*, Fronk, from Batavia; off Salcombe.—25. *Madagascar*, Walker, from Bengal 8th Jan., off Portsmouth.—26. *Louisa*, Garrett, from V.D. Land 16th Dec., and Ascension; off Portsmouth.—*Mermaid*, Chapman, from Bombay 5th Nov., Ceylon 17th Dec., and Cape 5th Feb.—*Jamaica*, Martin, from China 12th Dec.; and *Faule*, Ager, from Manila 7th Nov., and Cape 28th Jan.; all off Portland.—27. *Stains Castle*, Petre, from China 15th Dec.; and *Johanna*, from Batavia; both off Swansea.—*Richard Bell*, Rogers, from China 14th Dec.; off Torquay.

Departures.

MARCH 22. *William Lee*, Shepherd, for Bengal, from Hull (25th off Dover).—24. *Hebe*, Douglas, for Alcoa Bay; from Deal.—*Jupiter*, Elder, for Bombay; from Llanelli.—25. *George Wilkinson*, Brown, for Bombay; from Llanelli.—28. *Ware*, Goldsmith, for V.D. Land, from Portsmouth.—*Harrison*, Surflen, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—*Bencoolen*, Tate, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Superior*, Cowley, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—*Core*, Palmer, for Mauritius; from North Shields.—29. *Mary*, Macaulay, for Bombay and China; from Liverpool.—30. *Enmore*, Nash, for Mauritius; from Deal.—31. *Stirling*, Burnett, for Mauritius; *Fanny*, Andrew, for Hobart Town; and *Falcon*, Middlemist, for China; all from Deal.—*Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Sh.erness.—*John Bell*, Ormond, for China; from Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Augustus*, Carr, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Hedvella*, MacLean, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—2. *Fanny Smith*, Edmonds, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool (arrived at Kingston on 6th).—6. *Achilles*, Duncan, for Ceylon; from Deal.—*Rajah*, Fergusson, for Rio de Janeiro, Hobart Town, and Sydney; and *Bride*, Porter, for Mauritius; both from Leith.—9. *Bengal*, Scott, for Bengal; *Melrose*, Forbes, for China; *Lord Lynedoch*, Stand, for N.S. Wales; and *Walnut*, Muller, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Solacia*, Maw, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—10. *Cumbrian*, Paul, for Mauritius (via Bordeaux);

from Bristol.—11. *Florentia*, Deloette, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—12. *Mary Taylor*, Early, for Mauritius (via Bordeaux); from Deal.—*Wiliana Barras*, Norie, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Bristol.—13. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Thomson, for South Australia; from Portsmouth.—*Glendia*, Jobson, for Cape; from Deal.—14. *Richard*, Cunningham, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Lord William Bentinck*, Stockley, for V.D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—*Ino*, Whelan, for Mocho; *John Marsh*, Hawkins, for Bombay; and *Brighton*, Selmon, for Bombay; all from Llanelli.—*Countess of Durham*, Tod, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—17. *Strath Eden*, Chespe, for Madras; and *Arachne*, Thurtell, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—18. *Cambridge*, Douglas, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Senator*, Grindley, for Cape; from Deal.—19. *Fortune*, Lister, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Camden*, Morgan, for Society Islands and South Seas.—*May*, Donaldson, for Hobart Town; and *Caroline*, Tol, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—20. *Margaretta*, Barcham, for Batavia; from Deal.—*Faerie Queen*, Hughes, for China; and *Elizabeth Walker*, Hall, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—21. *Adriatus*, Day, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Hareford*, Reaburne, for China; both from Liverpool.—22. *James Holmes*, Johns, for Bengal; and *Aurelia*, Stoddard, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—*Jean*, MacUtcheon, for Batavia and Manila; from Deal.—*Lady Cornwall*, Poe, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—23. *Cheefly*, Smith, for Cape and Alcoa Bay; *Lady Peck*, Emery, for Bombay; and *Stag*, Burnham, for Batavia; all from Liverpool.—24. *Juma*, Robinson, for Bengal; *Malabar*, Southward, for Bombay; and *Clyde*, Matches, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—25. *Jawa*, Jobling, for Bengal and China; *Reliance*, Marquis, for Madras, Straits, and China; *Dynade*, Heard, for N.S. Wales; *Louisa Munro*, Duff, for Mauritius; and *Lady Kemnau*, Davison, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); all from Deal.—*Ripley*, Steward, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *Charlotte*, Brown, for St. Helena, from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. steamer *Berwick*, from Bombay 2d March, at Suva: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Seth Sam, merchant; John Scott, Esq.; Mr. Willoughby; Major and Mrs. Warren; Mr. Rush; Hon. W. L. Melville; T. P. Woodcock, Esq.; Capt. C. Biden; N. Morgan, Esq.; F. R. Richmond, Esq.; Major Johnston; Col. G. A. Litchfield; M. C. Allen, Esq.; Charles C. Crawford, Esq.; Capt. Deedes and Lieut. Stowell, H. M. 17th Regt.; Cornet F. C. Stewart, L. C.; Lieut. T. Malle, Bombay Europ. Regt.; Lieut. Boulderston, N.I.

Per *Perfect*, from Bengal: Mrs. Orr; Mrs. Caw; Mrs. Bourhill; Miss England; Capt. Orr; Capt. Delancy, 75th Regt.; Dr. Bur. Dr. Caw; Dr. Cantor; Lieuts. Veneker, Puleston, and Cheek; Mr. England.

Per *Coromandel*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Peckett; Mrs. Col. Cramer; Mrs. Dallas; Mrs. Fitzgerald and child; Mrs. Bates and child; Mrs. Place and two children; Miss Beckwith; Capt. Cotton, 67th N.I.; Lieut. Hudson, 67th N.I.; Lieut. Fitzgerald, artillery; Lieut. Brooke, H.M. 31st F.; Ensign M'Mahon, H.M. 44th; Dr. Agnew; Wm. Bates, Esq.; Master Bray; Mr. Newton, late H. M. 13th F.—From the Cape: Rev. B. Clough, Wm. and three children.—Lieut. Col. Cramer, H. M. 62d regt., died at the Cape.

Per *Seringapatam*, from Bengal: Lady Malkin and two children; Mrs. Garden and child; Mrs. Rose and two children; Mrs. Evans; Maj. Gen. Sir David Jameson; Capt. Tickell, C.B.; Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., C.S.; T. C. Scott, Esq., C.S.; W. H. Martin, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Rose, 11th L. Drags.; Capt. Todd, Madras army; Lieuts. Hinds, Creagh, and Christie, H.M. service; Lieut. Evans, Company's service; Cobbe, Esq.; two Masters Mathias; seven servants; eight soldiers; (Capt. and Mrs. Trevelyan were landed at the Cape)—From the Cape: Mrs. Varden and child; Mrs. Fenwick and three children; Dr. Bell, Bengal army.—(Mrs. Mathias died at sea 30th Dec.)

Per *Earl of Durham*, from New Zealand: Lieut. MacDonald, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Batt and five children.

Per Petrus, from Batavia: Mrs. Hoop; Mr. Hoop and son.

Per Madagascar, from Bengal: Mrs. Siddons; Mrs. Swiley and three children; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Dorn; Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Birrell and two children; Miss Siddons; Brigadier Penny; G. J. Siddons, Esq., C. S.; Dr. Swiney, senior member Medical Board; Capt. Webster; Rev. T. Robertson; Lieuts. Siddons and Bazett; G. T. Millman, Esq.; J. R. Savi, Esq., and two children; James Wemyss, Esq.; a Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and three children, for the Cape.

Per Mermaid, from Bombay and Ceylon: Mrs. Bourneier and child; Mrs. Ford and two children; Dr. Ford, H. M. 72d Regt.; F. C. Brown, Esq.; Lieut. Eytton, H. M. 10th regt.; Miss Thatchers—Landed at the Cape: Mrs. Gibb and two children; Col. Hanson; Col. Arnott; R. T. Webb, Esq.; Dr. Gibb.

Expected.

Per St. George, from Calcutta: Lady Mout and Miss Chambers; Mrs. Dick and child; Mrs. Curtis; Mrs. Higginson and child; Mrs. Fuller and three children; the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G. B.; W. F. Diek, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Fisher, 48th N. I., and three children; Capt. J. M. Higginson, 58th N. I.; Lieut. French, H. M. 11th Drags; Doctor Spence, Maclean, and Tildmarsh, medical estab.; D. O. Dyce Somers, Esq.; J. Cooper, Esq.; Eassey G. S. Browne, 70th N. I.; Misses Caroline and Julia Lambert; Master J. Lowe; 10 servants.

Per Bonabornehury, from Bengal: Mrs. Tennant; Mrs. Dougall; Miss Greene; Mrs. Burridge; Lieut. Col. Tennant; John Dougall, Esq.; Capt. Greene; J. O. Burridge, Esq., H. M. 16th Lancers; E. G. Swinton, Esq., 3d L. Drags; Ens. Doveton; Misses Anderson, Martin, 2 Mangles, Taylor, 3 Burridge, 2 Smith, 2 Greene, 3 Tennant, and 4 Dougall; Masters Lewis, 3 Martin, Taylor, 2 Smith, 2 Elliott, Tennant, and 2 Dougall.

Per Thames, from Bengal: Mrs. Poynton, Mrs. Tuckett; Mrs. Blenkinsop and two children; Mrs. Tonlin; Capt. Poynton, H. M. 26th regt., Lieut. Clarke, Bengal Europ. Regt.; Mr. Robinson, merchant; Capt. Moore; Maj. J. Jenkins, commanding first division of H. M. 11th L. Drags; Capt. Roebuck and Reynolds, do.; Lieuts. Tuckett and Forrest, do.; Cornet Forrest, do.; Asst. Surg. Hutchinson, do.; 155 non-commissioned officers and privates H. M. 11th Drags; 16 women and 27 children of ditto; 3 children of Major Jenkins, 10 servants.—From Malacca. Col. Cadell, Col. Kitchen; Misses Mollie and Chesney; four Misses Cadell and Master Cadell.

Per Berkshire, from Bombay: Mrs. General Sleigh; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Doveton; Mrs. Harrington; Misses Balmington; Major General Sleigh; Capt. Cooper, H. M. 17th Foot; Capt. Doveton, Nizam's service; Dr. Macdonnell, H. M. 57th Regt.; Mr. Bar. Fernandes; Misses Sleigh, Harrington, Simpson, Smith, Macdonnell, and Doveton; Masters James Sleigh, William Sleigh, Harold Smith, and T. W. Osborne; three English, and two native servants.

Per John O'Garra, from China: P. F. Robertson, Esq.; T. A. Gibb, Esq.

Per Repulse, from Bengal: Countess of Cardigan; Mrs. Rotton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Benson; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Shuttleworth; Mrs. Wodun; Mrs. Gilhard; Lieut. Col. the Earl of Cardigan, H. M. 11th L. Drags; Col. Andree, Col. Morrison; Majors Rotton and White; Lieut. Bainbrick; Dr. Sandham; Lieut. Heady; Quarter-master Hutton; and Cornet Reynolds, all of H. M. 11th Dragoons; Lieut. Norman, H. M. 51st Foot; Mr. Tiel; Monsieur Gilhard, advocate-general at Chandernagore.

Per Clifton, from Bengal: Mrs. Brace; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Eckley; Mrs. Green; Capt. Brace; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; Dr. Leigh; five children.

Per True Briton, from Madras: Mrs. George Russell; Mrs. Horsley; Mrs. Charles Oakes; Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Kelighy; the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., member of council; Maj. Gen. C. A. Vigoreux, C. B.; James Annesley, Esq.; G. L. Prendergast, Esq.; J. F. Bishop, Esq.; James Scott, Esq.; 11 children and 9 servants.—For the Cape: Lieut. J. Bower.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Cator; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Fryer; Mrs. Walter; Mrs. Smyth; Major Fryer; Capt. F. Chalmers; Lieut. W. Bate, H. M. 57th regt.; John Owen, Esq., M.

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M. S.; Ens. Robertson. 15th N. I.; Mr. Morrison; Mr. Gordon; Misses Hunter, Lucy and Agnes Walter, and Morrison; Masters Hudleston, Cator, Fryer, Chalmers, Hooper, Morrison, and Simpson; 11 servants.

Per Barretto Junior, from Madras: Mrs. Ellis; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Daniell; Mrs. Pitcairn; Mrs. Saunders; Major Butler; Major Bevan; Major Drake; Capt. Ellis; George Adams, Esq.; J. C. Shubrick, Esq.; W. Crewe, Esq.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Mrs. Fane and two children; Mrs. Jackson and one child; Mrs. Herring and two children; Mrs. Warden and four children; Misses Fane and Lindsay; W. Fane, Esq., C. S.; R. Woodward, Esq., C. S.; Drs. Jackson and Stokes; Capt. Herring, B. N. I.; P. Browne, Esq., H. M. 3d regt.; T. Smith, Esq., N. I.; Capt. Warden; J. H. Wagenstruber, Esq.; Master Vaughan.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. Ward; Mrs. Parker; Mrs. Robertson; two Misses Atkinson; the Rev. Mr. Proby; the Rev. Mr. Chadwick; Capt. Abbott, Engineers; Capt. Parker, 58th N. I.; Dr. Clarkson, B. M. S.; Lieut. Walker, 26th N. I.; R. Douglas, Esq.; P. Atkinson, Esq.; T. Ostell, Esq.; 7 children, 4 servants.

Per Robert Small, from Bengal: Colonel and Mrs. Battine and four children; Mrs. C. R. Barwell and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Fough and four children; Mrs. Stanley (Lark and five children; Miss Gouldbury; S. G. Smith, Esq., C. S.; F. C. Read, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Buddulph, N. I.; Lieut. Park, H. M. 26th regt.; W. F. Frazer, Esq.; Miss and Master O'Dowd; two Misses Jackson; Master Jackson; Master Coombs.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Horn.

Per Mount-stuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mrs. Bolton and child; Mrs. Smithson; Mrs. Vos and family; Mrs. Twentymann and child; Miss Holson and two children; Capt. Hickman and Bolton; Lieut. Cautley; W. H. Twentymann, Esq.; Master Luke.

Per Elmouth, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart; Mrs. Major Halliday; Dr. and Mrs. Baker; Capt. and Mrs. Daniel, Capt. and Mrs. Parker; 11 children.

Per Canotte, from Bengal, for the Mauritius: Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Richard.

Per Victoria, from Bengal: Mr. John Biddle.

Per Bombay Packet, from Bombay: Mrs. Boyd and three children; Lieut. Snell.

Per Richmond, from Bengal: Mrs. Tritton; Mrs. Pigg; Miss Roope; Miss Burney; Col. B. Roope, 19th N. I.; Major Burney; Capt. W. Smith, 19th N. I.; Lieut. D. T. Grant, H. M. 44th F.; Dr. F. Tritton; J. W. Macleod, Esq.—Harris, Esq., Thomas Pigg, Esq.; five Misses and Master Tritton; Lieut. S. Daniel, H. M. 3d Buff., commanding detachments (48 men H. M. 13th Light Drags, and 16th F.)

Per Rhoda, from Bombay: George Hay, Esq.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: Mrs. Beauchamp; Mrs. Rorison; Mrs. Power; Mrs. Poole; Mrs. Nott; Mrs. Espinasse; two Misses Prendergast; Major Highmoor, 5th L. C.; Major Rorison, 13th N. I.; Capt. Power, 32d N. I.; Capt. Poole, 5th do.; Capt. Davies, 4th do.; Capt. Espinasse, H. M. 4th regt.; Rev. P. Moriarty; Lieut. Silva, 20th N. I.; Lieut. Downes, H. M. 41st regt.; Charles Bowles, Esq., R. N.; A. Campbell, Esq.; Misses Channer, four Nott, Power, Espinasse, Hobler, Elliott, two Nott, Beauchamp, Rorison, Elliott, two Darrah, and Power; servants; five European women and 107 invalids of H. M. regts.

Per Tygris, from Ceylon: Hon. Mrs. Granville and family; Mrs. Arbuthnot; Mrs. Browning; Mrs. Wright and children; Mrs. Rodney and child; Miss Jeremy; Hon. Mr. Granville; Col. Arbuthnot; Rev. Mr. Browning; Mrs. and Mrs. Walker and two children; Lieut. Caldwell, 90th regt.

Per Prince of Orange, from Batavia: Mr. Cezard and family.

Per Hero, from Swan River and Mauritius: Lieut. Bunbury; Mr. McLeod; Mr. Samson; Mr. Clarence.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Cambridge, for Cape and Bombay: Mrs. Burney; Miss Burney; Mrs. Pecholt and two children (H)

dren: Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Kyffen; Mrs. Costello; Misses Burney, Wray, Heathcote, H. Heathcote, Roman, and Stewart; Colonel Harding; Major Jackson; Major Burney; Capt. Pechell; Lieut. Kyffen; Lieut. Burney; Dr. Costello; Lieut. Fuller; Messrs. Jameson, Cannan, Gillanders, Moreton, Pearson, Smith, and Grant.

Per Reliance, for Madras, &c.: Sir Robert and Lady Colquhoun; Capt. and Mrs. Ouseley; Miss Ouseley; two Misses Marquis; Captains Hughes, Dudgeon, Sullivan, and Proudford; Lieuts. Little, Kemp, Howson, Young, and Stratton; Surgeons Campbell and Barber; Mr. Merridue; Mr. Thorp.

Per Orwell, for Madras, &c.: Colonel and Mrs. Horne; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell; Misses Stevens and Poindestere; Messrs. Stevens, McCarthy, Russell, Silver, Smith, Maxwell, M'Lean, and Cooper.

Per Charlie Huxford, for Bombay: Mrs. Ducat; Dr. and Mrs. Peart; Misses Ducat, Crawford, Hewitt, Steuart, and Burnes; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Irwin; Lieut. Todd.

Per Achilles, for Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Kelson; Lieuts. Smith and Stevely.

Per Strath Eden, for Madras: Major and Mrs. Williams; Miss Armstrong; Mr. Elkington, H.M. 63d Regt.; Mr. Swinton; Mr. G. Vansomerren; Mr. W. Vansomerren.

Per Camden, for the Society Islands, &c.: the Rev. John Williams and other missionaries.

Per Vascourt Melbourne, for Bombay (sailed 5th March): Lieuts. John and Warren Ahmuty, 57th Regt.; Mr. Stockhouse.

Per Tamerlane, for Calcutta (sailed 9th March): Mr. Campbell; Mr. Stevenson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The following were the passengers by the *Elizabeth* of Bristol, wrecked at Linga Chetty's Choultry, 37 miles south of Madras:—Mrs. Crowther and five children; Mrs. Best; Mrs. Male; Mrs. Jenkins; Rev. Jonathan Crowther, superintendent of Wesleyan missions; Rev. Messrs. Best, M. de Jenkins, Griffith, and Fox, Wesleyan missionaries; two men in the capacity of seamen from the Island of Tristan d'Acunha—all taken on board H.M.S. *Wulf*, and carried to Madras.

The wreck of the *Elizabeth* has been sold for the low price of 450 rupees. This was not from want of buyers, but the wreck lies so far out, and is so completely broken in pieces, that there is little prospect of any part of it being saved.—*Madras Paper*.

The *Charles Stewart*, from Rangoon to Calcutta, has been upset at sea: two Armenian passengers, one native, and a boy drowned. She was laden with timber, and had treasure on board.

The *Glensia*, Watkins, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, went on shore at Parsal, near Brest, 17th April, and it was feared would go to pieces; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The *James Colman*, (whaler), Maughan, was burnt, and the *Godstanes* totally lost, at the Sandwich Islands, previous to the 19th Nov. last. There had also been a sudden fall of the tide in the harbour of Hawaii, to the extent of eight feet, and several vessels were left aground.

The *Theodore*, Farrington, from Singapore, was lost off the coast of Luconia 25th Nov.: crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 28. At Herne Hill, Surrey, the lady of Dr. C. Finch, Bengal medical establishment, of a son.

April 4. At Treigny, Cornwall, the lady of Capt. Middlecoat, Hon. E.I. Company's Madras artillery, of twins, a son and a daughter.

6. At Brompton Barracks, the lady of Major Johnston, 44th regt., of a son.

11. The lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Norwood, Surrey, the lady of J. D. Smith, Esq., of a son.

18. At Bowland, North Britain, the lady of Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of a son.

20. At Maidstone, the lady of Capt. Houston, 4th Light Drags., of a son.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Tweedie, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 13. At Redcastle, Rose-shire, James Macleod, Esq., late of the Scots Greys, to Mary F. Theodosia Frazer, second daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Frazer, K.C.B., Hon. East-India Company's service.

20. At Edinburgh, G. W. Scheniman, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Margaret Watson, eldest daughter of the late J. Farnie, Esq., Burntisland.

22. At Hammersmith, T. J. Hawkins, Esq., of Walmer Court, Bathurst, New South Wales, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Bowling, Esq., of Hammersmith.

27. At All Souls, Langham-place, Major James Edwin Williams, of the Madras army, to Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Gresham, Esq., late of Cheltenham.

28. At Marylebone Church, Maza Mandow, late of Bengal, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Hobbs, of Newbury, Berks.

April 3. At St. Pancras Church, Lynar Fawcett, Esq., captain in the 55th regt., to Anne Frances, youngest daughter of the late Robert Porter, Esq., of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

11. At Edinburgh, Wm. Elliott Lockhart, Esq., of the Madras Infantry, third son of the late Wm. Elliott Lockhart, Esq., of Borthwickkruae and Cleghon, M.P., to Dorothea Clerk, second daughter of George Clerk Craigie, Esq., of Dumbarnie.

12. At Marylebone Church, Capt. George Logan, of the Madras army, to Eugenia Emma, youngest daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, of the Madras civil service.

17. At Plymouth, Henry Young, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, third son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart., Formosa, Berks, to Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of J. H. Eccles, Esq.

— At Bath, Henry Brownlow, Esq., Bengal civil service, brother of the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, to Louisa Margaret, second daughter of P. Kuwan, Esq., of Cregg, county Galway, Ireland, and of Pultney-street, Bath.

18. At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. James Gall, of St. John's-wood-road, to Mrs. Charlotte Catherine Andrew, relict of the late John Andrew, Esq., of Bengal.

19. At Kensington, Clement Dale, Esq., of Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, to Maria Christina Montagu, second daughter of the late Col. J. W. Taylor, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

23. At Edinburgh, Alex. Boyd Kerr, Esq., of the Madras Rifles, second son of the late Maj. Gen. T. W. Kerr, to Jane Helen Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Major General and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Murray Macgregor, granddaughter of the late, and niece to the present Earl of Cathness.

24. At Weston Church, Lieut. Col. John Home, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Susan, eldest daughter of Charles Batsford, Esq., of Weston, Somerset.

— At St. James's, Westminster, James Kerr Ewart, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Repton.

25. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Robert D. Stuart, Esq., of the Bombay army, to Anne Wall, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Buckley, Esq., of Waterloo, Kilburn.

— At Fulham, Thomas P. Fenner, Esq., jun., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Ogilvie Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Dennistoun, Van Diemen's Land, Jane Patterson, wife of Capt. Patrick Wood, of the retired list, Madras army.

Dec. 30. On board the *Seringapatam*, on her passage from India, Elizabeth, wife of Major Mathias, 14th Madras N.I.

March 4. At Camp-house, Georgetown, aged 58, Maj. Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, K.C.H., C.B., &c., governor of British Guiana.

11. At Malta, on his return to England from India, Capt. Pigott, of H.M. 45th regt., second son of John Pigott, Esq., late lieutenant-colonel Royal Bucks Militia.

26. At Edinburgh, Malcolm Robert Pulteney, infant son of Capt. Graeme, Madras Cavalry, aged seven months.

31. In Crawford-street, in her 84th year. Mrs. Peach, widow of the late John Peach, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, Bengal.

Suddenly, Capt. Aldham, of Springfield, near Chelmsford. He was riding away, after having seen Mr. Payne's harners turned off at Nutfield Hurry, when he was seen by a labourer to reel and fall from his horse; he was dead before the man reached him. He was in the 54th year of his age, and has left a widow and three children; he belonged to the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

April 1. At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, in his 70th year, William Charles Alton, Esq., late a lieutenant-colonel in the Hon. E.I. Company's Bengal establishment.

5. At Darlington-place, Frances, wife of George

Ritherdon, Esq., captain in the Hon. E.I. Company's service, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Thomas Alton, Bart., of Odell-castle, Bedfordshire.

10. Rear-Admiral George Tobin, C.B., aged 68.

11. At Roundhaugh, North Britain, Mr. Robert Leyden, brother of the author of "Scenes of Infancy."

12. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. R. Dyer, Bart.

14. In the Regent's Park, Clara Margaret Harrison, youngest child of J. Woodforde, Esq., M.D., of the Madras army, aged 17 months.

16. At Deal, Lieut. Thomas Clendon, of the Indian Navy, aged 38.

22. At her house in Devonshire-place, Elizabeth Theodosia, relict of the late Nath. Gostling, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

Lately. At the Cape, on the passage home of the *Coromandel*, from India, Lieut. Col. Cramer, of H.M. 62d regiment.

— At Dublin, Lieut. Col. T. Parkisson, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, Madras establishment, aged 77.

— At St. Helena, Frances, wife of Dr. F. Hopkins, staff surgeon in that island.

— At Bodmin, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. R. S. Phillips, Bengal N I, aged 38.

A			
List of the Directors			
OF THE			
HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY,			
FOR THE YEAR 1838			
Committees.	Years to serve.	Chairman.	Dep. Chair.
Finance and Home.	1	MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. L. LUSHINGTON, K.C.B. 13, York St, Pim. St. q.	
Political and Military.	3	RICHARD JENKINS, Esq. M.P. 7, Mansfield Street.	
Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	3	William Astell, Esq. Everton.	
	3	Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, Upper Wimpole Street.	
	1	William Wigram, Esq. 56, Upper Harley Street.	
	4	William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leathhead.	
	4	John Thornhill, Esq. Blackheath.	
	2	John Loch, Esq. 18, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.	
	2	Charles Mills, Esq. Canfield House, Oxford Street.	
	3	John Masterman, Esq. Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.	
	3	John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, New Broad Street.	
	2	Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, Upper Portland Place.	
	4	Henry Alexander, Esq. 4, Cumberland Terrace.	
	1	Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. M.P. 21, Upper Harley Street.	
	4	Sir William Young, Bart. 24, Upper Wimpole Street.	
	1	George Lyall, Esq. 17, Park Crescent.	
	2	John Forbes, Esq. 15, Harley Street.	
	2	Henry Shank Esq. 62, Gloucester Place.	
	3	Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, Portman Square.	
	2	John Cotton, Esq. 30, Upper Harley Street.	
	1	Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq. C.B. 32, Lower Brook Street.	
	3	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. 23, Albemarle Street.	
	4	John Shepherd, Esq. Messrs. Forbes and Co., King William Street.	
	4	Francis Warden, Esq. 28, Bryanstone Square.	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. Stone-house.
 Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, Argyll Place, Argyll Street.
 Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, Portland Place.

Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, Berkeley Square.
 John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. Richmond.
 Sir Henry Willock, Little Campden House, Kensington.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgo is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 15, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.							
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 10	0 @ 16	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 4	3 @ 5	0					
Bottles	100	0	10	8	— flat	do. 4	4	5	1			
Coals	B. md. 0	6	0	10	— English, sq.	do. 2	12	—	2	14		
Copper sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 32	4	32	8	— flat	do. 2	13	—	2	15		
— Brasiers,	do. 32	12	33	4	— Bolt	do. 3	0	—	3	2		
— Ingot	do. 29	4	29	8	— Sheet	do. 4	8	—	5	0		
— Old Gross	do. 30	4	30	8	— Nails	cwt. 9	0	—	14	0		
— Bolt	do. 32	4	32	12	— Hoops	F. md. 4	10	—	4	14		
— Tile	do. 29	8	29	12	— Kettle	F. md. 1	8	—	1	12		
— Nails, assort.	do. 29	0	33	8	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 6	4	—	6	5		
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 29	8	30	8	— unstamped	do. 6	1	—	6	2		
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 2	4	—	2	6	Millinery	15	D.	—	25	D.	
Copperas	pec. 3	0	—	8	8	Shot, patent	bag	3	0	—	4	0
Cottons, chintz	pec. 3	0	—	8	8	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5	12	—	5	13	
— Muslin	do. 1	2	—	2	12	Stationery	Ct. Rs. F. md. 30	D.	—	50	D.	
— Yarn 16 to 170	mos. 0	44	—	0	68	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5	0	—	5	4	
Cutlery, fine	15D.	—	20D.	—	35D.	— Swedish	do. 6	8	—	6	12	
Glass	20D.	—	35D.	—	30D.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 15	0	—	16	0	
Ironmongery	30D.	—	35D.	—	30D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd. 5	8	—	12	0	
Hosiery, cotton	25D.	—	30D.	—	30D.	— coarse and middling	do. 1	0	—	4	0	
Ditto, silk	30D.	—	50D.	—	50D.	— Flannel fine	0	15	—	1	8	

BOMBAY, February 24, 1838.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	6	—	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	55	—
Bottles, quart.	doz.	1.2	—	— English	do.	36	—
Coals	100	13	—	— Hoops	cwt.	9.5	—
Copper, sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	60	—	— Nails	do.	10	— 12
— Thick sheets	do.	53	— 58.8	— Sheet	do.	9.5	—
— Plate bottoms	do.	62	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	33	—
— Tile	do.	48	—	— do. for nails	do.	40	— 44
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt.	12.12	—
— Longcloths	—	—	—	— Sheet	do.	16	—
— Muslin	—	—	—	— Milbuary	do.	25D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	7	— 12½	— Shot, patent	cwt.	11	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	13	—	19	— Spelter	do.	11.8	— 12
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	40 D.	— Stationery	do.	10	— 10.8
Glass and Earthenware	35 D.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish	do.	10	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	—	— Tin Plates	box	15.8	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	4	—
				— coarse	do.	2	—
				— Flannel, fine	do.	1.0	—

CANTON, December 12, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 45	@ 55
— Longcloths	do. 4	— 11	— Steel, Swedish	tab 37	—
— Muslin, 20 yds.	do. 5	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	— 1.35
— Cambric, 48 yds.	do. 5	— 9	— do. ex super	yd. 2.5	—
— Bandannoes	do. 1.10	— 2.10	— Camlets at Luntin	pec. 26	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 38	— 44	— do. Dutch	do. 24	— 28
Iron, Bar	do. 3.50	—	— Long Fils	do. 9	— 9½
— Rod	do. 4.80	—	— Tin, Straits	pecul 16	— 16½
Lead, Pig	do. 7½	—	— Tin Plates	box 8	— 9

SINGAPORE, December 14, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 7	@ 9	Cotton Hkfs. unit. Battick, dble. corgo	4	@ 54
Bottles	100	3½	— do. do Pullicat	doz. 14	— 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 36	— 37	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 ..	pecul 43	— 60
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .	33 36	pec. 2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	—	—
— ditto	24	— 38-44	do. 21	—	—
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36	do. 31	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	120	—
— do. do.	40-43	do. 41	—	40 per cent. disc.	—
— do. do.	45-50	do. 5	—	—	—
— Grey Shirting do.	35-36	do. 31	— Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½	— 4½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours	do. 2	—	— Nail, rod	do. 4½	— 4½
— two colours	do. 2½	— 3	— Lead, Pig	do. 7	— 7½
— Turkey reds	do. 6	— 10	— Sheet	do. 7	— 8
— fancies	do. 3	— 5	— Spelter	pecul 6½	— 7
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pec. 1½	— 2½	— Steel	tab 5	— 5½
— Jaconet, 20	42	— 45	— Woollens, Long Fils	pec. 9	— 10
— Lappets, 10	40	— 42	— Camlets	do. 20	— 20
			— Bombazetts	do. 5	— 6

Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1838.—We are still unable to report any improvement in the market for British Piece Goods; nothing will pay but certain descriptions of 6-4 Cambrics and Jaconets, which are in demand at buying prices. Printed goods are lower than we ever recollect them. Stripes (Bengal) have declined to 3 Rs. per piece; Sets are Rs. 3-12 to 4, but in no demand; in fact the natives cannot get cash. In Cotton Yarn, there has been more inquiry for White, but prices are unaltered; Orange and Turkey are in better demand at improving rates.—Wollens remain at unaltered rates, but very few sales are taking place.—Old Copper has declined about 4 ans. per ml.; the other sorts remain dull. Iron, the market generally well supplied. Spelter and Steel stocks large, and prices nominal. Lead, stock, moderate. Tin Plates, ditto. Quicksilver, scarce.—*Price Cur.*

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1838.—The sales of Piece Goods have not been so extensive this last week as during the preceding one; prices do not appear to improve. Printed Goods are unsaleable except at very low prices, and indeed bleached and grey cloths are nearly in a similar position. No demand appears to exist for the interior, and money is still scarce in the bazaar.—Metals: the demand generally is very languid, and seldom has our bazaar displayed so little activity. Importations of English Bar Iron have been very moderate for some time, but there are few signs of improvement. We are without fresh report of sales of Hoops. There have been no sales of Sheet Iron within the week, the stock at present is estimated at 3,000 cwt., of which about one-half is in importers' hands. The prices of Swedish Iron remain stationary at Rs. 55 to 56 per cundry; stock about 1,200 cundries or 400 tons. We have had no arrivals of Spelter, and the stock is lower than it has been for a long period, the long plates are objectionable for carriage inland. The demand for Copper is exceedingly dull, and the consumption of tiles has fallen off materially since the different mints within this presidency have been abolished.—Prices of Pig Lead have improved, and the last sale was effected at Rs. 12½ per cwt.; the importations have been very limited for some months. The consumption of Sheet Lead is very small.—*Price Cur.*

Singapore, Dec. 14, 1837.—We have had no importations of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods since our last; and the demand, as usual at this season, continues dull. Stocks, generally, however, are smaller than we have ever known them for some years, and holders refuse to sell except at an advance on former prices, which will be obtained, if the supplies continue moderate. Cambrics have been a good deal inquired for during the week, but there being few of suitable qualities in the market, we have only heard of a few cases having been sold at 1½ and 2 dols pr. piece. Madapolams, and Longcloths (common qualities) have also been inquired for. Grey Shirtings, stout qualities, in request, and none in first hands. Jaconets and Mulls, stock of both large, and the season nearly over. Prints, suitable styles, much wanted, and none in the market; the stock of all descriptions very small. Siamese Dresses, of good patterns, wanted. Turkey Red Cloth, of stout quality, and good bright colour, wanted; slight makes difficult of sale. Twist, grey mule, No. 40 and upwards, much wanted, and none in the market. Coloured Twist, in less request, the Bugls having nearly all left; stock small. Woollens, no transactions in any descriptions to report.—Metals: the 2,000 piculs of English Flat Bar Iron imported per *Singapore* have been sold at 4½ dols. pr. picul, cash and gold dust, and at 4½ in barter for Segars. Nail-rod, none in first hands, and in demand at quotations. Bolt and Hoop in very trifling demand. Swedish flat Bar, none, and saleable at quotations. Pig Lead, stock small, but in little demand at present; a few rolls of sheet wanted. Steel, none in first, and little in second hands, and saleable at quotations.—*Price Cur.*

Canton, Jan. 6, 1838.—Cotton Manufactures: White and Brown Long cloths are in good demand; Cotton Yarn is without inquiry.—Woollens: Spanish Stripes without improvement or transaction; Longcloths continue inquired after, for assorted, at our quotations, but Scarlets have advanced a little more; Camlets are without demand.—Metals: Lead is declining, Iron continues in good demand, there being no late importation.—Exchange: the E. I. Company's Agents have reduced their exchange to 4s. 6d. per dollar.—*Price Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 16	0	15 0
{ able in England } do.		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,200 } to buy do. 0	2	3 0
5 p'ct { a 15,200 accord- } to sell do. 0	0	0 0
3 p'ct { ing to Number } do.	2	2 6
Third 5 per cent. do.	2	2 6
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs.	2	8 12

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	3,000 a	3,050
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	350 a	400

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	10 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¼d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee—to buy, 1s. 11¼d. to 2s.; to sell, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 1, 1837.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—½ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—7 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 10 d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1838

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.12 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.3 to 112 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 98.12 to 100.
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117.8 to 118 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 14, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. per Sp. Dol., none, and wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 2½d. per do., none, and wanted; Ditto, without ditto, 4s. 7d. per do., no demand.

Canton, Dec. 12, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 214 to 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 216 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintun, 6 to 6½ per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>William Money</i>	830 tons.	Bourchier	1st May.
<i>Colombo*</i>	450	McKellar	2d May.
<i>Wanderer</i>	400	Smith	6th May.
<i>China*</i>	658	Biddle	10th May.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000	Henning	25th July.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Asia</i>	1020	Gillies	3d May.	Portsmouth,
<i>Catherine</i>	600	Evaus	10th May.	
<i>Adelaide</i>	700	Guthrie	1st June.	Portsmouth.
<i>Plantagenet</i>	850	Domett	7th June.	Portsmouth.
<i>Seringapatam</i>	1000	Denny	1st July.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Minerva</i>	1000	Ireland	10th May.	Portsmouth,
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Childe Harold</i>	500	Willis	4th May.
<i>Aurora</i>	600	Cox	10th May.
<i>George Canning</i>	100	Winn	10th May.
<i>Sir Edward Paget</i>	500	Campbell	20th May.

FOR CHINA.

<i>St. Vincent</i>	500	Muddle	2d May.
<i>Alexander Baring</i>	508	St. Croix	25th May.

FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Erasmus</i>	250	Marks	25th May.
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Iris</i>	300	Mackwood	5th May.
<i>Herald</i>	277	Watt	15th May.

FOR MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.

<i>Caroline</i>	250	Williams	7th May.
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FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Charles Hearnly</i>	261	Hopper	7th May.	
<i>Madagascar</i>	400	MacDougall ..	1st June.	Falmouth.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Argyll</i>	350	MacDonald	5th May.
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FOR CAPE AND SWAN RIVER.

<i>Britomart</i>	300	MacDonald	15th May.
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Lady Fitzherbert</i>	400	Ferrier	2d May.	
<i>Eden</i>	420	Noble	4th May.	Portsmouth.
<i>John McLellan</i>	588	MacDonald	7th May.	
<i>Melusa</i>	453	Purdie	10th May.	
<i>Abel Gower</i>	313	Henderson	10th May.	
<i>William Mitcalfe</i>	450	Philipson	14th May.	Plymouth
<i>City of Edinburgh</i>	400	Thompson	15th May.	
<i>Coromandel</i>	662	—	11th June.	Plymouth.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

<i>Lotus</i>	300	Gore	2d May.
<i>Union</i>	327	Todd	20th May.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Parsee</i>	350	Mackellar	4th May.
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* Touching at Madras.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, and Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday the 12th of May.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, April 24, 1838.

FAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				MOTHER-OF-PEARL			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Bataviacwt.	2	1	0	Shells, China } cwt.	2	18	0
— Sumatracwt.	2	1	0	Nankenspiece	0	2	0
— Cheriboncwt.	2	5	0	Rattans100	0	1	2
— Sumatracwt.	1	14	0	Rice, Bengal White...cwt.	0	13	0
— Ceyloncwt.	2	7	0	— Patnacwt.	0	15	6
— Mochacwt.	3	14	0	— Javacwt.	0	10	0
Cotton, Suratlb	0	0	4	Safflowercwt.	1	15	0
— Madrascwt.	0	0	4	Sagocwt.	7	0	0
— Bengalcwt.	0	0	4	— Pearlcwt.	11	0	0
— Bourboncwt.	0	0	5	Saltpetrecwt.	22	0	0
Drugs & for Dyemg.				Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0	14	0
Aloes, Epaticacwt.	4	10	0	— Orgazine do.	—	—	—
Aniseeds, Starcwt.	2	19	0	— China Tatleecwt.	1	1	0
Borax, Refinedcwt.	2	5	0	— Bengal Privilege...cwt.	0	18	0
— Unrefinedcwt.	2	5	0	Taysamcwt.	0	11	0
Camphire, in chests .lb	0	15	0	Spices, Cinnamon...cwt.	0	3	11
Cardamoms, Malabar .lb	0	2	6	— Clovescwt.	0	1	0
— Ceyloncwt.	0	1	0	— Macecwt.	0	2	8
Cassia Budscwt.	3	10	0	— Nutmegscwt.	0	3	0
— Ligneacwt.	2	17	0	— Pepper, Black.....cwt.	1	4	0
Castor Oilcwt.	0	0	4	— Whitecwt.	0	1	0
China Rootcwt.	2	4	0	Sugar, Bengalcwt.	3	1	0
Cubebcwt.	5	0	0	— Siam and China...cwt.	1	6	0
Dragon's Bloodcwt.	1	0	0	— Mauritiuscwt.	2	12	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop .cwt.	6	0	0	— Manilla and Java .cwt.	1	2	0
— Arabiccwt.	2	0	0	Tea, Boheacwt.	0	1	4
— Assatetidacwt.	2	10	0	— Congoucwt.	0	1	7
— Benjamin, 3d Sort .cwt.	5	0	0	— Souchoingcwt.	0	1	7
— Annicwt.	4	0	0	— Caporcwt.	0	1	6
— Gambogiumcwt.	5	0	0	— Camponcwt.	0	1	6
— Myrrhcwt.	4	5	0	— Twankaycwt.	0	1	10
— Oilbanumcwt.	0	19	0	— Pekoecwt.	0	1	10
Kumcwt.	5	0	0	— Hyson Skincwt.	0	1	9
Laccwt.	5	0	0	— Hysoncwt.	0	2	6
— Dyecwt.	0	3	6	— Young Hysoncwt.	0	2	2
— Shellcwt.	3	0	0	— Gunpowdercwt.	0	3	4
— Stickcwt.	1	16	0	— Tin, Bancacwt.	4	5	0
Nix, Chinacwt.	0	10	0	Tortoiseshellcwt.	1	2	0
Nux Vomicacwt.	0	9	0	Vermilioncwt.	0	4	0
Oil, Cassiacwt.	0	7	0	Waxcwt.	7	10	0
— Cinnamoncwt.	0	3	0	Wood, Saunders Red .ton	7	0	0
— Cocoa-nutcwt.	1	15	0	— Ebonycwt.	8	10	0
— Capaputacwt.	0	4	0	— Sapancwt.	8	10	0
— Macecwt.	0	1	0				
— Nutmegscwt.	0	1	0				
Opiumnone							
Rhubarbcwt.	0	1	4				
Sal Ammoniaccwt.	2	10	0				
Sennacwt.	0	0	3				
Tinnetin, Javacwt.	0	10	0				
— Bengalcwt.	0	14	0				
— Chinacwt.	1	5	0				
Galls, in Sortscwt.							
— Bluecwt.	0	0	3				
Hide, Buffalolb	0	0	3				
— Ox and Cowlb	0	0	3				
Indigo, Fine Bluecwt.	0	8	0				
— Fine Purplecwt.	0	7	9				
— Fine Red Violet...cwt.	0	7	6				
— Fine Violetcwt.	0	7	3				
— Mud. to good Violet .cwt.	0	7	0				
— Good Red Violet...cwt.	0	7	3				
— Good Violet and Copper .cwt.	0	6	9				
— Mud. and ord. do.cwt.	0	6	3				
— Low consuming do.cwt.	0	2	1				
— Trash and low ord.cwt.	0	2	1				
— Madrascwt.	0	3	3				
— Oudecwt.	0	3	3				

PRICES OF SHARES, April 25, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India.....(Stock)....	111	6 p. cent.	623,334	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	57 1/2	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	99	4 1/2 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debenitures.....	101	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West India.....(Stock)....	101 1/2	4 1/2 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australiant (Agricultural).....	44	—	10,000	100	27 1/2	—
Bank (Australasian).....	70	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	12 1/2	—	10,000	100	17	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

THE LONDON MARKETS, March 27.

Sugar.—The market continues in a very inactive state for all descriptions admissible for consumption, and prices have receded. This suspension of business may chiefly be attributed to the arrivals of the new crop having begun to come in largely, together with the large parcels of Mauritius which continue to be forced on the market.

The stock of West-India Sugar is now 9,457 hhds. and trs., being 5,517 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 68,408 bags, which is 7,812 less than last year. In Mauritius, the importers continue free sellers. The arrivals have been heavy. Bengal has been affected by the dullness which has pervaded other descriptions. Manilla is held for former rates, but there are still very few buyers. In Siam, nothing doing.

Coffee.—The market for all descriptions of British Plantation has been very inactive. In East-India descriptions with certificate, there has been less business doing. Ceylon has been taken very sparingly by the grocers. In Mocha the operations have been trivial by private treaty.

Indigo.—The public sales of 6,425 chests East-India commenced on Wednesday. It was evident from the beginning of the sale that there was a great want of orders for home consumption; the ordinary and low sorts were therefore, comparatively neglected, and were chiefly bought in at 6d. to 9d. under the prices of the last sale. There was however a fair competition for shipping sorts, especially the fine ones, which were mostly sold at from 4d. to 6d. discount on the prices of January. On Thursday there was however a better disposition evinced on the part of the buyers to purchase, and the biddings generally were more animated, particularly for exportation; the prices established on the previous day for Bengal were fully maintained; Madras sold very irregular, ordinary and middling descriptions, at a reduction on the January rates of 3d. to 4d.; a few lots of good went at last sale's prices, and in some instances rather

dearer; for Kurpah there was a brisk competition, and former rates were fully maintained. On Friday and yesterday the buyers purchased less freely. The biddings for all descriptions were rather languid, and very little support being given by proprietors to the goods which passed the sale (143 chests) 300 of which were bought in, and 115 sold, prices receded 2d per lb., making the reduction on the January rates 6d. to 9d. on the average for all descriptions. Thus day the biddings were rather brisker, and the prices of yesterday were maintained; 946 chests, including 192 withdrawn, passed the sale, of which 200 were bought in. Up to this evening 4202 chests passed the sale, of which 1422 have been bought in and withdrawn, and the remainder sold.

Tea.—The public sales present a more lively appearance; for Canton and Fokien Bohea there has been a good demand, and rather higher prices have been obtained. Congous, Hysons, and Twankays have been taken more freely, and a fair proportion of what has passed the sale has found buyers at the rates previously established, besides several breaks which were taken in at the lowest point of sale have been sold at the buying in prices. Imperial and Gunpowder have also experienced a fair demand at previous quotations; of the 176,424 packages brought forward, 166,400 have now passed, of which 66,500 have found buyers, including the parcels bought in at an early part of the sale, but since disposed of. The sale will terminate early on Thursday.

Cotton.—The market continues in a very inactive state for all descriptions under this denomination; the transactions for home consumption and export have been confined to 500 bales, at a reduction on the rates of the last quarterly sales of full 1d. per lb.

Rice.—East-India has supported previous prices, but there has again been only a limited demand.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from March 27 to April 25, 1838.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	Shut.	Shut.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	Shut.	Shut.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	63 65p
28	—	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	63 65p
29	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 66p	63 65p
30	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	63 65p
31	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 66p	63 65p
Apr.										
2	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	—	64p	63 65p
3	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 67p	63 65p
4	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	70p	64 66p
5	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	70p	64 66p
6	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	70p	64 66p
7	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	66p
8	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 73p	64 66p
9	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 72p	64 67p
10	206 206 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	73p	67 69p
11	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 73p	67 69p
12	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 74p	67 69p
13	206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	269	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 74p	67 69p
14	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	72p	67 69p
15	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	269 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 69p
16	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 76p	67 69p
17	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 76p	67 69p
18	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	269 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 69p
19	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	269 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 69p
20	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	75 76p	67 69p
21	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	271	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 76p	67 69p
22	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	77p	67 69p
23	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	271	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
24	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
25	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 3.

In the matter of D. F. Clark and others, Ousely and MacNaghten, Assignees of Ferguson and Co., v. Gregson and others, Assignees.—This was an appeal from the Insolvent Court, on a judgment pronounced August 19, 1837, (see last vol. p. 72).

Sir E. Ryan.—This is a petition of appeal from a decision, in the Insolvent Court, of our lamented colleague, Sir Benjamin H. Malkin. I should have gone fully into my reasons, if I had seen any ground to differ from the judgment appealed from, but on the fullest consideration of the circumstances, I am clearly of opinion that the learned judge decided correctly. The circumstance that the house was insolvent at the period when the retiring partner quitted it, is not sufficient to affect the transaction, it otherwise *bonâ fide*. The whole question turns on the existence or non-existence of fraud. "Ex parte Peake," in the 1st vol. of Maddock's Reports, governs the present case; it was there held that knowledge of the insolvency alone, without other circumstances to evidence fraud, was not sufficient. The decision which I formerly gave in the case arising from the insolvency of Palmer and Co., and the decision of Mr. Justice Grant in the case of Macintosh and Co. in the Insolvent Court, are both distinguishable from the present. There the transactions were affected by fraud. In the present instance, looking at the whole of the evidence, I am of opinion that the arrangement was fairly and honestly made. The order must be discharged, and with costs.

Sir J. P. Grant.—The present appeal has made it necessary for me to reconsider the decision which I pronounced when sitting alone in the Insolvent Court, in the case relating to Macintosh and Co. I have not changed the opinion I then formed, and if the circumstances of the present case had been the same, I should have given a similar decision. But all these cases must depend on their own peculiar circumstances, and fraud, which existed in that case, and which was expressed to be the ground of that decision, is absent here. There is no reason to doubt that the statement of their accounts, as set forth by the partners at the time of the retirement, was made in good faith. Although there was a deficiency of assets, they might reasonably suppose that this would be subsequently made up. I think

Asiat. Journ. N.S., Vol. 26, No. 102.

the case cited in 1st Maddock is precisely in point; and "Anderson v. Maltby," cited for the defendant, differs from the present case, because there the circumstances showed that the partner retired solely from the conviction that the house was insolvent at the time. The appellants have shown no ground for disturbing the decision.

Discharged with costs.

March 16.

Beebe Hoorun v. Shaik Khyroollah.

This was an action of assumpsit, on a special agreement, instituted by a wife against her husband. This agreement was a formal post-nuptial settlement, by which the husband undertook to pay a marriage-portion of Sa. Rs. 4,000, one moiety immediately, and the other during wedlock, and further to find food and raiment for his wife, and not to marry a second wife without her consent and approbation. The breaches were—first, the non-payment of the stipulated marriage-portion; secondly, default in providing for and maintaining the wife; thirdly, marrying a second wife without the consent of the plaintiff; and lastly, marrying a third wife. The defendant had allowed judgment to go by default, and damages were now to be assessed.

The Court at first questioned whether an agreement not to marry a plurality of wives (that privilege being recognized by Mahomedan law) was not illegal, as being against public policy, and in restraint of marriage in general; but its legality was afterwards admitted.

The deed of marriage-settlement was put in and proved by the attesting witness, and by the mullah, who had drawn it up, and explained the contents.

The half-brother of the plaintiff was called to prove the circumstances. By his evidence it appeared, that the wife (the present plaintiff) had been sent on a visit to her father, and the defendant in the meantime availed himself of the opportunity to take unto himself another bride. His first wife returned once to the house; but, having quarrelled with her husband for his conjugal infidelity, was promptly turned out, and never took up her abode with him again. She had been living ever since with her mother, and her personal expenditure might amount to about eight rupees per month, besides four rupees for a servant, and the expenses of a child which she had bought!

Sir Edward Ryan.—The Court is of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to Rs. 2,000, being that half of the dower, payable immediately; but the other

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moiety cannot be said to have yet fallen due, because no particular time having been specified, the husband must be allowed the whole period of wedlock for the payment. We also think that the wife is entitled to Rs. 10 per month for maintenance. As to the third and fourth breaches, we cannot consider the non-fulfilment of an engagement against marrying a plurality of wives, a subject matter for damages, unless you can give positive proof of what damages have been sustained.

Mr. *Prinsep* suggested, that, as it was a valid breach, nominal damages at all events ought to be entered *pro forma*.

The Court acquiesced.

Verdict for the plaintiff accordingly.

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADALUT, February 3.

Raggoonath Muthee v Kissen Jumnah.

—Charged with committing a dacoity in the house of the prosecutor's brother, Sunkee Muthee, and setting fire to his house and murdering him, on the 5th May 1837.

The deceased, it appears, was a hard-hearted and severe extortioner and usurious money-lender, who had brought on himself the ill-will of a great portion of the inhabitants of the village in which he lived, who concerted this robbery of his house, attended with arson and murder, in a fit of revenge. In the night, a great mob assembled, and attacked the deceased's house, robbed and plundered it, murdered the deceased, and set fire to his house. At first, fear deterred the neighbours and the relatives of the deceased from instituting this plaint, and they endeavoured to hush it up, in which attempt the police authorities on the spot likewise connived, and some of them were subsequently convicted of this connivance at the Magistrate's Court, and punished; and the Sessions Judge, on reference to him, doubled the punishment awarded by the magistrate to one of them. In this attempt to smother all further inquiry into this matter, the prosecutor and the deceased's mother likewise for a time coalesced, and gave out that the deceased had been burnt in the house. But after the amlas of the police had been punished, the prosecutor, the widow of the deceased, and another of his brothers, took courage, and lodged their plaint at the thanah; they secured many of the persons who composed the gang which had robbed and murdered the deceased, and added, that they had distinctly recognized their persons. In consequence of this information, this prisoner was apprehended; and he, after being questioned several times by the police authorities, at length confessed he was one of the gang. His confessions were committed to writing, and the attesting witness to it deposed that

they were voluntarily given, without any coercion or inducement, nor was the prisoner intoxicated at the time he made these confessions; although the prisoner, in his defence, has stated that the peon, who was set over him as a guard at the thanah, intoxicated him, and then by threats and promises forced him to confess a crime of which he is wholly innocent. There is no other evidence to convict the prisoner of the crime for which he has been tried, except his confessions, and the testimony of the prosecutors and his relatives, which, as they at first narrated these occurrences in a different manner, cannot now be credited. Beyond this defence, the prisoner made no other, nor did he call any witness to bear out his defence.

The Mahomedan law officer of the Sessions Judge's Court, in his *futwah*, convicted the prisoner on his own confessions of the crime laid to his charge, and declared him liable to discretionary punishment by *akoobut*. The Sessions Judge, in summing up the case, concurred with the *futwah* of the law officer of his court, in convicting the prisoner, and recommended the Superior Court to sentence the prisoner to imprisonment for life in the Allipore jail.

This case was, in the Nizamut Adawlut, investigated by Mr. Ross Hutchinson, one of the judges of that court, who, in accordance with the *futwah* of the law officer of the Superior Court, which on its verdict declared the prisoner to be guilty, and liable to discretionary punishment at the option of the judges of the Nizamut Court, coincided in this finding, and, under all the circumstances of the case, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for life in the Allipore jail, with hard labour, and in irons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Auckland and suite made their *entrée* into Meerut on the 6th February, and was received with due pomp by the authorities and military. His lordship held a levee, and the Misses Eden received the ladies of the station.

The Governor-general's approach was auspiciously timed, in the estimation of the natives, by a copious fall of rain, which banished the prospect of famine, and drew forth the enthusiasm of the natives at their *poojahs*.

The Governor-general and his party left Meerut on the 14th for Delhi. Here they were received in state, and the *Delhi Gazette* contains a long account of visits of ceremony, entertainments durbars, &c. His lordship visited the native and English colleges, and on the 24th February took his departure.

The Governor-general's camp reached Kurnaul on the 2d March, and was to

leave the station on the 7th, and to reach Seharunpore, through the Dhoon, on the 9th. From Seharunpore it is probable the Governor-general, with a few attendants, will proceed *viâ* Nahir and Mussoorie, while the rest of the camp go by Bar to Simla.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

Great complaints are made of the delay attending the Bombay *dak*. At a meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the 8th March, it was determined to address the Government, respecting the delay; and to urge the expediency of entertaining extra runners to convey the overland mail; the appearance of which at Bombay can now be calculated with precision. It was proposed also to request the Government to take measures, so that the communication with England *viâ* the Red Sea shall be continued without any interruption, even under the contingency of steamers being despatched to the Persian Gulf.

The cause of the delay in the arrival of the despatch is said to be the excessive weight of the packets, weighing at least two maunds (160lbs.), and the contents, including newspapers, amounted to 1,500 covers, by far the most numerous as to its contents, and the most weighty and bulky as to size, of all despatches heretofore received. Two extra runners posted on the *dak* route will cost about Rs. 10,000 per annum, and with this addition the despatch will always be certain to arrive within twenty-four hours after the regular *dak*.

The *Hurkaru* of March 14th says: "Orders have, we understand, been despatched to Bombay, which will have the effect of preventing the detention of future overland mails. What the particulars of the new arrangements are we have not yet heard; but we are told that the whole line of communication will be remodelled."

The *Friend of India* observes: "The difficulties which attend the plan of fixing the steam port of India on the western coast are only now beginning to appear. The speed and regularity of steam communication is rapidly drawing the whole communication between India and England into this channel. The habit of writing monthly by steam is becoming universal; and the idea of despatching letters by sea from the ports of India is growing obsolete. The steam mails will, therefore, soon swell to double and treble their present size. Two additional runners will do but little to expedite this accumulation of letters. When the rains have set in, and the roads have become heavy, the delays will become so severe as to draw forth complaints from the whole of India, but more particularly

from Calcutta. There is no solid remedy against these inconveniences but the adoption of the comprehensive plan; which, when once established, will ramify itself to distant ports, and create a new bond of union between the various commercial ports in Asia, and between Asia and Europe. By the comprehensive plan, not only Bombay, but Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Straits, China, and even the new world of Australia, will be brought to participate directly in the benefits of this communication."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The leading newspapers of Calcutta are in a state of keen hostility: the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru* have for some time past been at daggers-drawn, and now the *Courier*, under its new editor, has been embroiled in the fray, being roughly handled by both. These are matters into which we do not think it necessary to enter; but, in order to show the mode in which these hostilities are carried on, we subjoin two paragraphs from two of the rival papers:

"The public has been our firm support, in spite of all the low trickeries and high attempts to suppress the honest discussion of all subjects, foreign, internal, literary, or political, which have from time to time been started in our columns. We may have erred in our judgment in treating them, never in honesty of intention; and the consequence has been a steady and certain provision. We are enabled to pay our establishment, to pay our agents in all quarters of the globe, to pay for our London supplies, to keep our presses and types from the visits of Messrs. Doe and Roe, and to keep our credit unsuspected at the banks. Does the *Englishman's* list do as much for him?"—*Hurkaru*.

"We answer, *yes*. Our list does this and a great deal more for us. It enables us to pay the debts incurred in our time of adversity *in full* without deduction of any sort. We can say more than this, which is, that all the debts we owe, due or not due, do not amount to any thing like the sum which Mr. Samuel Smith's creditors sacrificed to him in the very last compromise with which he was indulged. This, as he says, is matter 'strictly of a private character,' and we should not have alluded to it, had he abstained from the utterly false insinuations with respect to ourselves to which he has demanded an answer. He has his answer now, and we shall say no more on the subject, which cannot be interesting to any of our readers, and which we regret to be compelled to notice; but so public an attack, requires as public a refutation."—*Englishman*.

The last paragraph drew forth a still more personal retort, and subsequent

exposures of the private concerns of the parties.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

We have been informed that a petition, very numerously signed, the signatures being native, has been recently, within the last day or two, sent in to Government; the prayer of which is, that measures be taken for the institution of schools, to be devoted exclusively to the study of Sanscrit, as a foundation for the formation of one general language, consolidating or superseding the various dialects of Bengalee which now obtain. This petition, which has been handed over by Government to the Education Committee, is worthy, we understand, of serious attention, from the great number of its signatures, amounting, we are told (for we have not seen it), to thousands, and must be taken, therefore, to be the expression of opinion prevalent with respect to the great evil now to be deplored, *i. e.* the want in Bengal of one fixed and generally understood language, having one known character, and common to all classes of the inhabitants of this vast and fertile district.—*Cal. Cour., Feb. 24.*

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Campbell, dated Goomsur, 25th February:—"I have been most fortunate in my late expedition among the wild Khonds of Goomsur, and have received no less than 103 children of various ages, who were intended for sacrifice by these barbarians, and that without the application of force; these children are now at head-quarters, and form a most interesting group, happy, such as were aware of their situation, in having escaped the fate which awaited them."

DWARKANATH TAGORE.

Dwarkanath Tagore has set a noble example of benevolence to his countrymen, by giving a lac of rupees (upwards of £10,000), to be appropriated to some charitable objects in Calcutta, connected with the operations of the District Charitable Society: he has requested Messrs. Parker and W. Prinsep to undertake the necessary arrangements in connexion with the society. He has suggested as particular objects, the poor blind, and lepers.

AFFRAY.

On the evening of the 5th February, when the 3d Dragoons was encamped at Surwah, one stage east of Shergotty, some of the soldiers went into a village, and got into a house where there were women. The male part of the family tried to turn out the intruders, an affray took place, and one of the villagers, a

man, sixty or seventy years of age, was killed. Col. Thackwell immediately reported the circumstance to the magistrate at Gya, and requested him to come over and investigate the case. Mr. Onslow arrived next day. The son of the deceased hoped to be able to recognize some of the soldiers, one in particular, who had fallen, and who, he thought, must have retained marks of injury on the elbow. The regiment was drawn up in companies. The deceased's son, accompanied by the magistrate and commanding officer, inspected the men, and those against whom he entertained suspicion were stripped, but he did not succeed in detecting any of the rioters; his eyes, he said, were dazzled by the light of so many white faces! Circumstances were mentioned by two of the sergeants, which threw suspicion upon one or two individuals, but no proof could be obtained. The friends of the deceased went away satisfied that every thing had been done in the power of the magistrate and commanding officer to find out the criminal, but that their own *gismut* was bad.—*Cour. Mar. 2.*

LAW COMMISSION.

The Charter, after having created, so to speak, a legislative member of the Supreme Council of India, directed that a Law Commission should be appointed, to consist of not more than five persons, whose salaries should be according to the highest scale of remuneration enjoyed by any of the servants of the Company under members of Council. The commissioners were to consist of such persons as the Court of the Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Control, should recommend; and of such other persons, if necessary, as the said Governor-general in Council should think fit. However loose, vague, and indistinct this provision may be, it seems clearly to have been the intention of Parliament that the Law Commission should consist of persons different from the Legislative Council; that the former body should submit their labours to the revision of the latter; that, in fact, the Supreme Council should control the Law Commission. Yet the first act of the Governor-general was to appoint Mr. Macaulay, who was a member of the Superior Controlling Board, to be the President of the Law Commission; to set him to the framing of laws in the commission, upon which he would be required to sit in judgment in the Legislative Council. The Governor-general himself being in the anomalous position of hearing appeals from himself as Governor of Bengal, was determined that the anomaly should not stand alone; so his lordship repeated it in the case of Mr. Macaulay. But as it had been determined that the

LAW Commission should exhibit as wide a departure as possible from the provisions of the Act, no sooner was it constituted, than its functions were entirely changed, and by the same paramount authority. Instead of directing it to make inquiries into the jurisdiction, power, and rules of the existing courts of judicature, and the police establishments, and to frame reports, the Governor-general in Council set it down at once to code-making. Instead of directing what places the commissioners should visit in the prosecution of their researches, he at once abolished the ambulatory character which Parliament had given to them, and fixed them in Calcutta. Thus was the object of the Act entirely defeated. The individual who, in his legislative capacity, was to exercise a control over the labours of the Law Commission, was appointed to preside over them; and the Commission itself, instead of travelling through the country, making inquiries and framing reports which should become the foundation of law, was set down to law-making; and their first production was the Penal Code.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The General Management of the Military Orphan Society have recommended to the army the abandonment of the new or Maddock Rules, supporting their advice, by a statement of facts, of which the following is a *précis*.

The society has now for two months been without a deputy-governor, nor is there any prospect of the office being filled. It has been formally offered to the Revs. H. Fisher and H. S. Fisher, to Lieut.-Col. Powney, to Captains Ouseley, Birch, Henderson, and Fitzgerald. Other individuals were also privately canvassed on the subject; but their strong disinclination, under existing circumstances, to accept office, prevented any more regular application. The General Management, which should consist of twelve members, has been incomplete for some eighteen months; it now consists of only four divisional representatives and two honorary managers; there is no prospect of the existing vacancies being filled up to the complement contemplated by the rules, the suffrages of various divisions of the army having been taken during the past year no less than *twenty-nine* times to no purpose, the officers elected having, in every instance, declined to act. One of the original propositions has already been rescinded, and four of the remaining five essentially modified, by the votes of the army. Two attempts have been made to procure a meeting at the Town Hall to receive and adopt the

annual report; both have failed, only *four* voters attending on the first, and *two* on the second occasion, whereas *twelve* is the least number required by the regulation. The General Management have, therefore, felt it their duty to report to the army their present position, and their total inability to put in force the requirements of the new rules, trusting that the army will come to their assistance by repealing those rules, and thus relieve them from the responsibility of being bound by regulations which they cannot carry into execution.—*Hurk., Mar. 1.*

METCALFE TESTIMONIAL.

At a public meeting, on the 19th February, of the subscribers to the Metcalfe Testimonial, James Pattle, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved:

“That this meeting enters cordially into the feelings expressed by the meeting of the British inhabitants at Agra, in their resolution expressing their desire to erect a statue in honour of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, and to present him with a service of plate, and doubts not that the community of British India will co-operate effectually in the promotion of these objects.

“That by combining together the different public subscriptions (which are now raising), to offer testimonials to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, it would enable the whole Indian community to express, in a more distinguished manner, their appreciation of the merits and esteem for the character of that eminent man.

“That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen—the Chief Justice, Gen. McGregor, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. C. R. Prinsep, Dr. John Grant, Capt. T. J. Taylor, Mr. L. Clarke, Mr. R. J. Bagshaw—be formed, to collect the subscriptions of the residents in Calcutta, and put themselves in communication with the committees, formed or to be formed at the other presidencies and stations, in order to receive the sums that may be forwarded; and that it be an instruction to the committee to call another meeting on some convenient day, after not less than two months, and to report the amount available for the purposes in view, with their recommendation as to its disposal, in order that a final resolution may then be come to in respect to the appropriation of the funds.”

DISTRESS IN THE INTERIOR.

The Cawnpore Relief Society have published a report, in which they give a statement of their means of disbursements as follows:—Receipts up to the end of 1837, Rs. 7,811; in hand, Rs. 6,674; total Rs. 14,515. Expenditure, Rs. 8,890; in

hand, 1st January 1838, Rs. 5,625. They state that the Government have engaged to provide for the able-bodied to an unlimited extent. The plan of relief hitherto pursued is that of employing those able to labour in some work of acknowledged public utility, paying to each of them four pice, which, in the present scarcity, can barely procure a daily meal, and, to all others, as many cowries, according to the load and distance to which it is carried, as will enable them, by a little exertion, to gain sufficient to supply the demands of nature. The labour has been employed on the public roads, parades, and the ground in the neighbourhood of public buildings. "The number of deaths from exposure and starvation, which have come under the cognizance of the society, may be estimated at 600 since the 1st of September last, and, including those throughout the station, at 1,200 by the lowest calculation; and the average number relieved daily, 1300. Seven houses, capable of holding fourteen individuals, have been built during the past year on the premises of the Society which now can afford shelter to forty-four persons. The number of located paupers perfectly helpless is thirty."

At Agra the European residents have been also most active and charitable in assisting the poor, during the great scarcity; four or five hundred rupees monthly are subscribed for that purpose. The extent of suffering from want of food at that place may be imagined, when not less than fifteen individuals, chiefly women and children, have been crushed to death, in the rush to obtain a share of the distribution. A letter from Agra says: "The distress here consequent on the drought is awful, and every hundred rupees given to our District Relief Society I verily believe preserves as many souls from death for a month."

At Muttra, a small station, 400 persons are provided for daily by subscriptions from the civil and military services there.

Nilmoney Day, of Calcutta, has forwarded Rs. 500 through Government for the use of the poor in the Bindabun, near Muttra, and he has been persuading his intimates to follow his example.

On the 28th February a meeting took place at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the distressed state of the Upper Provinces; when the bishop presided at a respectable assemblage.

The following resolutions were passed:—"That authentic information has been received of the existence of extreme distress, in consequence of the drought, in certain parts of the N.W. Provinces, and that, under the orders of the Lieutenant-governor, measures for the relief of this

distress have been taken by Government, by the remission or suspension of the public demand for revenue, and by directions given to the civil authorities to afford employment, without limit, to all persons willing to work. But the Lieutenant-governor did not deem it expedient to sanction the grant of elmsomary aid from the public coffers to persons unable to work. That this meeting is of opinion that it is the office of private charity to step in to supply the void above alluded to, by affording, as far as possible, the means of support to the aged and the young, and to those too infirm to labour.

"That, with this object, a subscription be opened at both the banks, books be circulated, and other measures taken to invite the contributions of the public, and especially of the native community, for the relief of the dreadful distress known to exist in the N.W. Provinces."

Mr. Mangles read a note by Mr. Secretary Thomason, North-Western Provinces, stating that the efforts of Government for the alleviation of the distress in the provinces have been directed—first, to a suspension of the demand for the government juma; secondly, to the employment of the able-bodied destitute on works of public utility, such as the construction of roads, the excavation of tanks, &c.; thirdly, to the preservation of the public peace, and more especially to the protection of the trade in grain.

Mr. Mangles mentioned that the revenue remitted by the Government amounted to not less than *sixty lakhs* of rupees. He added that what was now required of society was not grain—for of that there was a sufficiency—but money wherewith the local authorities might purchase food for those who were without it.

Russomoy Dutt earnestly dwelt upon the importance of his countrymen coming forward on the present occasion. "The Government," said the baboo, "has done its duty;—the Europeans would doubtless do theirs: it was for the natives to show that they were not backward, when so serious a call was made upon their bounty."

The subscriptions, on the 18th March, amounted to Rs. 40,332, amongst which is one of Rs. 2,000 from Baneram Utretram Himut Behadur, vakeel of the Guicowar; the bishop and several mercantile firms subscribed Rs. 1,000 each.

The committee for managing the fund have since reported proceedings. They state that the Government have authorised their being furnished with credits on the Treasuries of the N.W. Provinces to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in advance; the committee have been enabled to despatch remittances to the several stations.

Letters were at the same time addressed to the principal residents at all the civil and military stations in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, requesting them to set on foot subscriptions in their respective districts in aid of the fund.

COAL IN INDIA.

A report of a committee for investigating the mineral resources of India, prepared by Dr. McClelland, the secretary, ascertains the capability of supplying coal from three or four known coal seams connected with the great Burdwan basin, but situated nearer to the Adjai than to the Damooda, at the Cutwa depôt on the Hooghly, and from Chirapoonjee, in the Kasya Hills, at Dinapore. From the former 2,000 maunds of coal were delivered at the depôt, at a cost of about four annas per maund; but as the quality has not been sufficiently tested, it is at present not known how far the competition with the Ranegunge colliery may prove favourable. The coal, about 1,000 maunds, sent from the Kasya Hills, cost at Dinapore six annas per maund, being little more than half of the cost of Ranegunge at the same depôt. The quality of this coal was known from former trials to be superior to that of the Ranegunge mines, and there seems a well-founded expectation that the river-steam-navigation will be much facilitated from the establishments now forming under the management of Mr. C. Brownlow, an enterprising and practical man. The vein is described as of great thickness, easily accessible, high above the inconvenience of floods, so that almost the only expense attending the working of this mine was the carriage down the hills, and the subsequent boat conveyance. Another promising site is at Chilmari, on the western face of the Garrow Hills, from its proximity to river communication, and where, it appears, Mr. Cracroft and Mr. Homfray have persons employed searching for the most desirable position. The testimony of Capt. Jenkins is given to the expediency of sending a scientific surveyor to fully examine the whole of the southern hills of the Assam valley, where a series of carboniferous formations exist, unequalled in extent by any elsewhere discovered in India. The investigation in the Rajamahl Hill has not been so successful; and further excavations at Sikrigully and at Hurrah have shown there is no coal at the former place, while at the latter it is extremely bad: a mere bituminous shale, small in quantity, and situated below water level.

We have before alluded to the discoveries in Cuttack by Lieut. Kittoe, on the northern branch of the Mahanuddi, but

he has not had an opportunity of examining the localities himself. On the Nerbudda, Major Ousley has continued his researches, and has ascertained the sites of several extensive deposits; but the navigation of the river does not yet admit of transport.—*Hurk., Mar. 3.*

TRADE OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

A regulation has been made by the Court of Directors, under the authority given to them by the Act 37 Geo. III. cap. 117, in order to remove doubts, whether a previous regulation of 29th August 1829, did or did not permit vessels under a foreign flag, in amity with the Crown of England, to carry goods, not their original cargo, from one port to another in British India, or to carry on the coasting or country trade. The present regulation, after providing for the hospitable reception of "foreign ships belonging to any state or country in Europe or America in the ports and harbours in the East-Indies, whether they come from their own country or any other place," declares that "such ships shall have liberty to import into such sea-ports, from their own respective countries, goods, the produce of their countries; and to export goods from such sea-port to any foreign country whatever." But the conveyance of goods from one British port in India to another British port in India, on freight or otherwise, is expressly excluded. The original inward cargoes, however, of such ships, may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes of such ships may be laden at different British ports, for their foreign destination.

All doubt in regard to foreign flags clearing out with the produce of the country for China is put an end to by the present regulation.

UNION BANK.

At a special general meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank, held on the 15th December, Mr. Holroyd, the chairman of the directors, proposed the following resolutions:

1st. That an increase of eight lakhs be immediately added to the Union Bank stock, so as to make the capital forty lakhs, and that it is expedient to double the present capital of thirty-two lakhs gradually; and as experience shall demonstrate, that profitable employment can be found for further capital in banking business in Calcutta and the presidency at large.

2d. That such addition be made by creating eight hundred new shares, of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 each, to be disposed of as follows, *viz.*—Each holder of four shares on the 15th day of January 1838, to be entitled to one new share at par, on paying for the same in the manner provided for in the 4th resolution.

3d. That such shares as cannot be taken off in the manner provided for by the 2d resolution, because several of the present shareholders each hold numbers of shares not divisible by four, be put up at par, and sold by auction among the proprietors themselves, and the profits of premium applied for the benefit of those not enabled, for the cause above-mentioned, to obtain new shares at par.

4th. That the shares be paid for as follows, viz. One-fourth in one month, from the 15th day of January 1838.

One-fourth by promissory notes, bearing interest at ten per cent., payable in two months, from the same day.

One-fourth by note, bearing like interest, payable in four months, from the same day.

The remaining fourth by note, bearing like interest, payable in six months, from the same day.

Proprietors paying cash down, on or before 1st Feb. next, to receive dividends for the full period, from 1st January to 30th June; and proprietors paying cash after the 1st Feb. to receive dividends *pro rata* from the date of payment.

5th. That such sale be held on the 1st Feb. next, after the confirmation of these resolutions by a majority of proprietors at a second special general meeting, convened for that purpose.

6th. That the period within which absentee proprietors must pay up for their additional stock be, for those in Europe and America, the 30th June 1839; and for those at the Cape, China, or New South Wales, the 31st December 1838; and for those elsewhere, and above fifteen days' *dāk* from the presidency, a reasonable period in addition to that allowed to residents of Calcutta, to be fixed by the Directors.

The resolutions were carried unanimously. 4

The success which has attended the operations of the Union Bank by which the last dividend reached twelve per cent. has made the directors more liberal, and they are now about to share a little of their profits with their constituents, in the shape of an increase of interest to depositors. We hear also that there will be an addition of ten lacs made to the capital of the Union Bank in June next.—*Hurk.*, Mar. 6.

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

A circular order, recently circulated by the Court of Sudder Dewanny, lays down rules for giving effect to the Act which confers on principal sudder ameens the initiative jurisdiction of all civil suits, whatever their amount. The Act was severely criticised at the time, partly with and partly without reason. The most reasonable objection raised against its arrangements was, that to confide the cognizance of cases which involved points of English law to native judges and uncovenanted judicial officers, who were conversant only with the local regulations, would be an act of injustice to the suitors. This provision of the Act has been equitably modified. The zillah judge is now forbidden to refer such suits to any principal sudder ameen who is ignorant of the English language. This principle might, however, have been extended much farther, with great advantage. A mere acquaintance with English cannot qualify a native to enter on the examination of suits which arise out of documents drawn up according to the intricate forms of English law. For many years to come, all such causes should be confined to the courts of the European judges.

In this circular order, the principal sudder ameen is ordered to make his re-

port to the zillah judge in *Persian*.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 8.

THE BENGAL VULTURE.

Lieut. Hutton has proved, by careful observation, that the Bengal vultures (contrary to what has been asserted of those of America) are gregarious, that they feed on fresh as well as putrid substances, and that both discover their prey by the combined faculties of scent and sight. He says he has repeatedly seen flocks of the Bengal vultures, at Neemuch, squabbling over the carcass of a camel or an ox, which had not been dead more than a few hours, and which was as yet perfectly fresh. Sight alone, in these cases, guided them to their prey. On the other hand, to try their scent, he encased a recently-killed dog in a coarse canvas bag, and hung it up in a large *barkat* (or *bunyan*) tree, so that no bird soaring above could possibly see it. "On the fourth day," he says, "I repaired to the spot, and found about twenty vultures sitting on the tree, all of them being on that side, directly over the body of the dog, which had now become very offensive; there were also several vultures soaring aloft in wide circles above the tree, one of them every now and then descending and alighting."

SIR C. T. METCALFE.

The Agra papers are full of the doings of the station to honour the departure of the Governor.

On the 11th December, a dinner was given to Sir Charles, which is described as "a very brilliant affair." Upwards of sixty were present; Brig. Cartwright presided. Their guest kept the table in a roar, by the pleasant manner in which he claimed brotherhood with his military hosts, for having been "a soldier in his youth." Col. Roberts exclaimed, "Take arms again, Sir Charles, and we will make you Commander-in-chief."

A farewell fancy-dress ball, given to Sir Charles by the members of the Agra civil service, concluded the gaieties. The station rooms were splendidly and tastefully decorated. The *Ukhbar* says, they were "curtained into that privacy so much to be desired and so generally inconsidered in India, where it is common to make our ladies the gaze and laughing-stock of a crowd of gaping natives, who are alike incapable of understanding the purity of our manners, or the innocence of our waltzes; who regard the first as an *ajub tumasha*, the last as a *che che* kind of *nach*." The beauty of Agra and of Mutha combined to grace the scene. Several members of the civil service were in court dresses. The fancy dresses were superb. When supper was announced, Sir Charles

led the way, handing Mrs. Taylor, the lady of the principal member of the C.S. The stewards each conducted one of the ladies of the *corps militaire*.

Mr. Hamilton proposed the health of Sir Charles, "the brightest ornament of the civil service; a name not now belonging to that alone, but to all India; a man whose public character and private virtues had won for him the admiration and esteem of all India." Sir Charles said he was most grateful for the honour done him; he felt deep regret in being about to part with so many valued and tried friends. "When the heart is fresh the tongue is sweet," said Sir Charles, with deep emotion, and sat down overwhelmed by his feelings.

The following is the reply of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the address inserted p. 18:—

"You are pleased to allude in terms of praise to my humble services during an uninterrupted employment of thirty-seven years in India. I should rejoice exceedingly, if I could flatter myself with the persuasion, that my endeavours have been in any great degree beneficial; but I feel, alas! that the results have been far below my wishes; and I have always seen occasion to lament how inadequate is the portion of perceptible good effected by our best intentions and exertions.

"You bear important testimony to the benefit of the Act legalizing the liberty of the press, in the opinion which you have declared on that subject. The worst that can be said of the liberty of the press is, that it may do harm. No one can doubt that it must work a vast deal of good. If, therefore, it neither does nor is likely to do mischief, it must be an unalloyed benefit. I regard the passing of that Act by the Local Government of India as a glorious monument to the honour of the East-India Company, and as a proof of the merit of its administration, notwithstanding defects from which no government is entirely free. That Act evinces to the world, that the Company's government desires no concealment; that it is glad to have the most minute particulars of its Indian administration scrutinized, and displayed to the gaze and criticism of the universe; that it seeks information and instruction wherever they are to be found; and that it does not wish to rule India as a conquered, ignorant, and enslaved, but as a cherished, enlightened, and free country.

"Whatever may be the will of Almighty God with respect to the duration of British rule in India, it would be vain and foolish to attempt to uphold it by shackling the people with the chains of ignorance. It would be unworthy policy to deny to them any benefit, consistent with the safety of the state, that can tend

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to elevate them in the scale of human beings. This country has been gained, and is maintained, by the sword; and honour be to the army to whom, under Providence, the British empire owes this splendid possession. But, looking to future ages, our dominion can only endure by the affections of the people; by their feeling that, under British rule, they are more prosperous, and happy, and free, than they could be under any other government; and that their welfare and our rule are linked together. I look to the liberty of the press as one of those measures which, by showing the paternal disposition of the Government, will tend to produce that result; a result not to be expected from a system of unconfiding restraint.

"For those who object to the liberty of the press, there is another justification of the act of legalization, which is, that any other law on the subject was morally impossible. I will defy the ingenuity of man to devise any restrictions, short of absolute suppression, which no one would have attempted, that could have been effectual: modified restrictions had been tried, and had utterly failed. The press was practically free, though insecure, but the law regarding it was in absurd confusion. Throughout one presidency, there was a code of restrictions so disused, that no government would think of enforcing them. Throughout another presidency, there were no restrictions, but perfect liberty by law, opposed in vain by the Government. In a third presidency, there was restraint in the provinces, and liberty in the metropolis. Restrictions were most complete in the presidency of Fort William, and there the practical liberty used was greatest. In this chaos of the state of the press, when laws came to be made for all India, common sense pointed out that there was but one law that could be made with any effect, a law of liberty, and responsibility to courts of justice. If restrictions, where they existed, were not, and morally could not, be enforced, how could they be introduced, with any reason or any prospect of success, where they previously did not exist? The press in India has been practically free from the moment when the Government discovered, about twenty years ago, that it could not enforce the censorship which then existed; that is, could not legally inflict the penalties attached to its violation on any one who, in the eye of the law, was a native of India. This being known, the censorship was set at defiance; and the press was of itself free. There came a code of restrictions which, being no more law than the censorship, was equally disregarded. There came another code of restrictions, which was made law in some places, and was no law (K)

in others; and whether it was law or no law, was equally disregarded and disused. All the good feelings of British governors shrank from the habitual infliction of its penalties. All the spirit of British subjects restricted its shackles. The British subjects in India would have a free press, and the Government could not prevent it, without a despotism and oppression contrary to its own disposition, and totally opposed to the spirit of British institutions.

“Under all these circumstances, when it became my duty, as Governor-general of India, to propose a law for the press, there seemed to me but one course that could rationally be pursued. I knew, by experience of the past, that restrictions would be inefficient; and that to legislate with a view to restraint, even if it had been desirable, would justly expose the Government to ridicule, and be of no avail. The time was peculiarly favourable for full liberty, as the Government had then acquired the power of legislation, and could provide by law against real danger to the safety of the state, that might from any cause arise; which before it could not do. The time was favourable for another reason also. It was clear that the liberty of the press would some day come, and it was better to grant it with a good grace, than to wait until it was extorted. A people gradually habituated to the use of the press, as a customary part of their institutions, is much less likely to abuse it, than if it were forced from an unwilling government, and, in a manner, seized upon by clamour and agitation, in a period of excitement. It must always be a fault to defer acts of grace until they cease to be so considered, and are, therefore, of no effect in winning good will. The circumstances, therefore, the time, the intrinsic merits, and benefits of a free press, and the impossibility of enacting restrictions with any prospect of success, all combined to point out the legalization of the liberty of the press, as the only course to be pursued. I should have been ashamed of myself if I had followed any other. As it is, whatever its consequences may have been to me, I never can regret the measure. Under the circumstances, it was the only act on the subject that could be passed with any chance of success and efficiency. It was an act of prudence and common sense. It was also, I trust, a measure of great public benefit.

“You have alluded to this Act as the supposed cause of my retirement from the public service. This is a subject on which I have some difficulty in offering explanation. I am loth to make a mystery of what, as far as I am concerned, is a very plain matter; but I am apprehensive that, in entering into details, I might de-

viate from proper respect to authorities, to whom respect is due from all, and gratitude especially from me, for repeated distinctions spontaneously conferred. In what I am about to say, I trust that I shall not depart from the obligations prescribed by either the one or the other of these sentiments. You may remember reports which prevailed last year, stating that I was in disgrace with the Home authorities, on account of the liberty of the press. That was not a position in which I could remain with comfort. I sought information at the fountain-head, with a view to a better understanding, without success. The reply was not explicit; but its uncordial tone, indicative of alienation, satisfied me, that the reports which had prevailed were not untrue, and that I could not longer remain in the service of the East-India Company with credit or satisfaction to myself. I do not state these facts under any notion of being aggrieved; neither do I presume to question the conduct of those authorities. They have an indisputable right to exercise their judgment on mine. Their displeasure, from whatever cause proceeding, may be just: but just or otherwise, its effect on me is the same. I cannot continue to serve with such an impression permanently prevailing against me. I quit my post with reluctance. I cannot be happier any where than I have been at Agra. With important duties, affectionate companions, and a friendly society, I have here enjoyed much of what I most value in life. With great measures in progress, and the aid of functionaries of the highest character and qualifications in the offices of control and superior importance; with a civil service full of honour, zeal, and ability; and abundance of merit and efficiency in every branch of public employment, I had every prospect of a successful and beneficial administration. I was perfectly content. I desired no change; and if I could have remained with honour, I know no limit that I should voluntarily have put to my continuance in this office, except loss of health or faculties. I quit my duties and my residence among you with great regret; but the act is my own, and I alone am responsible for it. I may have been mistaken; I may have been misled by erroneous information; I may have misconstrued the circumstances that have occurred; but, if that information and my construction be correct, as I believe them to be, I had no other course open to me, in my opinion, than that which I have adopted. It is a matter of feeling. Had I been differently constituted; had I been blind or indifferent to manifest estrangement, I might have remained; and I should, perhaps, have been permitted to die in the service in which I was born,

in which the best years of my life have been passed, and to which I would willingly have devoted the remainder.

"That will now glide away in another country, if I live to reach it; the country which we all most love, and to which we all look for rest after our Indian labours. You express the kindest wishes—you speak of happiness and usefulness. Happiness, with the blessing of the Almighty, I have no doubt of enjoying, in the society of affectionate relatives and friends, and in the delights of reading and retirement. Of the power of public usefulness, I have no expectation, and great doubt. The only tempting theatre for public exertion is Parliament, where the great interests of the country are promoted or marred; but the violence of party spirit, to which the welfare of the empire is often sacrificed, the uselessness of any one whose only party is his country, the want of local reputation and influence, the corrupt practices of candidates and voters, and the utter ruin to moderate means, of contested elections, make a formidable array of obstacles against any attempt to push myself into the Imperial Senate, even if I could suppose that I might be of any utility there. The retirement, therefore, of private life, where, no doubt, the greatest happiness is to be found, seems to be my future destiny. I shall, nevertheless, be ready to take a part in public affairs whenever I am called by duty, or, in other words, whenever I have an opportunity of being useful; for I consider it to be the duty of every man to serve his country to the utmost of his ability; and if I ever become a public man in England, my long attachment to India will naturally lead me to exert myself for her welfare and benefit, and for her permanent union with the British empire, in the ties of mutual interest, the only security for mutual affection.

"I ought to apologize for having addressed you at such length on subjects connected with my own views and feelings; but you must in part blame yourselves. You have overwhelmed me with kindness: my heart is open, and I have been pouring out its contents, without restraint, to friends whose cordiality I have experienced. Permit me now to say farewell; may every good attend you. The period of my residence among you, but for the miseries of the poor this season from drought, would have been one of the happiest eras of my life. I part from you with reluctance and sorrow; and with heartfelt sentiments towards you of respect, gratitude, and affection. Many of us, I hope, may meet again in another land. God bless you all.

(Signed) "C. T. METCALFE."

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of the late firm of Fergusson and Co., from 1st May 1837 up to the 2d March 1838.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	3,74,144
Sundry advances		4,101
Dividend paid		2,59,026
Premium paid on life insurances		1,00,298
Company's paper purchased		5,392
Amount paid on account of law costs		8,949
Amount paid, being re-fund of so much received on account of outstanding debts, but in which other parties are interested		7,000
Amount of acceptances received for property sold and debts adjusted, credit for which is given per contra, although not yet realized		22,799
Amount paid, being re-fund of so much received on account of parties not indebted to the estate		160
Amount borrowed re-paid		15,41,005
Money lent		56,000
Sundry charges connected with the estate		287
Postage paid		619
Balance in Bank of Bengal	Co.' Rs.	24,45,590
In hands of assignees		89,434
		1,03,903
	Co.'s Rs.	25,49,493

Receipts.

Balance of last statement furnished to 10th June 1837	Co.'s Rs.	13,447
Outstanding debts recovered		6,44,107
Sale of indigo		3,00,192
Sale of Company's paper		8,377
Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested		22,049
Amount of acceptances realized for property sold and debts adjusted		74,497
Amount received on sale account of indigo factories		1,21,204
Indigo advances re-funded		3,500
Money borrowed		12,67,004
Interest received		5,146
	Co.'s Rs.	25,49,493

MOHAMMEDAN HOLY WAR.

At the Magistrates' court at Monghyr, 7th February, a curious case occurred.—The celebrated Moosulman devotee, Syud Ahmud, who some years ago endeavoured to excite the zeal of Mohamedans in our territories in the cause of their *pseudo* Prophet, directed his projects to the conquest of Lahore, and the conversion of the Sikhs to the faith of Mohamed; but he "realized the glory of martyrdom." His fellow-soldiers, however, have never ceased to keep their eyes fixed on the Punjab. The states round about their scene of operations being too much taken up with mutual contests, the followers of the martyr have not been able to draw an overwhelming host of volunteers to prosecute the contemplated *jihad* (holy war of extermination), and other means were to be resorted to. One Kolharabeg was brought up, under the charge of having carried off two lads of about ten years of age each; he was promptly pursued, and overtaken at the moment he was about to disappear

in a boat. These lads are students of a Mohamedan college endowment, situate at Moulanager, in which they were prosecuting their studies; Kolharabeg appeared in the neighbourhood; deported himself as a holy pilgrim returned from the tomb of the prophet; ingratiated himself into the sympathies of the lads; pointed to them in glowing colours the glories of the *ji-had* against Runjeet Singh; and at length prevailed upon them to enlist under the sacred banner, and he decamped with his juvenile recruits. The two lads related before the magistrate the arguments employed to inflame their youthful valour for the holy war: that they had been "moved" by the machinations of Kolharabeg, the lads readily acknowledged. The Court sentenced the Hajee to six months' imprisonment with labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

TAMING OF SNAKES.

Lieut. Hutton states that the snakes which the Indian jugglers handle with impunity are drugged with opium, which renders them quiet and harmless. He purchased one, 8½ feet long, of a juggler, who threw it round his neck, and for a fortnight or three weeks after, he continued to handle it without injury; but when the effect of the drug wore off, the snake sprung at him as he was offering it water, and narrowly missed strangling him.

ASSAM TEA.

The superintendent employed in the cultivation of tea at Assam has recently furnished some samples to the committee, which, on trial, have been pronounced by that body and the Government to be sufficiently good to constitute a merchantable commodity. If an estimate can be formed, the only great difficulty which we conceive the committee have to overcome is, to hit upon the most advisable means of package, securing it from the effects and changes of climate, and landing it as fresh in England as it has been received by them. The lead which the Chinese use in the packing of their cases is of a peculiar description, and we are apprehensive that some time must elapse before the native women, however skilful they may be, are able to manufacture it; and till such a desideratum can be attained, our obligations to our captious and querulous neighbours must continue. The small quantity we have inspected we consider, judging from appearance, in every respect equal to the manufacture of China.—*Daily News*, Mar. 2.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Agra.—The dulness consequent on the departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe is be-

ginning to subside. The amateurs of the theatre have commenced operations in earnest, by the unanimous election of the old Chowringhee favourite, well remembered among play-goers as *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, to the office of stage manager. This took place at the last meeting of the Beef Steak Club, when a handsome edition of plays was presented on the part of that ever liberal and steady friend of the drama, Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Masons of Agra are in high glee, the warrant constituting the New Lodge lately established there having arrived from England. The name and number of the lodge, are Freedom and Fraternity, No. 617. An application has recently been made for a Royal Arch Charter; but, of course, the result cannot be known for some time to come. The lodge, which a year ago only mustered nine members, now boasts of twenty-four or twenty-five, and this number would have been doubled, but for the departures occasioned by the ever-fluctuating state of Indian society.—*Hurk*, Feb. 28.

At the half-yearly Bank Meeting, held this morning, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent. per annum was declared; and, independent of this handsome profit, there is a reserve fund of Co.'s Rs. 13,179. 3. 5 to meet contingencies.—*Ukhbar*, March 1.

Bharnes.—The new line of road from Burdwan upwards is "a noble work," says one of our correspondents, "and will richly repay the Government whatever they lay out on it. The jungle is disappearing, and fine tracts of excellent land are being discovered. A hardy, but docile race of hill people are native to the soil, and with care, encouragement, and management, this heretofore *terra incognita* might be made a paradise to the Dughahs, and a valuable acquisition to the state. A few hundreds returned from the Mauritius would be invaluable. But instead of one agent or superintendent, there ought to be twenty hard-working subalterns, or other suitable persons, having each ten miles in length, and so much in breadth as could be cleared and cultivated by the Dughahs of the *locale*, who are the sons of the soil. The creative mind of Lord William appears wanted to follow up what has been done. He knew that nothing leads so soon to civilization and cultivation as road-making. The poor starving highlanders are already numerous—many as beggars and basket-makers by side of the road. They eat any thing, drink any thing, wear any thing, and will do any thing. They are exceedingly industrious and willing. They differ, however, from all other mountaineers, in being timid and fearful. Much might be done with a few of them, and there is a fine field for missionary labour, if sup-

ported with the needful."—*Englishman*, March 6.

Neemuch.—The force ordered to hold itself in readiness to march against Joorah, expects to move daily. It was expected that the troops would enter the country simultaneously, by several passes, and that they would probably remain there, in military possession, during the approaching hot season, if not longer, since Col. Speirs was determined to occupy the country for some time after its subjugation. As the territories of the contumacious chieftain are situated towards the strong hill fort of Komulmer, in the heart of the Aravullee or Adabullee range, and towards the lofty Mount Aboo, the climate will, probably, be found more temperate than that of the adjacent plains, though we should apprehend the prevalence of jungle would render it insalubrious in the rainy season; and that the country is overrun with hills and jungle, and destitute of roads, we conclude, from the omission of artillery as an element of the force. The name of the delinquent thakoor is said to be Goman Sing, and the cause of the present hostilities, his refusing or evading to surrender several Bheel banditti, who, last year, murdered a party of sepoys on Mount Aboo, and have since taken refuge in his territories.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 28.

Cawnpore.—A field officer has been put under arrest at this station, from causes which it would at present be premature to publish.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 3.

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—Affairs in his majesty's dominions have assumed a much better aspect since the accession to the throne of his present majesty, Mahomed Ally Shah Badsha, king of Oude. Notwithstanding a scarcity, which every where prevails just now, gram at Lucknow is selling at seventeen seers and a half per rupee, and the finest wheat sixteen and seventeen seers. The crops also are looking very fine, and as the time of harvest is approaching, there is no reason now to fear a famine taking place in Oude. We understand that even the Governor-general's camp was for a long supplied with provisions and forage from Oude. His majesty, as fast as he possibly can, is filling his treasury, which was so drained by the extravagance of the late king. He has long ago paid up all arrears, and his troops are now no more than from two to three months in arrears, and two months' pay will be issued in a day or two, so that they will be only a few days in arrears. His majesty spends at least from eight to ten hours out of the twenty-four in looking at state papers and affairs of his country, &c., and he has wisely much limited the

power of his present prime minister. The only district which has at all been in a state of disturbance is that of Sultanpore, and which has given trouble during the reigns of all the other preceding monarchs.

We are informed that Captain Grant, of the Artillery, has either resigned the command of the Artillery of the Oude Brigade, or intends doing so shortly. Most of the officers are, we are told, disappointed at the scale of allowances. The Governor-general did not go to Lucknow, but deputed Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to proceed thither, to complete the arrangements which relate to the new contingent. The pith of the business has, however, been settled, by the king having agreed to assign yearly sixteen lakhs of rupees to the Company, in payment of the new troops.—*Englishman*, Feb. 26.

Punjaub.—At the hour of audience an order was given to Dewan Hakim Rae, to forbid Koonwur Now-Nehal Sing to bring sowars with him to the palace, when he comes to pay his respects.

The officers of the regiment of Nujeibs were asked which were the officers who deserted in the action against Peshawur. They represented that Kan Sing Mujeet and Goolaub Sing were the refugees. One of the sirdars present said, that if there had been a sirdar like Hurree Sing in the action, they would not have been defeated.—*Lood. Ukhbar*.

Heavy rains have fallen lately in this district, and generally throughout the Punjaub, which was beginning to suffer severely from drought.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Mar. 3.

Yarkund.—By letters from the traders of Tibet it is learnt, that the ruler of that place had turned out his eldest son, on account of his being mad; but he has now sent for him, and divided his territory between his two sons. The younger son quarrelled with his brother, and wished to be in possession of the whole territory, as a remarkable adage prevails among the natives, that "ten beggars can sleep in one blanket, but two kings cannot reign over one kingdom." Therefore, the principal inhabitants of the place have determined to turn out the eldest brother again, and place the younger on the gудdee.—*Lood. Ukhbar*.

Cabool.—An embassy from Bokhara has lately arrived at the city, sent with the view of detaching Moohuned Khan from the cause of the king of Oran, and inclining him to espouse theirs. An offensive and defensive treaty was accordingly entered into, which the contracting parties engage to observe inviolably and for aye; so much so, that it is not likely to last long.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

Jellalabad.—Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, ruler of Cabul, has encamped at this place, with an intention of fighting Runjeet Sing, and is engaged in assembling the inhabitants of the hills. He has also sent some troops towards Deyrah Khybur and Ullee Musjid with that intention.—*Lood. Ukhbar.*

Ludakh.—An order has been issued by Rajah Goolah Sing, that all traders between Tibet and China shall take the Ludakh route, in order that they may pass through the rajah's custom-houses—*Agra Ukhbar, Mar. 3.*

Gwalior.—A letter, dated 15th inst., just received from Gwalior, says: "The famine still prevails in this part of the country, to the great distress of the people; and we expect no relief from this calamity until the next rainy season. Thousands have died from sheer starvation. All of us have joined in raising a monthly subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The resident has subscribed Rs. 200 a month; the doctor, Rs. 80 a month; and the head-assistant in the Residency Office, Rs. 10 a month; and so on, the rest of the Residency establishment. Lord Auckland has deferred his visit to Gwalior, in consequence of the scarcity, to the next cold weather.—*Englishman, Feb. 28.*

Rajpootana.—Accounts from Rajpootana mention that the small-pox was carrying off numbers of the population of Mairwara. Pallee was still suffering from the pestilence, and the town is now nearly deserted. At Ajmere, Nusseerabad, and Neemuch, there had been a considerable quantity of sickness, from colds, coughs, fevers, agues, small-pox, and similar maladies. Whatever crops are raised in Rajpootana this spring will be entirely owing to irrigation; and the poor villagers affirm, that to afford any return, each field must be watered eight or ten times. By constant labour at the wells, a limited but verdant oasis of cultivation now surrounds most of the villages in those parts, beyond which the boundless plains present an aspect of the most hopeless aridity. Travellers report, notwithstanding all this, that the agricultural state of Rajpootana is considerably superior to that of the Dooab.

Nepaul.—News has been received from Nepal, that Rogonauth Pundit has been made prime minister.—*Cal. Covr.*

EXCERPTA.

Madame De Ligny, in conjunction with Messrs. Thonon and Sivord, is about to

indent upon France for a company of artistes, consisting of three distinct sets, and qualified to represent French opera, vaudeville, and ballet.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan. 1.*

On the 30th December, one of the most spirited cricket-matches seen in India was played on the Dum-Dum ground, between the Calcutta and Dum-Dum Clubs. Calcutta, no doubt, piqued at the triumph of their opponents last year, and perhaps envious of their success during the present, made a gallant, though ineffectual, struggle to retrieve their lost laurels. Dum-Dum first took the bat, and got 113, Mr. Clifford scoring 24. Calcutta first innings scored 76, of which number Cumberlege got 18. Dum-Dum second innings scored 117, Mr. Greene's share being 35; Calcutta second innings 127, Oakes scoring 52. Total—Dum-Dum, 230; Calcutta, 203.

The address of the new editor of the *Calcutta Courier* contains the following declaration: "It is our conviction that the Government of this country is in wise, skillful, and experienced hands; that its measures are characterized by great temperance and moderation; that it is laying, with slow and sure steps, stable foundations for the lasting happiness and prosperity of its population; and that it is daily gaining a firmer hold of, and deeper seat in, the affections of its numerous subjects. Entertaining these ideas, it becomes a matter of duty in us to give our support, however humble, to Government, and to listen with a cautious and wary ear to those complaints against its officers, which the captions, or the querulous, or the mistaken, may present to our notice."

Monlvy Fuzulla Rubbee, moonsiff of the Manicktulla Division, fined Mr. Roger Dias, a pleader, Rs. 10 for contempt of Court, in tearing up a decree against him issued by the Court, and turning the peon out of doors.

The same moonsiff, having issued a decree, at the suit of a native, against the estate of the late Mr. James Campbell, of Entally, zemindar, for a large amount, the plaintiff took out a seal-warrant for the amount of his decree, and proceeded with the Court peon to the Balliaghutta canal, and seized and sealed a budgerow anchored in that canal, which budgerow appertained to the estate. The boatmen and some peons, who were on the spot, and said that they were Supreme Court peons, placed over the property on behalf of Mr. T. Dickens, the registrar of the Supreme Court, who was the administrator to the deceased's estate, resisted this seizure, and beat and maltreated the Court peon in the performance of his duty, and effected a rescue. The peon then returned, and related these circum-

stances to the moonsiff, who thereupon sent a police force to enforce the seizure, which they ultimately did; he likewise fined the administrator of the deceased's estate, for the misbehaviour of his servants on this occasion, Rs. 10.

An addition has been made to the number of Bengally newspapers, in the *Sambad Goonakur*; it is edited by Baboo Greeshunder Bose, of Shampookur, and is to appear twice a week.

The number of vessels, of every description, that arrived at, and departed from, the port of Calcutta, from the 1st of January to the 30th of December 1837, were as follows: arrivals, 577; departures, 541; total, 1,118. The number of arrivals and departures during the year 1836 was 1,848. The decrease is attributed chiefly to the discontinuance of coasting vessels bringing salt for the Company.

Amongst the improvements making in the mechanical arts by the natives of India, that in the art of coining is conspicuous. Some counterfeit new half-rupees seized in the possession of some native coiners in Calcutta, are described as "every bit as good and perfect in appearance as the genuine ones, manufactured in the new mint."

The *Hurkaru*, December 30, says. "We do not remember any season in which Calcutta has been so full as it now is. The influx of visitors is unusually great. Scarcely a house is to be had, and artists and tradesmen find the demands of the temporary sojourners of the City of Palaces so numerous and so pressing, that their exertions are heavily taxed to meet them; and all Calcutta is a scene of animating bustle and activity."

The Bishop, in a sermon preached on Christmas Day, in behalf of the District Charitable Society, assured the congregation, that "he believed in no part of the world were there more sturdy beggars than are now roaming over India, trying to extort charity by fictitious tales; and that he knew, in nine cases out of ten, these private applications were so many frauds."

Dr. Griffith, who accompanied Dr. Wallich into Assam, to examine the tea plantations discovered there, has presented a report to Government, in which he states his opinion, that the soil of Assam is of the same nature as that in those provinces in China in which tea is produced, and that, with adequate care, tea may be produced in Assam.

The Nizamut palace, which has been so long in progress at Moorshedabad, is now nearly completed. It is one of the most chaste and sumptuous buildings to be found in India.

Messrs. Bathgate and Co. have erected

a sulphuric acid manufactory at Gussorie, on the Howrah side of the river, and they are now ready to supply that most useful article, which is so intimately connected with the arts, the sciences, and the commerce of this country.

An up-country native merchant, named Hurrochunder Roy, has lately been swindled to a large amount by a regular gang of swindlers, amongst whom were three East-Indians.

Government, on the 26th of September last, ordered that collectors should endorse all Bank of Bengal notes paid into their treasuries. Mr. Revenue-Accountant J. A. Dorin, on the 1st of November last, stated, that it appeared to him that the plan was highly objectionable, not only as causing unnecessary trouble, and uselessly spoiling the notes, but as rendering Government liable for all forged paper that may be passed designedly through the hands of officers in the Mofussil, who have no efficient means of distinguishing good notes from bad. Mr. Dorin's observations were submitted to Government, and Mr. Officiating Secretary F. J. Halliday informed the Board, that the Deputy-governor of Bengal, under the circumstances stated by Mr. Dorin, was pleased to revoke the orders of the 26th September last; and the Board have also been directed to carry into effect the plan of registry recommended by Mr. Dorin. The plan is, simply to keep a register of the number and dates of all notes of Rs. 50 and upwards received and issued.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Sailors' Home Society, on the 6th February, it was stated that the number admitted in the Home during the last half-year was 303, out of which 296 have been provided with bunks. All the departments have prospered as far as they have been tried.

The small-pox was alarmingly prevalent and fatal in Calcutta in February. Dr. Stewart, the Superintendent of Vaccine, states: "There is reason to suspect that it is chiefly propagated and maintained by the inoculators, who annually import the malady in spring, notwithstanding the efforts of our vaccine establishment to substitute the safer prophylactic."

From the report of the General Committee in aid of the sufferers by the great fires in Calcutta in 1837, it appears that the sum subscribed, including the donation of Rs. 20,000 from Government, was Rs. 47,940, of which but a small proportion was furnished by the higher class of natives.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 3d March, Major Ousely was discharged from the responsibilities of assignee to the estate of Fergusson and Co.

A correspondent in one of the papers, referring to the prevalence of picking pockets, states that he was at an auction, when he caught a native in the act of extracting his handkerchief: "he was a well dressed, flashy Mussulman, and the ample tuft of hair on his head I took advantage of, and instantly seized and heartily congratulated him with my fist for his extraordinary dexterity."

A magistrate of Moorshedabad district has issued a circular to the European residents, in which he says: "The deplorable frequency of dacoities and serious thefts, and the inefficiency of the police in this district, render it incumbent upon me to endeavour, by some means hitherto untried, to obtain information on points which the police will not report, and to trace out, through other sources, the offenders from whose evil machinations the property and lives of the inhabitants of this district are in such constant jeopardy:" and he calls on the European residents to favour him with information.

The veteran sportsman, Brigadier Showers, has given up racing, and his jockey, Hall, is expected at Calcutta, with twelve of the brigadier's best horses for sale.

The celebrated horse *Don Juan*, the property of Gen. Churchill, has been purchased by the Government for the purposes of the stud.

In consequence of distress, through the failure of the crops, dacoities are becoming very numerous.

Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland is appointed secretary to the Law Commission.

In March, a case of embezzlement was tried before the session judge at Hooghly. The parties charged were the head mohurrir, the second mohurrir, and the podar to the cashkeeper to the Judge and Magistrate's Courts. The charge being established, they were sentenced to imprisonment in irons; the head mohurrir for seven, the second for four years, and the podar for one year.

A fire broke out on the 6th March, in Gowalparah (Assam), by which the whole of the cutcherry, treasury, and gaol, and nearly the entire town, were consumed.

The annual examination of the Hindu Free School took place at the Town Hall, on the 12th March, and the result was highly satisfactory. This institution, in which there are about 200 boys, is entirely supported by the gratuitous labour of several Hindu youths, most of them educated at the Hindu College and Mr. Hare's school.

A letter from Seetapore mentions, that on the evening of the 15th March there was a violent hail-storm, succeeded by heavy rain: the hailstones were uncommonly large, some five inches in circumference. Several birds were killed during

the fall of hail, which lasted for more than a quarter of an hour.

In the boring experiment in the Fort, the tubes have reached a depth of 450 feet, and had met with some impediment to their further descent, though the sand continued to enter below. A rolled fragment of vesicular basalt had been brought up from this depth.

Maharaja Hindu Rao, of Delhi, has presented the ancient pillar, lately in Col. Fraser's grounds, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Madras.

OBSERVATORY AT TREVANDRUM.

The Rajah of Travancore, already celebrated for his munificence in promoting the education and mental improvement of his subjects, resolved to establish, at his capital, Trevandrum, an observatory of a superior kind, with the double view of aiding in the advancement of astronomical science, and of introducing correct ideas of the principles of this science, among the rising generation. His highness placed its superintendence under Mr. Caldecott, his astronomer, and the building was commenced in October 1836, and is now finished by Lieut. W. H. Horsley, of the Madras Engineers. It stands on an insulated hill of laterite, about sixty feet high, and 195½ feet above the level of the sea, from which it is distant about two miles in a straight line. Its geographical situation is lat. 8° 30' 35" N., long. 76° 59' 45" E. The extreme dimensions (including verandahs) are seventy-eight feet long, east and west, and thirty-eight feet broad, north and south. The roof is flat, and on the centre of it is a wooden circular building, nine feet diameter, with a revolving dome, which covers a solid pillar of granite, coming up through the centre room, without contact with the floor, roof, or any part of the building, and terminates about three feet above the flat roof. This pillar, which is two feet diameter at the top, and four feet at bottom, consists of five pieces, in the form of the frustum of a cone. Two other revolving domes, of the same size, are placed over the circular rooms at the southern corners of the Observatory, which are square turrets, of solid masonry.—*Abstr. Mad. Journ. Lit.*

THE PAMBAN PASSAGE.

Col. Monteith, who is superintending the operations for widening the Pamban passage, in the Gulf of Manar, now in active progress, expresses a confident belief of the success of the undertaking. The operations commenced the beginning of February 1837. The party consisted

of eighty-two sappers, fifty convicts, and some peons. The sum granted by Government was Rs. 5,000! Soon after the operations began, the convicts refused to work in the water: a few were punished, and the rest forced to work. Another impediment was the bad condition of the matches for exploding under water, which were manufactured at Madras. On the 25th February, the rock at the mouth of the little channel was entirely broken by explosion, giving an opening of twenty-four feet to the channel. At the end of that month, the progress made in deepening the main channel had been trifling. The rock is very easy to work. Col. Monteith has restricted the present plan to a breadth of forty yards. He cannot account for the formation of the bar; the quantity of mud carried through is very trifling: "it is just possible," he says, "that this may be the ruins of the dam, when carried away by some great storm—a fact still recorded."

By the beginning of March, the small channel could be used by light vessels. In the main channel, a rock of ten tons was removed on the 10th March. On the 11th, all the most prominent rocks having been cleared out of the centre of the main channel, a cut was commenced, of twenty feet broad (from N. to S.) and three deep. About seven hundred cubic feet of stone was now raised per day.

The reef, or bed, to be cut through, extends about four hundred yards, N. and S.—double what has been previously stated. Col. M. adopted the plan of cutting a narrow channel through the whole extent, in the first instance, rather than working on the breadth, as the current swept this long narrow cut, whereas the other method only produced a post for lodgment of any substance.

The passage through the sand-bank had not varied in the slightest degree since Major Sim's survey. The centre and most shallow part was fine sand, mixed with blue mud, and covered with marine plants.

By the end of April, notwithstanding the total failure of the means provided for under-water explosions, and a deficiency of gunpowder, sufficient progress had been made to prove the certainty of success in the undertaking.—*Abr. Mad. Journ. Lit.*

NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The native gentlemen deputed to present the memorial from the native community of Madras (the signatures to which were equally numerous and respectable), had the honour of waiting on the Governor, by his appointment, on Monday last. Lord Elphinstone received the deputation in a very flattering manner, and was pleased to say, "that he was very much

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gratified at finding an increase of public spirit among the natives; that he could not at the time enter into any detail of the subject of the petition, but that he always felt an interest in the advancement of the natives, and would do his utmost in furtherance of the object of the petition."—*U. S. Gaz. Dec. 30*

SALE OF CHILDREN

At the criminal sessions, January 18, a native, named Vullyammah, pleaded guilty to two indictments for child-stealing, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years on each. During the investigation of this case, the fact was elicited and established, as well by documentary as oral evidence, that the sale of children is recognized as a species of legal traffic.

CAPT. MILLAR.

Capt. Millar of the 43d N. I., has been honoured with the approbation of Government, conveyed in the most flattering terms, for his praiseworthy conduct, in having saved the lives of a number of children in the Goomsur country, who were destined victims for the horrible human sacrifices, which, as stated in our last number, yet prevail to a very considerable extent in those barbarous districts.—*U. S. Gaz. Dec. 30.*

PROCESSION OF THE SANDAL.

His highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar paid his annual visit to the tomb of his late brother, Nabob Azeem ud Dowlah Bahader, in the principal mosque at Triplicane, on the 6th inst., on which occasion a detail of the Body Guard and the 35th regt. under Major Bradford, accompanied the procession of the sandal.—*Herald, Jan. 16.*

WIND-CARRIAGE.

We had the gratification yesterday of travelling on the Red Hill Railway for two or three miles, in the direction of Madras, and back again on the same road, without the aid of any propelling power but that of the wind. A small carriage, fitted-up with a rude sail, travelled at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, within six points of the wind.—*Herald, Dec. 30.*

We had another most gratifying sail on the Red Hill Railway last Monday afternoon. There was a moderate breeze from the N. by E., and as the road runs very nearly at right angles, or E. by S. and W. by N., the wind was equally favourable going and returning. The carriage is a small conveyance fitted-up with spings; it is large enough to carry four or five persons, and is furnished with a small lug-sail. The wheels are low, and in some places the road has suffered much

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by the last monsoon; yet, in spite of these obstacles, the carriage travelled at least twelve miles an hour; and when the wind freshened a little, it was necessary to ease off the sheet to prevent the vehicle going at a greater velocity than would be at all agreeable, or, in the present state of the rails, safe. There is a slight declivity in the first quarter of a-mile of road from the Red Hills; after that, it is as nearly as possible on a level for about three miles, where it joins the canal. One part of the road runs directly through a tank of considerable dimensions, with the water several feet above it on each side; the road in this part is far from even, and yet we passed along it at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. In returning the wind was rather lighter than before, and in some places unfavourable, in consequence of passing around tops of coconut-trees; still, we made the distance in rather less than twenty-five minutes, or about eight miles an hour on the average. —*Ibid.* Jan. 16.

REVOLT OF CONVICTS.

A few days ago, a party of about sixty convicts were on the march from the district of South Arcot to the Bangalore road in Chingleput, to be employed in repairing the roads; suddenly, and without any known cause, the whole party commenced an attack on the peons in charge, and a desperate affray ensued; nine of the convicts were killed on the spot by the peons, about twelve men desperately wounded, and a number, variously stated at thirty or forty, escaped altogether. The occurrence took place about fifty miles from Madras. —*Conservative*, Jan. 19.

THE RAILWAY AND CANAL.

We believe it was at first contemplated to bring the railway from the Red Hills direct to Madras; it was afterwards determined to have a little more than three miles of railway, and the remainder canal. We understand that motives of economy induced the alteration from the original plan; but, instead of being more economical, the canal has turned out infinitely more expensive than the railway; and, what is more discouraging, there is reason to fear that the canal will continue to be a source of considerable outlay, as long as it exists. At the present moment one side of the canal has given way very near the terminus of the railway; they have met with a kind of quick-sand, or, rather, semi-fluid mud, which fills up again as soon as it is cleared out, and promises to be utterly intractable. Some idea of this difficulty may be formed, by learning that large masses of stone, similar in size to those which form the embankment along

the north beach, on being thrown in to stop the breach, were carried forward several yards on the surface of the mud, and were only arrested in their progress by having piles driven in, in front of them. Supposing it to be possible to remedy this evil, which we much doubt, the next question is how long it will last, and whether another heavy monsoon may not produce the same mischief in another part of the canal. —*Herald*, Jan. 16.

NATIVE WITNESSES.

During the trial of a case of larceny in the Supreme Court, on Monday last, a Christian boy, of eight years old, was brought up to the Clerk of the Crown to take an oath, previous to his being sent before grand jury, when the following dialogue took place:

“*Sir E. Gambier* :—Has he learned to read and say his prayers?—He has learned a little; he says his prayers. To whom are his prayers addressed?—God. Does he know God hears and sees all that he says and does?—He does not know. Does he know what is meant by taking an oath?—No. If he tells lies and falsehoods, does he know it is displeasing to God?—No, he does not know. Does he know that it is wicked to say what is false?—He does know that. Does he know that God will punish those who swear falsely?—He does not. Has he been taught where wicked people will go in the next world?—He does not know that. Has he heard of heaven and hell?—No, he has not. Of what persuasion is he?—A Roman Catholic. What prayers has he learnt?—A moral poem, in Tamil. Has his father taught him any prayers?—The ten Commandments to pronounce. Does he know any Commandment about bearing false witness?—He does not know it. False witness against his neighbour?—He does not. Has he learnt any commandment?—He has learnt ten. Which of the ten can he say?—No reply.

“The boy was sent to the grand jury with a message, that he was not to be examined on oath, as he did not comprehend the obligations of it.” —*Ibid.* Jan 17.

EXCERPTA.

Sir Hugh Gough is going on with his inspections at Bangalore. The review of the horse and foot artillery took place on the 8th January. The major-general expressed himself satisfied with the external appearance and equipment of the whole, (as well as with their internal economy,) and the precision and rapidity of their field movements. The sixth cavalry were reviewed on the 15th. This corps is described as being in the highest possible order, and their horses in peculiarly fine condition. Since the departure of the

20th regiment, only two corps of native infantry remain, the duties consequently are somewhat heavy for the time being.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Dr. Sanderson with six assistants to the medical superintendence of 1,600 convicts who have been assigned for the repair of the roads.

A private letter from Hydrabad states: "The sickness, and consequent mortality among the European soldiers, has almost entirely disappeared, and the measures which Government have at length adopted will effectually prevent its recurrence; for the barracks are undergoing alterations on such an extensive scale, that they will in a few months assume an appearance superior to any on this side of India."

The subscription to the "*Conway Testimonial*" amounts to Rs. 11,299, a part of which has been remitted to England, and a proportion devoted to the erection of a monument at Nagrecall.

The sentence of death passed upon the private of the 14th regiment, at Vizianagaram, for shooting the subadar-major, was carried into execution on the 27th January. There was no parade or show made, but merely pickets from the two regiments under the captain of the day, to keep the peace and prevent the encroachment of the crowd, which was immense. The culprit was brought from his place of confinement on a bandy drawn by buffaloes, and to the very last maintained the most cool and determined obstinacy and doggedness of manner, declaring his innocence, and calling us murderers. The act of lashing him to the gun was the work of a few seconds. The signal was immediately given, by the officer commanding the artillery here dropping his glove, and as instantly obeyed by the man with the port-fire, and the murderer was no more.

A letter from the Tanjore district states, that the whole of that rich portion of our south Indian territory has been, for the greater part of the monsoon, frequently under inches of water; no part escaped inundation, and pools stood in compounds where water before had scarcely ever been seen to lodge.

The *Conservative* notices the arrival of a notorious Thug in Madras; and adds, that there are 200 of his craft in the place, "following their vocation."

The cause of Col. Napier v. E. F. Elliott, Esq., the superintendent of police, was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday; the damages were laid at Rs. 50,000, and a sentence in favour of the plaintiff awarded 25,000. The case was one of seduction.—*Examiner*, Feb. 20.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURRENDER OF ADEN.

The surrender of Aden by the Sultan of that place to the British, for the purpose of a coal depot, on an annual compensation, to be paid him by the Company, with its harbour (the very best port in the Red Sea), is a valuable acquisition, considering not only the purposes which it will serve in protecting and supplying our steamers, but also the access which its possession will afford us to the best coffee district of Arabia, and the products of Yemen and Abyssinia. The Turks, we learn, were very anxious to secure this possession, and would shortly have effected their object, had not the Sultan of the place entered into the treaty by which it is to become British territory. As soon as the British flag waves over it, and some little difficulties have as yet prevented this, we have but little doubt it will eclipse and cause the decline of Mocha, which would never have had a moiety of its present trade had it not been for the tyrannous exactions on all commercial products of the late Sultan of Aden. This place will also invite the attention and elicit the antiquarian researches of our friends proceeding up the Red Sea, as we learn there is abundance to gratify the eye and to exercise the scientific inquiries of those who take an interest in the relics of past ages.—*Courier*, Feb. 24.

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop was installed yesterday, according to the usual forms, during the performance of the forenoon service in St. Thomas' church, which, we presume, is now to be considered a cathedral. His lordship was introduced in his stall by the acting archdeacon, the Rev. H. Jeffreys, and the acting senior chaplain, the Rev. W. Ward, attended by Mr. Patch, Registrar of the Consistory Court; after which, the acting archdeacon addressing his lordship, stated that he had the honour, by order of the Governor in Council, to announce his lordship as the Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay. Agreeable to the form of worship observed in cathedrals, the *Jubilate Deo* was chanted instead of being rehearsed. After the communion service, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered his charge to the clergy. The congregation was one of the fullest we recollect to have seen in St. Thomas' church.—*Gazette*, Feb. 26.

Our Bombay contemporary hails the entrance of the bishop on his spiritual functions as an indication of the downfall of superstition. We are sorry we cannot

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agree with this opinion. We can admire the piety of the man, but we can see little worthy of admiration in the creation of such a dignity in this country, where the clergy, few as they are in number, have hitherto proved perfectly adequate to the fulfilment of every spiritual duty. We have looked round us to see in what way the advent of a bishop can be regarded as indicative of the dowfall of superstition. We hear of no extra conversions among the people; there is no excessive importation of Christians to swell the number of congregations. The clergy perform the same routine of duties as formerly, and so much to the satisfaction of the religious community, that no cry has been raised for a bishop to spur them on to greater efficiency. Where then is the use for a bishop; and where, above all, is the installation of such a functionary indicative of a decline in superstition? The fact is, the bishopric of Bombay has been called into existence merely for the sake of extending the patronage of the church. The sees of Madras and Bombay have been created solely with the view of gaining over those sturdy opponents to all good and liberal government, the bench of bishops, to consent to a demolition of the Company's monopoly.—*Ibid.* Mar. 2.

Whilst, therefore, we regard the existence of the dreadful starvation that now desolates the upper provinces, as a disgrace of the deepest kind upon the rulers of this country, we look upon the inauguration of a bishop into ample revenues at such a moment as a solemn mockery, as disgraceful to those who profess the charities of the Christian religion, as it is unjust and fraudulent upon the starving population, upon whom such bishop is to bestow his—blessing.—*Bengal Herald*, March 18.

RELEASE OF THE DEWAN AND OTHER OFFICERS OF SATTARA.

We hear it stated, upon high authority, that an order has been received from the Government of India, ordering the immediate release from their confinement of the Dewan Chitnees and other officers of the Raja of Sattara, who have been so long detained in prison on the most absurd charges, trumped up against them and their master the raja by people of the most despicable character, and listened to without adequate inquiry by the Government of Bombay. We are glad to find that an end is effectually to be put to these most oppressive and injurious proceedings, which have been so highly detrimental to our credit with the natives, and so productive of inconvenience and annoyance to one of the best affected princes of India, to the British government. As an evidence that the error is repented of, we hear that it is the

intention of Sir Robert Grant to proceed in person to Sattara, that the affairs of that ill-used principality may be the more effectually arranged.—*Gaz.* Mar. 5.

EXCERPTA.

Two schooners are building in the port, under instructions from the Court of Directors, which, when completed, promise to be perfect models of that mode of construction. The model on which one of them has to be built has been furnished by Sir Robert Seppings, and of the other by Captain Symonds. As these vessels are described, they will eclipse almost any thing of the kind which has yet appeared here, and are intended for running up and down the coast.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

The iron steam-boat intended for the Ameers of Scinde will very probably be thrown upon the Government. When the order for this vessel was sent home, it was represented to the ameers, as we are informed, that Rs 20,000 would pay the expenses of her construction at Liverpool. This has turned out to be a very insufficient estimate, Rs 80,000 having been the real expenditure. Under these circumstances, it is apprehended that the ameers will reject a bargain which has turned out so costly.—*Cour.* Feb. 20.

An attempt has been made to set fire to the church of Nossa Senhora de Laude, at Kavel. The incendiaries had contrived to get into the church in the evening. The books of the church, and the press in which the priests' dresses are kept, seemed to be the objects of especial vengeance to these sacrilegious incendiaries.

Government has nominated a committee, composed partly of its own servants, and partly of the principal merchants, to take into consideration the question of a marine police.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* (December 15) states that there are five Portuguese bigs, belonging to Diu, which trade to the coast of Africa, and bring back to the coast of Guzerat a great number of slaves annually. "Surprise is expressed that a trade in slaves should be permitted by the Bombay Government to be carried on in the neighbourhood of a naval station, under the command of an officer of the Indian Navy, without some effort being used towards its suppression; after all the parade that has been made by the British Government, and all the money expended for its suppression."

The Raja of Burhanpore has assigned the following punishment for adultery: that every one who may be guilty of it should be required to clean the chowdee with cowdung, from morning to evening; and the female culprit should be made to bring water.

Ceylon.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Murder.—A case of murder, unparalleled for the extreme youth, both of the victim and the perpetrators, was tried at the last criminal session of the Supreme Court, at Colombo. The case was as follows:

Kalooa Ollia, aged thirteen years, and Meltiska Kewelle, twelve, were indicted for the murder of Kiria, ten years of age. From the confession of the first prisoner, it appeared that the second had told him that the deceased was in the habit of beating him, whenever he went near his house, and asked him to bring the deceased out into the fields, where the two prisoners would give him a beating. The second prisoner accordingly enticed him out to where the first prisoner lay in ambush, as pre-conceived, who, with a stick, knocked the deceased down, stopped his mouth with a rag, and gave him several blows upon the head. The two prisoners then dragged the body into the jungle for concealment, and the second stripped it of the cloth and a beetle bag. The second prisoner, however, denied any participation in the transaction, and said that he was substituted by the first prisoner for another boy, the real accomplice, as the first prisoner told him he would do. The deceased was missed on the day of the murder, but it was not till the evening of the next that the body was found, being cut in several places with a knife, and having the skull extensively fractured. The two prisoners were then apprehended on suspicion, and the first being interrogated, acknowledged the crime, and went to point out where the murder was committed; but before he arrived at the place, he said that a tree would be seen standing a little out from the jungle, and that blood would be found there, which proved to be true on reaching the spot.

The Chief Justice held that there was no legal evidence (according to the rules of English criminal law) against the second prisoner, who was discharged.

The jury delivered a verdict of *guilty*, against Kalooa Ollia; but expressed their wish, that some consideration of mercy should be extended to the prisoner, stating their ground for such wish to be, not compassion for the convicted, but uneasiness on their own account, lest their verdict should leave (it possibly might be) his direct accomplice wholly unpunished.

Sentence of death was then recorded against the prisoner, who was only thirteen years of age. The governor has been pleased, we understand, to mitigate the extreme penalty awarded. — *Colombo Obs.* Dec. 23.

The Pearl Fishery.—A small steamer, we understand, is to be sent out from

England to Ceylon, for the use of the pearl-banks.

We are desirous of calling the attention of our Government to the statement made by a Madras print, as one of considerable importance to the interests of the colony. It is there said that the pearl fishery is not likely to be productive of much for some years to come, in consequence of the oyster beds having been completely exhausted at the last fisheries. Our own information does not enable us to contradict this, but, on the contrary, rather tends to confirm it; for we understand that there is not to be a fishery this year, and probably not even next. We are, moreover, told that a fishery would not have taken place last year, had it not been particularly desired to increase, by every possible means, the "surplus revenue." — *Observer*, Feb. 21.

Sugar.—A quantity of sugar canes, for the plantation now establishing at Galle, by Mr. Henley, has arrived from the Mauritius. — *Ibid.*

Nutmeg Plants.—A large number of nutmeg plants has been received from Penang.

Burmah.

We mentioned that the H.C. steamer *Diana* had been sent to Rangoon, and that Dr. Richardson had been deputed to Bileig, for the purpose of laying before the authorities of both those places a representation of the outrages that have lately taken place in this neighbourhood. The steamer returned on Sunday last, and brought most satisfactory accounts of the disposition of the Rangoon authorities to discourage and put down such outrages. Dr. Richardson has returned; and, judging from the little we have heard of his trip we cannot conclude that any unusual spirit of friendliness towards us has been infused into the king's councils. Dr. R. was treated, during his short stay, quite as a prisoner. A strong guard was placed round the *zejar* outside the town, which he inhabited. Neither he nor his people were allowed to go into the town, nor to have the slightest intercourse with its inhabitants. Some persons (natives of India) to whom they spoke, actually called out, "Don't speak to us, or we shall be fined and put in the stocks." Dr. R. was not allowed to see the governor of the place, on the plea of his being absent, a plea which, since his return, he has found was utterly untrue. This unfriendly reception of Dr. R. and refusal to see him, on the part of the governor, is corroborative of the foolishly violent speeches he made use of to the native messenger, who was despatched to him some time ago with a letter.

We have seen a copy of an order or proclamation, addressed by his majesty

to all his subjects, in which he informs them that while his elder brother was on the throne the government was bad, and the people oppressed and unhappy; but that he intends to restore justice and happiness. That for this purpose he did intend establishing himself at the birth-place of his great ancestor; but that it having been represented to him that Amrapoora was the residence of his father; that it is a holy and fortunate city; and that all the omens, and conjurations, and divinations point to that city as the most eligible site for his throne and palace, he has determined upon re-establishing it as the capital; that he has given orders for building a palace there; and that it is not his intention to call upon his people to contribute towards the expense, which will be defrayed from the royal treasure.

We learn from Tavoy, that a party of Siamese have arrived at that place, bringing with them a letter, requesting to be informed of the real state of our present relations with Ava. It appears that reports had reached the court of Siam, of war having been declared between us and the Burmese; and that the latter, having been joined by the French, had succeeded in driving us out of those provinces. Such a report must, indeed, have set speculation afloat in the Siamese capital; but we doubt whether the real facts of the case, when learnt at the court of Siam, will tend to allay this speculation, though they may tend to divert it into another channel. We understand that a party of Siamese may shortly be expected here on a similar errand as those at Tavoy—that of obtaining intelligence of what is going on.

We hear that the raising of a Talien corps is proceeding very successfully. About a hundred substantial-looking fellows may already be seen, morning and evening, on the parade-ground, undergoing the drilling process; and when the corps is filled up, as it will no doubt shortly be, it will make a very respectable appearance, and form a portion of military defence or attack, of which no commander need be ashamed. Whether its prowess will soon be tried or not, is a question involved in some doubt at present; for it is now said that the king of Burmah is most peacefully inclined; that his visions of extended acquisitions are departed from him, and he desires nothing more than to live on good terms with his English friends; so much so, that he is ready to sign the treaty of Yanlaboo, and admit a British resident at his court.—*Moulmein Chron.*, Jan. 20.

A Burmese periodical paper has been set on foot at Moulmein, and appears to gain ground considerably among the natives, forty of whom subscribe towards it. The present king of Burmah appears to

have a clear idea of the effects of such a publication. Conversing one day with Col. Burney, on the subject of the Bengal newspapers, he said, "I care not what they may write about me, I will have a paper of my own."

Letters from Rangoon, to the 10th February, state that Colonel Burney's letter to the Burmese court was despatched on the 5th of January, but no notice of it had yet arrived. Intelligence had arrived from the capital, that the governor is to be superseded by one of the present king's confidential followers. Treaty or no treaty is still the question. The very circumstance that this question is still in abeyance, after Colonel Burney's exertions have procured an increase of warlike demonstration on our frontiers, is the greatest compliment that can be paid to his foresight, since it may reasonably be inferred, that, without these demonstrations on our part, the king's pugnacious disposition would have long since ripened into active offensive measures, to our loss and disgrace.

A correspondent states: "Yesterday I was told by a Burmese, of very great influence in the country, that the court of Ava was *not afraid* of the English; a feeling strongly indicative of a disposition to reject our resident. It has also been intimated to us that the king was only 'regent,' from which we infer that all is not quite right above; and that the Shans, perhaps, are making a firm stand. 'The king don't like our government letter, which says, 'not one iota of the treaty shall be infringed.' We have been informed by a person from Rangoon, that the present governor, named Moun Shue Ming, is a very intelligent, well-behaved man, who, however, was a servant of the late king's, and never in the present king's confidence. The individual who is to supersede him is also very intelligent; but he is unfortunately of a violent temper. He has been seen to seize a secretary at the council chamber, at Ava, by the hair of his head, pummel him with his elbows, and then kick him out! During the late revolution he was one of the boldest and bravest of the present king's followers, and did him good service. He is not only violent, but of a decided character; and his manners are so coarse and harsh, that he was styled at Ava the Woondock Keyau, the coarse or savage Woondock."

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

We learn that great hopes are entertained of a caravan of Chinese traders visiting Maulmain this season. Capt. M'Leod, during his late mission, fell in with a considerable number of them, who all expressed a desire of visiting us, and

ome promised to come at all hazards. Our only fear is, that the route will be found too long, but as they are known to be a bold and enterprising race, and content with moderate profits, a few of their number may be induced to try the market. Once here with their goods, however small their number, the question will be whether an overland trade with this place will prove sufficiently profitable, and if it be so, we may be assured we shall be visited by annually increasing numbers. They would bring with them bullion (silver), raw silk, hartal, and articles of Chinese manufacture, all of which they may, perhaps, dispose of to advantage; but we doubt whether our market will afford the articles they will desire in exchange. Raw cotton (except the finer qualities, of which we have no great quantity) they can procure in sufficient abundance much nearer home; birds' nests, shark fins, sea slug, and other delicacies of the Chinese, are not to be found here, but they abound in the Southern Provinces; and if these overland traders offer a fair price for them, they will naturally be sent here annually for sale, instead of the roundabout sea route to China. They are extensive articles, however, and require considerable capital to trade in them, which makes us doubt whether they would suit the means of these traders. From all that we can learn, we do not suppose these people will carry away much of our manufactures, but we are still in much ignorance as to their real wants.

If these people possess a fair share of observation and intelligence, it would be highly interesting to watch them amid scenes and objects so utterly different from any thing they have been accustomed to. The very sea is a sight unknown to them. The ships moving on its waters, some with sails and some with smoke, the troops in battle array, the carriages, the white faces, all are calculated to excite their astonishment, and give them ample materials for "travellers' tales" to their friends at home. If they do come, we shall be very glad to hear they are pleased with their visit in every respect, and we hope that every inducement will be held out to them to repeat it.—*Maulmain Chron. Dec 9.*

Mauritius.

A report, it would appear, is to be made to London, on the condition of our Indian labourers;—and by whom?—By the special judges. Now, you might reasonably suppose that a few other persons, well acquainted with the island, and enjoying the confidence of its inhabitants, would be associated with these magis-

trates in a task of so much importance. But you would be in error. Yet, among the special judges, we are unhappily forced to consider more than one as unfriendly, if not decidedly hostile, to the colonists. Now, if this apprehension be well-founded, we have some grounds for being jealous of an opportunity, so unguardedly thrown within their reach, of placing on record the suggestions of their petty passions and antipathies, instead of an impartial statement of facts: we have reason, perhaps, to fear that their reports, falling into the hands of our opponents in London, may receive such a comment, as to injure us in the opinion of the right honourable and sagacious statesmen, who, at the distance of 4,000 leagues, rule our destinies so debonairly. We should consequently see, with much pleasure, our Government disposed to nominate a few colonists to co-operate with the special magistrates in the framing of a fair report, and thus supply an omission, that we must, for the present, consider as the effect of inadvertence. If, however, it should be allowed to remain unamended, we shall be forced to view it, not as an inadvertence, but as an odious mark of jealous mistrust. In our opinion, these reports ought to be founded on the experience and conviction of the leading inhabitants of each district acting in conjunction with the special judge and the civil commissary. Is it not, indeed, rather extraordinary, that the special magistrates, who have hitherto held no intercourse with the Indian labourers, and are utterly unacquainted with their habits, should have been chosen to make these reports, without the co-operation of their brother magistrates, the civil commissaries, who, from the nature of their duties, are the persons best qualified to give an accurate and unbiassed explanation as to all inquiries on the subject in question? The reports of the special judges, if they make them unaided, will be unavoidably incomplete, and probably incorrect.—*Cernéen.*

We learn, from the *Rivière du Rempart*, that there has been a little *émeute* amongst the Indian labourers of Haute-rive, a domain belonging to Messrs. A. D'Epinay and Lebreton. Happily, one of the proprietors was on the spot, and by his bearing towards the mutineers contrived to restore order immediately. It appears that a sirdar, or *chef de bande*, had been degraded from his office, in consequence of misconduct. In revenge for the degradation, he excited the workmen to revolt, and prevailed on them to refuse to work. He put himself at their head, armed them with clubs, raised them in a linc, and when the overseer came to take them to their work, they threw them-

selves upon him, and would have made short work with him, had he not fled. At this moment Mr. A. D'Epinay was not upon his establishment. On his arrival, he found the Indians in a high state of excitement; they had already put to flight fifty apprentices who were carrying arms into their houses. They also cut off all communication with the camp of the blacks. It was in vain that the proprietor urged them, through his interpreter, to return to their allegiance. They were resolute. Mr. D'Epinay then proceeded to the scene of tumult armed with a sabre, and followed by a neighbour and an overseer, who were likewise armed. On Mr. D'Epinay's approach, the sirdar was about to fall upon him, but was struck down by a blow from the back of the sabre; he was seized and instantly bound, on which the rest surrendered and entreated pardon of their master. The sirdar has been given up to the civil power; the mutineers have resumed their duty, and appear to be quite quiet at present.

It appears from the Government notification of Sir W. Nicolay, at the Mauritius, that the exportation of Coolies from Bengal is to be put a stop to until further notice.

Persia.

Extract of a letter, dated Ispahan, 7th November.—“Every thing is now quiet here. The parties who had created a political disturbance on a late occasion have all been brought to subjection. Khosrow Khan, the present governor, feels a warm interest in promoting the welfare of the governed. The king is absent from his capital, being busily engaged in his mad expedition against Herat.”—*Calcutta Paper*.

His majesty lately received a fright, by the escape of three princes to Russia, who were in confinement in Ardebil. These are the ex-shah and his general, and another of the king's uncles. The escape was cleverly managed; it was effected by a mine, which they had been long digging.—*Ibid*.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expulsion of Foreigners.—The governor has issued another edict, dated December 22, in which he states that, in consequence of the report of the hong merchants, that the British superintendent had not obeyed the orders, to send away the receiving (smuggling) ships within the prescribed period, and that the foreign merchants evasively disclaim the proprietorship of the ships, his excellency will report to the emperor, requesting orders

that the trade may be stopped. He directs the hong merchants to ascertain, meanwhile, how many nations have hitherto traded with China; how many nations (and their names) that have conducted their trade with justice, without using receiving ships, and how many have used them.

Foreigners at the City Gate.—On the 12th December, a party of about forty Englishmen repaired to the water-gate of the city to present a petition to the governor, respecting the purloining or detention of some goods *in transitu* from ship to ship at Lintin. The officers present refused to receive the petition, except through the hands of the hong merchants, and the governor, when applied to, gave the same answer. The party declined to surrender the petition to the merchants, and they retired. Next day, the petitioner, Mr. Innes, received an edict from the governor “against foreigners presenting petitions at the city gates,” declaring that, on no account, will petitions be received from foreigners, but in compliance with the “old regulations,” namely, “having sealed them, and plainly inscribed the date, they are to deliver them to the senior hong merchants to present,” and that if foreign merchants dare to pass into the city a single step, they shall be apprehended, and the fact represented to the emperor, that they may be punished. The following day (14th inst.), the three senior hong merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Tingqua, waited on Mr. Innes, when Howqua intimated that they did so by the commands of the governor, to inquire if Mr. Innes had received the edict. Howqua then proceeded to say that he was commanded by his excellency to state, that every word in that edict was peremptorily meant to be fulfilled; and that hereafter, if foreigners should go to the city gates, they would be seized and imprisoned; and reference would be made to the great emperor as to what punishment should be inflicted on them. Howqua concluded by saying, that, in issuing these orders, the governor had reason on his side, and that it was the duty of the foreigners to obey. It was replied, that what Howqua had said had been heard and understood; but that an entire difference of opinion existed as to the reasonableness of the governor's orders. That to repair to the gates of the city for justice was the old custom and law of China; and that there the foreigners would repair as often as their pressing affairs demanded; the governor, in thus departing from the law and custom of the land, in thus refusing to dispense justice “in the gates,” might force foreigners to demand it in his own palace.

Quality of Free-trade Teas.—One of the arguments—and that not a weak one

—held by the advocates and defenders of the monopoly of the trade in tea by the East-India Company, was, the certainty of the supply to the English market of teas of good and superior quality, and the equal certainty of great deterioration in the qualities of teas when supplied by free traders. *Prima facie*, this argument was thought of little worth, as the theorizing political economists adduced the plausible assertion, in reply, that the demand would always regulate the supply, both in quality and quantity; and we still believe this maxim to be sound and true generally. How, then, is the very great deterioration in the qualities of the free-trade teas to be accounted for? We must turn to the tea inspectors in Canton for a reply. Among this respectable olfactory corps, the two Company's tea inspectors are numbered—and its whole strength musters, we believe, in all five or six inspectors. It is a true, vexatious, and serious reflection on the free-trade, that it has not supported the standard or quality in the teas supplied to the English market. The Company's supercargoes used to peremptorily reject all teas below muster or character; and they never afterward purchased the rejected teas but at a great reduction in price; and in no case did they ever receive teas below a certain standard. Were the gentlemen who at present inspect and pass the teas intended for the supply of the English market to be more particular in their selection, and more chary in executing orders from home, when good teas are not procurable, the force and truth of the above quoted truism of commerce would speedily become more apparent; and we beg most seriously to recommend a much greater degree of care and attention in this department than it would seem has hitherto been exerted; for the loud murmurs from England, or even the current reports and opinions in Canton, prove that either ignorance or neglect, or both combined, have had their effect of throwing great distrust and discredit on the free tea-trade: we have seen a mercantile letter, in which those leaves, from which the formerly delightful beverage “which cheers but not inebriates,” was made, are denominated the tea-drug!—*Canton Reg.*, Dec. 19.

The Hing-tae Hong.—The governor, in reply to a further application from the creditors of the Hing tae Hong, complaining of the unjust proposition of the Co-hong, to pay the claims in fifteen years, without interest, though they have the revenue of the Consoo fund, his Exc. refers in a vague manner to his former orders, directs the senior hong merchants to “consult on and arrange the matter,” and desires that the foreigners will not hereafter “give way to self-indulgence, and make disorderly statements.”
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26, No. 102.

The petitioners, however, renewed their appeal to the governor, and his Exc., after receiving a report from the Sze officers, in an edict, dated 29th December, observes, that the debts of the hong, during seven years, amounted to 2,320,000 drs.; that the house of Jardine is a creditor to the amount of 1,700,000 dollars; that it is incomprehensible how this foreigner could give the merchant credit to such an enormous amount; that according to regulation, no payment ought to be made at present, but that a payment in twelve years had been now agreed on; that it is not too long a period, and the creditors, in urging a term of five or six years, are unreasonable and perverse.

Formosa and the Bonin Islands.—The *Canton Register* urges the occupation by the British of the island of Formosa, which the Chinese are now endeavouring to subdue and depopulate. It advocates, in the mean time, the colonization of the Bonin islands.

Tea and Silk.—The Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution—with respect to the refusal of certain importers of tea and raw-silk into Great Britain to receive for themselves investments made by their orders, and for their account, declaring that they consider the same at the risk of their agents in Canton, on whom they would throw the loss of the speculations, on the ground of a want of correspondence between the quality of the goods ordered, and those which were shipped.—“That the conduct of the afore-said importers of tea and raw-silk into Great Britain is, in the opinions of the Chamber, not only contrary to commercial usage, but with respect to the mode in which trade is necessarily conducted at the port of Canton, especially unreasonable and unjust, and must be firmly resisted; and that, in the execution of any order for tea or raw-silk hereafter intrusted to us (the members of the Chamber and others who declare their assent to this resolution), we will not on any plea be held answerable for any discrepancies of quality which may be alleged to exist in England or elsewhere, unless it shall be shown, that due care and skill have not been observed in the selection and purchase of the goods, and shipping them off.” This resolution is signed by twenty-nine firms and merchants.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LATE GOVERNOR.

The papers of the colony are filled with addresses from various bodies to Sir Richard Bourke, prior to his departure. We subjoin extracts from the address of the Legislative Council, signed by eight (M)

out of the thirteen members, viz. James Dowling, K. Snodgrass, E. Deas Thomson, J. H. Plunkett, J. Gibbs, William Lithgow, Alexander Berry, J. Blaxland, and John Jamison.

After adverting to the publicity given to the measures of the Government during Sir Richard's administration, and to the fulness, firmness, and masterly character of every communication made to the Council of all information necessary to a just understanding of colonial policy and legislation, they refer to the laws initiated by him. "The diffusion of religious instruction and education, by the endowment of churches, chapels, and places of public worship—the improvement of the moral habits of the working classes, by giving legal stability to Savings' Banks—the amelioration of the criminal laws, without compromising the public safety—the repression of crime and the more efficient administration of justice, by a better ordered police—the adequate protection and assurance of public and private property from injury and encroachment—the encouragement of commercial, agricultural, and pastoral interests—the alignments of streets—the protection of harbours and navigation, and many other objects too numerous to mention, have been the subjects of legislation, which, whilst they demonstrate wisdom of principle, manifest no less accuracy and practicability of detail."

They then notice the merit of Sir Richard in being the first to bring fully and clearly under review the expenditure and ways and means of each year; and amongst other objects of practical utility, involving the present and future prosperity of this colony, they specify the expeditions to explore the interior and extend the influence of a well-ordered government over tracts theretofore beyond the reach of social law; the retention and settlement of Port Phillip, as a portion of this colony, thereby opening new resources of wealth and improvement for the enterprise of her Majesty's subjects and the encouragement of immigration. "To other, though not less interesting objects of colonial importance," they say, "your attention has been invariably directed, with an earnestness of purpose characteristic of an enlightened statesman: the liberty of the press—the diffusion of knowledge—the construction of roads and the erection of bridges—the erection of public buildings, combining elegance with utility, (enduring monuments of patriotic usefulness,) the promotion of religious toleration and forbearance—the cherishing of the social virtues, in acts of benevolence and charity; whilst public tranquillity has been maintained throughout the period of your sway to a remarkable degree, by the temperate spirit of well-administered laws, whilst at the period of

your resignation, the colony was never in a state of greater quietude—we may say, in fine, that in the hands of your Exc., the sacred trust reposed by our most gracious Sovereign, for the honour of the crown, and the safety, happiness, and welfare of this territory and people, has been executed with fidelity, integrity, and judgment. In doing justice to your Exc., and in expressing our own sentiments on this occasion, we should be culpable were we to omit the acknowledgment of what is due to the candour, the obliging courtesy, and the calm dignity marked on all occasions by your Exc., as President of your Councils."

In his reply to the address of the civil inhabitants, Sir Richard distinctly assigns the reason of his resignation:—

"Here, gentlemen, I might conclude, were I not anxious, before we separate, that you should distinctly understand the motive which led me to tender the resignation of this government. It might have been expected that, in the flourishing state of colonial affairs, and supported by the large body of colonists who signed the petition to the House of Commons in the last year, approving the measures of my administration in terms of which I have just reason to be proud—it might have been expected that I should rather have desired to remain, to introduce into the colony, as suggested by her Majesty's ministers, the new and more perfect form of legislature which is shortly to be obtained from the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament. I can assure you it was neither indifference to the future condition of Australia, nor any dread of opposition to measures, which to be approved need only be understood, that induced me at such a moment to seek permission to retire. My retirement has rested singly upon the circumstance of an individual being pressed upon my councils in whom, as regards the intimate relation of an associate and adviser in this government, I had upon public grounds ceased to feel that confidence which the interests of the colony appeared to me essentially to demand."

The *Sydney Gazette*, the bitter opponent of the ex-governor, observes on the Legislative Council's address, that the address to Sir Ralph Darling was signed by every member except Mr. Blaxland, whereas the majority of the persons who have signed the present, had been appointed to seats under Sir Richard's administration, and the recusants, namely, the bishop, and Messrs. Campbell, Jones, Close, and M^r Arthur, had been members of the Council since its formation.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 11th Dec., a public meeting of the Presbyterian ministers who had arrived in

the colony by the *Portland*, was held in the Scots Church, Sydney, Mr. Dugall in the chair. Dr. Lang addressed the meeting, and after adverting to the extreme state of demoralization to which the Presbyterian cause had sunk, and the steps he had deemed it necessary and advisable to adopt to restore the institutions to pristine purity, at the time of his departure, the repeated but ineffectual struggles he had made to purge it from pollution, and the state and procedure of the Presbytery during his absence, moved, "that the ministers present do form themselves into a Court of Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to be called the Synod of New South Wales, having a final authority over all its members, whether clerical or lay; the public standards of which should be the Westminster Confession of Faith, the larger and shorter Catechisms, and the formulas of the discipline of the Church of Scotland; the Synod recognizing no right of appeal from its decisions to any court beyond seas." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and the Rev. Messrs. Fullerton, Atchison, Gilchrist, and Blain, having been heard in support of the motion, and the Rev. Messrs. M'Fie, Forbes, and Gregor, against it, the measure was carried, the three rev. gentlemen who opposed the measure entering their protest on the records of the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—Sir Richard Bourke was to take his departure for England on the 5th December, on board the *Samuel Winter*, to call at Valparaiso.

Baron de Thierry.—The *Sydney Herald* of the 23d November notices the arrival of Baron de Thierry at New Zealand. A skirmish had lately taken place between him and some European residents there, who had resisted the right and occupation of the baron and his party. It is said that the baron had ultimately succeeded in taking possession of his estate and "kingdom."

Mr. W. M. Montagu has been elected chairman of the Quarter Sessions. This election seems to have excited much stir in the colony.

The judges of the Supreme Court have come to the determination of putting a stop to the practice of employing convict clerks in the offices of the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

A new theatre has been opened at Sydney.

The Highland immigrants from Skye, who arrived in the *Mid-Lothian*, on the 12th December, have applied to the acting governor (Col. Snodgrass), representing that, before embarkation, they had been

given to understand that they would be located in such a district as would enable them to enjoy the public ordinances of religion, under the pastoral charge of a minister of their own communion, and speaking their own language; that they had learned, on their arrival here, that their countrymen who arrived by the *William Nicol* had been scattered over the land, and they entreated the Government to adopt some step to prevent a like calamity befalling themselves. They urged that a large majority of their number were entirely ignorant of any other language than that of the ancient Gael, and that even those who speak English were much too imperfectly acquainted with it to worship God after the manner of their fathers in that language. A gentleman has come forward to relieve the Government from the dilemma, and offered to locate the whole of the immigrants on his estate, provided the Government will furnish them with six months' supply of provisions, to be repaid by the immigrants at some future period.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Church Bill.—On the 20th Nov. the *Chief Justice* presented a petition, signed by the archdeacon, the senior chaplain, and certain members of the Church of England, praying that the Church Extension Bill might not pass. The petition was as follows:—

"We, the undersigned ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland, officiating in the island of Van Diemen's Land, respectfully beg leave to lay before your Excellency and the Hon. Council, our opinion upon the 'Act to make provision for the support of certain Ministers of the Christian religion, and to promote the erection of places of Divine worship.' Whilst we have seen with satisfaction some of what appeared to us the most objectionable of its details removed from that Act, we cannot but express our regret that the principles upon which it is framed continue still the same. Those principles, we have no doubt, involve a compromise of truth, since they not only assume that the religious sentiments of the Roman Catholic are equally entitled with those of the Protestant to the support of the Government, but that every variety of religious sentiment which is to be met with amongst the various denominations of Christians is entitled to that support, without any reference whatever to the conformity of those sentiments with the Word of God. Against a bill founded upon such principles, we feel it our duty respectfully, but decidedly, to protest; and humbly to pray, that your Excellency and the Hon. Council, will not

give your sanction to them, by passing into a law any bill in which they are involved."

The third reading of the bill was debated at some length on the 27th: it was passed by a majority of ten to one.

The *Colonial Secretary* read the following series of regulations respecting presentations which he had drawn up in connexion with the Church Bill:—

That appointments made to churches or chapels belonging to the Church of England shall be as follows, *viz.*

1. Wherever a church shall have been hereafter built, and shall subsequently be endowed by any person or persons, the presentation to such church shall be vested entirely in such person or persons.

2. Wherever a church shall be so built as aforesaid only, the builder or builders shall present to one vacancy, and the bishop and the Government to every second vacancy alternately.

3. Wherever a church has been built by the Government, and shall be endowed by any person or persons, such person or persons shall present to one vacancy, and the bishop and the Government to every second vacancy alternately.

4. Wherever a church has been built or shall hereafter be built by the Government, and the salary of the minister be defrayed by the Government, the bishop and the Government shall present to the vacancies alternately.

5. Wherever a church has been built or shall hereafter be built at the joint expense of any person or persons and the Government, such person or persons shall present to every second vacancy alternately.

The whole were carried by a majority of nine to two, but in the course of their being passed strong arguments occurred.

On the 29th, it was moved by the Chief Justice, and seconded by the Attorney-general, that the resolutions of the 27th, respecting the rule of presentation to churches belonging to the Church of England, be expunged from the records. A very animated discussion ensued, and the motion was finally lost by a majority of six. Mr. Gregory and the Attorney-general then severally gave in writing their reasons for dissenting from the resolutions.

The *H. T. Courier*, Dec. 2, says: "We regret that we cannot extend our praise to the new Church Act, being less satisfied with its principle, and apprehensive of difficulty in the working of its machinery. We regard the introduction of the measure as a concession to public opinion, in respect of the equality of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic with the Protestant Episcopalian Church, a sentiment, however, which is by no means general."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aborigines.—Nine more of the aborigines

have died at the establishment at Flinders' Island.

Return of the free inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land (exclusive of the military), distinguishing their different modes of worship, September 1837:

	Souls,
Church of England	16,828
Church of Scotland	2,532
Church of Rome	1,839
Wesleyans	1,399
Baptists	91
Independents	533
Quakers	69
Jews	124

Grand Total 21,649

Gov. Gaz.

Half-yearly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australasia, within the colony of Van Diemen's Land, from the 11th April to the 16th October 1837:

	£.
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	13,800
Bills in circulation not bearing interest	2,438
Bills and notes in circulation bearing interest	—
Balances due to other banks	—
Cash deposited not bearing interest	43,886
Cash deposited bearing interest	13,308

Total liabilities within the colony .. 74,430

Gold, silver, and other metals	28,866
Landed property	2,000
Bills of other banks	—
Balances due from other banks	—
Debts due to the bank, including notes, bills, &c.	133,963

Total assets within the colony 164,829

Lieut.-Col. Hope, C.H., has arrived, and has assumed the command of the forces here, and taken his seat in the executive council.

The *Bussorah Merchant*, from Ireland, with female emigrants, arrived in this port 11th December. Great havoc was made on the passage by the small-pox and the measles, not less than four adults and fifty-eight children having died at sea from the effects of these diseases.

In the Supreme Court, on the 7th, one Gard was charged with receiving two sheep, the property of Silas Gatehouse, of Sorell, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Gatehouse's shepherd swore positively to the sheep by their faces, and his evidence was given in a plain and straightforward manner; but the Chief Justice held, that it would be extremely dangerous to admit evidence of that description, for a vindictive shepherd might swear to the prejudice of any one, and in fact, under such circumstances, no man could be safe; and the prisoner was acquitted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In the *Hobart Town Courier* is a long and rather encomiastic communication from a recent visitor to Port Adelaide. We extract some of the material passages in it:

"The present surveying force, under Col. Light, is occupied in a trigonometrical survey of the lands around the city of Adelaide, in satisfaction of the claims vested in the proprietors of the 437 preliminary sections, for priority of choice. Until the preliminary survey be completed, no application for absolute selection or location can be attended to, though parties desirous of purchasing may enjoy, in the depasturing of stock, nearly all the advantages a conveyance of the purchased land would entitle them to. When the preliminary surveys are effected, any party purchasing 4,000 acres of land is empowered to call on the Colonial Commissioner to direct the survey of 15,000 acres in any part of the colony, out of which the buyer selects his quantity of land, with the additional privilege of renting unappropriated land for pasture only, at ten shillings per square mile of 640 acres, annual rent.

"Any person looking at the position of Adelaide on the map, and acquainted with the character of the climate in this parallel, can have no question of its salubrity. Its proximity to the sea, distant only six miles, and to the high range of hills of which Mount Lofty forms the apex, at about a similar distance, imparts a coolness during the summer months. It is impossible to have selected a more beautiful or appropriate site for the capital town, than Adelaide presents. The river Torrens approaches the town through a range of beautiful plains, from the north-east, and divides it, forming the distinctive portions of North and South Adelaide. The character of the land on both sides is all that can be wished; a great number of sections were under the plough and spade husbandry; garden and field seeds were abundantly sown, and all were busy and well contented with their land. The original price of a town acre or section was £1; the average price under the hammer on the 27th March last of the remaining 525 sections exceeded £6 per acre; the present rates may be taken to be from £11 to £50 per acre. These successive advances upon the original cost are the consequence of active investigation, evincing in the most satisfactory manner the estimation in which the town sections are held. So also the preliminary country sections of 134 acres each, purchased originally at 12s. per acre, are saleable at 30s. per acre.

"The range of country between Adelaide and the base of the hills is of a gentle undulating description, covered with fine grass, with noble trees scattered about very much in the style of an English park; a profusion of elegant flowers, embracing

a singular variety of the *orchus* tribe, are distributed over the meadows. A fine stream of water rushes from the south-east through the gorges of the hills, capable of turning many powerful mills, trending toward the Torrens. As you advance in your ascent, there is a perpetually changing scene, the hills being covered with most luxuriant grass, not tufty, as in the general run of grassy plains in Australia, but well matted together at the root. You at length reach Mount Lofty, elevated 2,200 feet above the sea. Forest trees of great dimensions crown the summit. Mount Arden to the northward, and Lake Alexandrina to the south-east, are discernible from Mount Lofty. The country, in the latter direction, seems better wooded, but chequered with plains. Between the hills and the coast down to Cape Jarvis, the country is beautiful, and especially about Rapid Bay. To the north and eastward, the plains are known to exist for forty miles, and there are strong reasons for supposing they extend up to the Murray, in which case there will be a sheep-drive ere long from Port Phillip to South Australia.

"Between North Adelaide and the harbour is a fine meadow plain, extending over a surface of six to eight thousand acres of fine alluvial land, with a sub-stratum of excellent clay, over which the road passes on a dead level, beyond the irrigation of the Torrens, which winds its way over a slightly declivitous bed to the head of the estuary which forms the harbour. Vessels of 150 to 200 tons lie within a quarter of a mile of the commissioner's warehouses, on a bottom of soft mud at low water. Great inconvenience has hitherto been experienced in landing cargo, in consequence of a mangrove swamp of about 250 yards extent, intervening between high-water mark and the eminence where the warehouses are placed; this is now remedied by the commissioner, in cutting a navigable canal through the swamp, capable of receiving boats drawing four feet water, and terminating within a hundred yards of the warehouses, which are extremely capacious, and built of iron plates, resembling in form and construction an engine-boiler of the larger class. Vessels of a greater burthen remain about a mile and a half below in four fathoms, at low water."

PORT PHILLIP.

A letter from an intelligent person at Port Phillip to a friend in Hobart Town, says:—"There is a great deal of work to be done here, as there have been a great many town-allotments sold lately. They went very high in price, averaging about £50 the half-acre. The worst thing here is in regard to money; payments are all made upon Sydney, Launceston, or Hobart Town. If a person wants a few pounds he

cannot obtain them without losing two shillings in the pound by way of discount. I consider a publican the best trade going. They charge three shillings for what is called a pot of porter, but is little better than sixpenny beer in Hobart Town. Rum is half-a-crown the half-pint, and every thing else in proportion. There is a great number of old hands here from Van Diemen's Land. All kinds of useful labourers can get very good wages."—*Hobart Town Courier*, Dec. 8.

New Zealand.

The following official notice has been promulgated from Sydney:

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
N. S. Wales, 8th Dec. 1837.

"Representations having been made from time to time, by James Busby, Esq., British resident in New Zealand, of offences perpetrated in that island, by subjects of Great Britain, under the belief that the difficulty of conviction would ensure impunity, his Exc. the Acting Governor and the Executive Council of New South Wales deem it right to notify, for general information, that sentence of death has been passed by the Supreme Court of this colony upon Edward Doyle, found guilty of stealing in a dwelling-house, at the Bay of Islands, on the 18th of June last, and putting John Wright in bodily fear; and that Doyle has been executed accordingly this day. His Exc. trusts that this example will afford a salutary warning to all persons who may be disposed to commit similar acts, and by convincing them that, however remote, they are not beyond the reach of justice, will render such outrages less frequent in future."

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Caffer Depredations.—The *Zuid Afrikaan* has some communications from the frontiers, complaining of Caffer depredations. A letter from Cradock says, that small parties of Caffers wander over the country with passes from the diplomatic agent, watching their opportunity to plunder. Another letter from Bushman's River says: "Caffers are allowed to enter the colony with passes, and to disperse themselves among the farmers as friends, by which means opportunities are afforded them of being continually on the look-out, and in carrying off their prey, as is daily the case here. The country is covered with the spoors of cattle and horses; and how is it possible that we can instantly find the spoor of those that are stolen?"

The consequence is, that our cattle are safe in Cafferland, before we are even aware of their loss. We, who were born in this country, know the Caffers as well as we know the ruinous tendency of the present system, and the manner in which the most palpable circumstances are falsified and misrepresented."

A letter from Colesberg, Feb. 3, gives an account of a horrible atrocity committed in a farmer's establishment at Stinkfontein, in Winterveld. The farmer had, with his family, left the place in charge of four Bushmen, four women, and two children, with a small flock of goats. The three huts and all the inmates were soon after burnt. Marks were traced to a Caffer kraal, and the inhabitants are all apprehended. It is said that this murder has created such a horror in the Winterveld, that many of the farmers declare it dangerous to reside any longer on their places, as the boundary is so very close, near which an immense number of Caffers are congregated.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of Feb. 22, and the *Zuid Afrikaan*, of March 9, contain additional instances of depredations: "It is with deep regret we remark again this week," says the former, "that, notwithstanding the impoverished state of the frontier, the Caffers still continue to prey upon the little property of the inhabitants, with, if possible, increased audacity."

The colony is much indebted to Gen. Napier for the resolution he has announced in the Government minute of the 5th inst., to have no secrets on the Eastern frontier. We shall henceforward have a balance in which to weigh the rumours that flow so plentifully from that quarter, so that men may estimate with some degree of certainty the value of the hopes and fears entertained by the inhabitants respecting the fate of the frontier districts. The fears entertained for the ultimate safety of those districts, though at present inflamed by exaggerated statements, are by no means unreasonable or unfounded. The sparseness of their population, compared with that of our barbarous and warlike neighbour, the Caffer, has been a constant source of uneasiness ever since we passed the Gamtoos River; and the natural increase of our numbers, so far from supplying the defect, has, from the habits generated by this dispersion, led every succeeding generation to advance farther and farther from the centre of defence, and exposed a constantly lengthening and constantly weakening line of frontier to the daily increasing strength and audacity of the natives.—*S. A. Adv. Mar.* 14.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES TO CADETS.

Fort William, Dec. 29, 1837.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paras. of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, dated 30th Aug. 1837, and its enclosures, be published in general orders.

Para. 1. "We forward, for your information, the copy of a resolution adopted by us on the 50th Nov. 1836, for granting honorary certificates of diligence and good conduct to those gentlemen cadets at the Military Seminary who, although they may have been unsuccessful in obtaining engineer appointments, may yet be considered as meriting some testimony of approbation for their exertions in study and regularity of behaviour whilst at the institution.

2. "We have now to inform you, that at the public examination which was held at the Military Seminary on the 12th June last, Messrs. Henry Lewis and Robert Christie were found to have rendered themselves worthy of the distinction of receiving the honorary certificate, which was presented to them in our name accordingly.

3. "In conformity with the last part of our resolution of the 30th Nov. 1836, we forward for your observation, and also for publication in general orders, a copy of the report of Major-Gen. Sir A. Dickson on the merits of Messrs. Lewis and Christie, who were selected for the artillery, and stationed to your presidency; but Mr. Christie has since been allowed to resign that branch of the service for a cavalry appointment."

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 30th Nov. 1836.

Resolved—That this Court entirely concur in the propriety and expediency of the suggestions which are offered in the letter from Col. Sir Alex. Dickson and Col. Stannus, with a view to the encouragement of young men of talent at the Military Seminary to persevere in the diligent study of the various branches of science pursued at that institution.

That as, from the want of vacancies in the scientific corps, there is not at the present period sufficient object for emulation, it is desirable, as an incitement to increased application on the part of the gentlemen cadets, to grant honorary certificates of diligence and good conduct to those who, although they may have been unsuccessful in attaining engineer appointments, may

be considered to merit some testimony of approbation for their exertion in study and regularity of behaviour while at the institution.

That honorary certificates be accordingly granted to such cadets appointed to the artillery and infantry as may have attained to the required standard of qualification by the fulfilment of the following conditions, which shall be deemed requisite to render a cadet eligible thereto, *viz.*

In Mathematics—to have gone through the course to the end of fluxions.

In Fortification—to have completed the course.

In Military Drawing—to have surveys to be well and correctly finished, and to have attained a fair proficiency in military drawing.

In Civil Drawing—to have observed unremitting diligence and industry.

In Hindoostanee—to be able to read and translate at the public examination.

In French and Latin—to have observed every diligence and industry in these branches.

In Character—to have borne in the reports generally a character of diligence and good conduct.

That the gentlemen cadets obtaining these certificates (which are to be engraved in a suitable manner) be allowed the privilege of selecting the presidency to which they shall be posted, and that their names, with a suitable statement of their merits, be communicated by the Court for the observation of the local governments, and also for publication in general orders to the army.

Report of Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B., 15th June 1837.

It has afforded me much pleasure on this occasion to witness the presentation of honorary certificates to the following gentlemen cadets, which, from their diligence and good conduct, they fully merited; and I trust that the distinction thus conferred will have the best effect, by exciting increased emulation in study, *viz.*

Names of Cadets who received Honorary Certificates:—1. Mr. Henry Lewis.—2. Mr. Robert Christie.

THE OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 6, 1838.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize volunteers being called for, from the corps specified in the annexed table, for the purpose of providing commissioned and non-commissioned officers for the Oude Auxiliary Force, about to be raised.

2. It is to be distinctly explained to the men who may volunteer, that they are to consider themselves, from the date of their being struck off the strength of their present regiments, as servants of the king of Oude; and that the privilege allowed to

soldiers of the Company's regular army, of preferring complaints through their officers to the resident at Lucknow, respecting their village affairs or disputes, will not be granted to any persons of the Oude Auxiliary Force; but that all such matters must be adjusted by the native government, as in the case of other Oude subjects in his majesty's military service.

3. The pay of the troops of the Oude Auxiliary Force will be the same as that fixed for the local corps in the Bengal army.

4. The native officers and privates will be entitled to the benefit of the pension establishment, after a service of not less than twenty-nine years, if pronounced by a committee of medical officers unfit for further military duty. The scale of pension to correspond in amount with that granted to local troops on this establishment.

5. The men who may volunteer from corps of the line, for promotion into the force, if they have already served fifteen years, will receive, when invalided, either the pension to which they would now be entitled if transferred from their present corps to the invalid establishment, or to such pension as they would acquire if a local corps, whichever may be the highest. Volunteers who have not served fifteen years in the line will count their first service in respect of pension as locals.

6. Commanding officers of corps, from which volunteering is permitted, will be careful to transfer only such men as may be fit for the advanced rank which they are about to attain, giving preference to old and deserving officers and soldiers.

7. Descriptive rolls of native officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be prepared in duplicate: one copy to be forwarded to the resident at Lucknow, and the other copy to the adjutant-general of the army.

8. The volunteers are to be paid up, and struck off the strength of their respective regiments, from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of their corps; and are to be directed to assemble, the drafts for the cavalry, golundauze, and 1st regiment of infantry, at Sultanpore; and for the 2d regiment of infantry, at Seetapore.

9. Qu. Mast. Serj. Edmund Sutcliffe, of the 44th regt. N.I., is appointed serj-major to the 1st Inf. Regt. of the Oude Auxiliary Force; Serj. James Campbell, of the 4th bat. Artillery, and Acting Serj. John Hearne, of the European Regt., are transferred to the town-major's list, and are appointed, the former to be serjeant-major to the 2d Inf. Regt., and the latter, who is promoted to serjeant, to be qu. mast. serjeant to 1st Inf. Regt., of the same force.

10. Serjeants Sutcliffe and Hearne will join their corps at Sultanpore; Serjeant

Campbell will join that to which he has been attached at Seetapore.

Table showing the corps from which volunteers are to be taken for the Oude Auxiliary Force for promotion:

For one company of Golundauze.—The 6th bat. of artillery to furnish 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 8 naicks, and 8 sepoys.

1st Regt. of Infantry.—The 2d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 42d, 45th, 53d, 62d, and 68th regts. N.I., to furnish 10 jemadars, 10 havildars, 50 naicks, and 50 sepoys.

2d Regt. of Infantry.—The 8th, 16th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 54th, 59th, and 61st regts. N.I., to furnish 10 jemadars, 10 havildars, 50 naicks, and 50 sepoys.

Cavalry.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th regts. of Local Horse, to furnish 4 resaldars, 4 naib resaldars, 8 jemadars, 8 kote duffadars, 8 duffadars, and 72 sowars (including 8 sowars for promotion to nish-aunburdars).

Residency, Lucknow, Jan. 27, 1838.—1. It having been decided upon by the Government of India, in concert with his Majesty the King of Oude, that a force shall be levied within the dominions of the latter, to be denominated "the Oude Auxiliary Force," the following orders and instructions, which are founded upon resolutions already passed in the Political and Military Departments by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, are issued by the Resident at Lucknow, to give immediate effect to the measure.

2. The following officers have been appointed to serve with that portion of the Oude Auxiliary Force which is at present to be organized, viz.—

(Here follow the names of the officers, which have appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for April last, Register, p. 294.)

3. The following abstracts exhibit in detail the numerical strength of each corps of Cavalry and Infantry, and of the company of Artillery, with the scale of monthly allowances to be drawn by grades respectively:

Abstracts.

Established Strength and Scale of Monthly Allowances of a Regiment of Local Horse, Eight Resaldars, of Eighty Privates each.

No.	Estab. Allow.	Pay.
1 Major or Captain, commandant, consolidated allowance	1,000	—
1 Second in command, ditto	800	—
2 Subaltern Officers, exclusive of regimental pay and allowance, each 50	100	—
4 Rissaldars, 150 each	—	600
4 Ditto, 80 each	—	320
8 Naib Rissaldars, 50 each	—	400
8 Jemadars, 45 each	—	360
8 Kote Duffadars, 35 each	—	280
64 Duffadars, 28 each	—	1,792
8 Nishanburdars, 28 each	—	224
8 Nuggarchees and Trumpeters, 25 each	—	200

No.	Estab. Allow. Rs.	Pay. Rs.
40 Sowars, 20 each	—	12,800
8 Bhecties, 4, 8, each	—	36
Staff.		
1 Adjutant* exclusive of pay and regimental allowances	170	—
1 Assistant Surgeon, pay and regimental allowances as drawn in the Bengal corps of Local Horse, with the usual allowance for medical charge.	—	—
1 Woodee Major	—	105
1 Trumpet Major, non-effective	—	5
2 Native Doctors, 15 each	—	30
1 English Writer	—	40
1 Persian ditto	—	30
1 Nakeeb	—	20
2 Lascars, 4, 12 each	—	91
3 Pay Duffadars, 6 each	—	48
Allowance for Stationery	30	—
Ditto for Match	60	—
Ditto for Mess	60	—
Bazar servants	—	25
Total.... Rs. 1,920	17,324	

Established Strength and Scale of Monthly Allowances of a Regiment of Local Infantry, Ten Companies, of Eighty Privates each.

No.	Estab. Allow. Rs.	Pay. Rs.
1 Major or Captain commandant, exclusive of pay and regimental allowances	200	—
1 Second in command, consolidated allowance	500	—
2 Subaltern Officers, exclusive of regimental pay and allowances, 50 each	100	—
10 Subadars, 30 each	—	300
10 Jenadars, 15 each	—	150
50 Havildars, 10 each	—	500
50 Naicks, 8 each	—	400
20 Buglers or Drummers, 6 each	—	120
800 Sepoys, 5, 8 each	—	4,400
8 Bhecties, 4, 8 each	—	45
Staff.		
1 Adjutant, exclusive of pay and regimental allowances	170	—
1 Assistant Surgeon, pay and regimental allowances, with the usual allowance for medical charge.	—	—
1 Sergeant Major } with the	—	—
1 Qui. Mast Sergeant } pay, bat-		
ta, &c. granted in the corps of Bengal Infantry.		
1 Sirkar	—	15
2 Native Doctors, 15 each	—	30
1 Drill Havildar, } non-effective	—	5
1 Drill Naick, }		
1 Drumm Major, }	—	5
10 Pay Havildars, } 5 each		
Establishment of Lascars, &c. for the Regiment.	—	—
5 Lascars, 4, 12 each	—	27
1 Bildar, 3, 8	—	—
Allowance to Commanding Officer for repair of arms	250	—
Allowance for a mess	60	—
Bazar servants	—	25
Total .. Rs. 1,230	6,074	

Established Strength and Scale of Monthly Allowance of a Company of Goolundaz.

No.	Estab. Allow. Rs.	Pay. Rs.
1 Captain, exclusive of regimental pay and allowances	100	—
2 Subaltern Officers, ditto ditto, 50 each	100	—
1 Subadar	—	30
2 Jenadars, 15 each	—	30
10 Havildars, 10 each	—	80
8 Naicks, 8 each	—	64
2 Drummers, 6 each	—	12

* Should the Adjutant be an infantry officer, he will draw, in addition to this sum, Rs. 30 for an extra horse.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26, No. 102.

No.	Estab. Allow.	Pay. Rs.
104 Privates, 5, 8 each	—	572
1 Lascar	—	41
1 Bhestic	—	41
Allowance for repair of arms, &c. 50	—	—
1 Pay Havildar, } non-effective	—	5
1 Brigade Havildar, }		
Establishment for Six Guns.		
1 Mistry Smith	—	10
2 Firemen, 6 each	—	12
2 Mlemen, 6 each	—	12
2 Hammernmen, 5 each	—	10
1 Mistry Carpen cr	—	10
2 Workmen ditto, 7 each	—	14
Gun Allowance for six guns. 50	—	—
One Company Ordnance Drivers.		
4 Sirdars, 6 each	—	24
60 Drivers, 5 each	—	300
1 Bhestic	—	41
Stationary Allowance	10	—
N.B.—Bullocks for the Ordnance will be supplied and fed by the Commissariat Officer of the Cawnpore Division of the Army.		

Total.... Rs. 330 .. 1,200

4. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, for the force, will, in the first instance, be supplied by drafts from the Bengal army vacancies which may hereafter occur in those ranks. They will be filled up agreeably to such orders as may be issued on the subject by the brigadier commanding, in communication with the resident at Lucknow.

5. The troops composing the Oude Auxiliary Force will be regularly mustered on the first day of every month, and their pay and allowances will be payable by abstract on the Cawnpore Pay-office, from which office drafts will be granted for the amount on the Lucknow treasury.

6. The regiment of horse is to be mounted, clothed, armed, and equipped, at the expense of the men.

7. Clothing for the infantry and artillery will be supplied on indent, according to the customary forms, by commandants of corps, on the Futtelgurh Clothing Agency, and bearing the counter-signature of the brigadier and the resident.

8. In like manner, the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and military stores required for the artillery and infantry, will be indented for on the Cawnpore and Allahabad magazines.

9. Breast-plates for the infantry and artillery will be supplied at the expense of the state; all other articles of half-mounting equipment to be provided by the men, under such regulations as shall hereafter be published by the brigadier commanding, under instructions from the Resident; for the present, it will be sufficient to procure all description of "half-mounting" except the great coat, which will be provided hereafter. The annual amount of deductions for this purpose, after the first year, not to exceed Rs. 4.

10. The native officers, privates, drummers, lascars, and bhecties of the "Oude Auxiliary Force" will be entitled to a (N)

pensionary provision, after a service of not less than twenty years, if pronounced by a medical committee unfit for farther duty: the scale of pension to correspond in amount with that granted to the local corps in the Bengal army.

11. The drafts from the line for promotion in this force will, if they have already served fifteen years, receive, when invalided, the pension to which they would now be entitled if transferred from their present corps to that establishment, or the local pension of the rank which they may hereafter attain, whichever may be the highest. Drafts who have not served fifteen years in the line, will count their past service in respect of pension as local.

12. It has been decided by the Governor-general of India, that the benefit of increased pay for length of service, viz. one rupee after twenty years, and an additional rupee after twenty-seven years' service, shall be extended to the privates of the Oude Auxiliary Force; such increase however, depending upon good character.

13. The Company's articles of war for the native army are to be considered applicable to the Oude Auxiliary Force, and its internal discipline and economy will be regulated in strict conformity with the existing regulations of the Bengal army.

14. In conformity to the practice which exists in the regular army, the brigadier commanding the Auxiliary Force is authorized to grant leave of absence to European officers between musters, reporting the same, for the information of the Resident; in regard to more extensive leave of absence, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India has decided that it may be granted within the Oude dominions to European officers attached to the Auxiliary Force by the Resident at Lucknow; but that all applications for leave, exceeding one month, to proceed beyond the Oude territory, must be submitted to the Governor-general in Council.

15. European officers of the Auxiliary Force will draw their pay and allowances as such from the date of joining their stations respectively; and for the drafts received from the dates on which they have been struck off the rolls of their former regiments.

16. General orders for the guidance of the Oude Auxiliary Force will, from time to time, as occasion may demand, be issued by the Resident at Lucknow, through the officiating military secretary, Lieut. Shakespear; and all public correspondence, returns, indents, &c. intended for submission to the Resident, must be transmitted through the same channel.

17. Brigadier Anquetil will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry these arrangements into effect.

CONDUCT OF THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 12, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief feels the highest pleasure in making the following communication to the Bengal army, which he trusts will be as gratifying to them to read, as it is to his Excellency to publish.

On the 1st of Jan. 1838, the number of European commissioned officers, belonging to the Bengal army was 2,439.

The number of native commissioned officers was 1,709.

During the past year, 1837, of the large body of officers, but five European, and four native officers, have been charged with such conduct as has rendered court-martial necessary.

Of the cases of European officers, one was most honourably acquitted of all moral crime, the crime of another arose from accident, and two of the remaining three were cases of breach of discipline, chiefly from errors of judgment.

There was but one conviction, comprising any serious turpitude, amongst either class of officers.

His Excellency deems such an absence of crime or misconduct to be most highly honourable to the officers of the Bengal army, European and native, and he offers them the tribute of his warmest approbation in consequence.

He feels that the circumstances detailed will fully justify his soliciting, as a boon to himself, the full pardon of Lieut. M. Kittoe, of the 6th N.L., recently dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial; and he will immediately make an application, through the Supreme Government, to the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the effect.

CORPS OF LOCAL HORSE.

Camp, Panerput, Feb. 28, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to sanction an increase to the 1st corps of Local Horse, of an additional or tenth *resallah*, into which will be incorporated such number of the forty sowars, originally raised in the civil department for Jhceud, and now employed in the Bhuttee country, as may be found in every respect fit for the service.

SERVICES OF SIR C. T. METCALFE, BART.

Fort William, General Department, March 12, 1838.—The Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., having tendered to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India his resignation of the office of lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, from the date when the ship *St. George*, on which his Honour embarked, was left by the pilot at sea, viz. the 17th ultimo, the Right Hon.

the Governor-general has suggested, and the Hon. the President in Council concurs in the opinion, that the time is arrived for paying a parting tribute of applause to the public services of that distinguished officer.

It would be superfluous to enter into an enumeration of the several situations filled by one so long and so well known to the Indian community. It is sufficient to state that, at a very early period of his service, he was selected, on account of his merits alone, for the discharge of the most important and difficult duties; that the mode in which he acquitted himself of such trusts amply justified the implicit confidence reposed in him by Government; and that by a long and uninterrupted career of zealous, able, and honourable exertions, he attained the highest office in the state, and was honoured by a conspicuous token of the favour of his sovereign.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. D. GIBBS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 11, 1838.—At a general court-martial held at Ghazepore, on the 20th Dec. 1837, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H.M. 16th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"I charge Lieut. Gibbs, H.M. 16th Foot, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having struck me a blow over the shoulder with a whip or switch, while in the exercise of my professional duty at the quarters of Brev. Capt. Gray, of H.M. 11th Foot, at Ghazepore, between the hours of twelve and one, on the morning of the 27th Oct. 1837, he, Lieut. Gibbs, not having received any provocation whatever, in word, look, or gesture, such conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and subversive of good order and military discipline."

(Signed) W. H. Young

Surg. H.M. 4th Regt.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H.M. 16th Foot, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and the same being in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H.M. 16th Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. Fane, General,

Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court.—From the contrition expressed immediately after the affair, as well as in his defence, and the character he has received from Lieut. Col. Campbell, of H.M. 16th Foot, and also from one of his late fellow-passengers

from England, the Court beg leave respectfully to recommend Lieut. H. D. Gibbs, H.M. 16th Foot, to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—It is impossible to imagine that so great and so unprovoked an outrage as that committed by Lieut. Gibbs, could have taken place but in absence of reason.

Viewing his conduct in this light (and which view is strengthened by his certified state of health), I give weight to the recommendation of the members of the court-martial, and pardon Lieut. Gibbs; trusting that Surgeon Young will feel that his honour has been amply vindicated by the sentence of the Court.

Lieut. Gibbs is to rejoin his regiment.

CORNET E. ROCHE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Feb. 16, 1838.—At a general court-martial held at Fort William, on the 22d Jan. 1838, Cornet Edmond Roche, of H.M. 3d L. Drags., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the night of the 12th Oct. 1837, grossly insulted Mr. Henry Pownall Sawell, third mate of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, by striking him a blow, which knocked him down.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Cornet Edmond Roche, of H.M. 3d L. Drags., is guilty of having, on the night of the 12th Oct. 1837, struck Mr. H. P. Sawell, third mate of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, but the court, taking into consideration the great and continued provocation received by Cornet Roche, fully acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Cornet Edmond Roche, of H.M. 3d L. Drags., to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.

(Signed) H. Fane, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The sentence of the court-martial being, that the prisoner, Cornet Edmond Roche, should be severely reprimanded, he is to consider himself reprimanded by me accordingly.

At the same time, however, that I issue this reprimand, I must remark, that the interference of Mr. Sawell, the third mate of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, with Cornet Roche, and the gross and vulgar language used by him, both with reference to the Irish generally, and to the court personally (which language formed the probable ground for the subsequent proceedings), go

far in extenuation of the cornet's misconduct.

He is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 24. Mr. R. J. Taylor, additional judge of Goruckpore, transferred from zillah Goruckpore to Mirzapore, and appointed additional judge in latter district.

29. Mr. R. Cathcart to officiate as an additional sessions judge in Rohilkund, and to hold sessions in zillahs Shahjehampore and Budaoon.

Feb. 5. Mr. H. Armstrong to officiate as judge of zillah Etawah.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpoore, during absence of Mr. H. Armstrong at Etawah.

6. Mr. G. D. Raikes to be an assistant under Commissioner of Allahabad division.

10. Mr. R. E. Culliffe to officiate as collector of Patna, v. Mr. J. S. Dumergue, at present officiating in that office.

13. Mr. W. B. Jackson to be commissioner of revenue of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

15. Lieut. A. C. Ramey, 25th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to political agent at Bulathoo, during present season, or until further orders.

20. Mr. P. P. Harrison to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Chittagong.

Baboo Madhobamund Ghose to be a deputy collector under Reg. IX. 1833, in province of Cuttack.

Baboo Soosant Raie and Ubbloo Roaf, ditto ditto under ditto ditto.

Rajah Atulbeharrce Singh Roy Behadour, ditto ditto under ditto ditto.

Mr. S. M. Ch'il, ditto ditto under ditto ditto.

Baboo Kalachand Bose, Isnur Chunder Mitter, Shewu Chunder Dewa, Shanchunder Sirkar, Radhanath Day, Radhanath Bose, Jandob Chunder Seth, Rajnarain Bysak, and Neel Comal Ghose, ditto ditto under ditto ditto.

Mr. D. Pringle to officiate as magistrate and collector of Itaneshahy, during Mr. Diron's absence, or until further orders.

21. Assist. Surg. Thomas Leckie to be post-master at Bhagulpore.

22. Mr. J. J. W. Tamton to be magistrate and collector of Humeerpore, from 28th Jan.

Mr. G. P. Thompson to officiate as judge of Goruckpore, during absence of Mr. Jackson, or till further orders, and to retain charge of his present app. of special commissioner under Act III. of 1835, in addition to above.

Mr. M. J. Tierney to officiate as judge at Meerut till Mr. Glyn is able to resume charge of his office, or till further orders.

Mr. H. M. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur, during Mr. Tierney's absence.

Mr. J. Neave to try the commitments at Boolundshuhur.

24. Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mozuffurnagur, during Mr. Crawford's absence on leave.

27. Mr. W. H. Tydd to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Midnapore and Huglelee.

Mr. E. W. Pitt to be ditto ditto under ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Baboo Jyogopaul Bonnerjee to be deputy collector in 24-Pergunnahs, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

28. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Huddleston, 7th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to commissioner in Kumaon, during Lieut. A. Ramsay's absence, on leave, certificate.

Lieut. J. Duncan, 26th N.I., to be an assistant to agent to Governor general in Saur and Nerbudda territories, v. Cornet C. G. Fagan, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as agent to Governor-general at Barilly.

Mr. G. P. Thompson to be judge of Goruckpore. Mr. Thompson to continue to exercise his functions as a special commissioner under Act III. of 1835.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, from 1st Feb. Mr. Montgomery to continue to officiate, till further orders, as magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

March 6. Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assistant under commissioner of 18th or Jessore division.

Mr. G. P. Singer to be deputy collector in Midnapore under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Sheik Looft Ally Khan Behadour to be ditto ditto in Behar under ditto ditto.

7. Mr. J. H. Astell confirmed in app. of senior member of H.C.'s financial agency at Canton, from date of Mr. Jackson's resignation, viz. 13th Nov. 1836.

Mr. H. M. Clarke confirmed in app. of second member of H.C.'s financial agency at Canton, from 13th Nov. 1836.

13. Mr. C. T. Davidson to be magistrate and collector of Purneah, but to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly till further orders.

Mr. C. Martin to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Midnapore.

The Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Kt., has taken his seat as president of the General Committee of Public Instruction.

Mr. George Alexander has resumed charge of his duties as deputy secretary to Government in the general department.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. He is to be attached to the Bengal presidency.

Mr. George Edmonstone, jun., is permitted to proceed to Mirzapore, and prosecute his study of the oriental languages at that station, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Woodcock.

Mr. George Alexander assumed charge of the general post office on the 1st March.

Lieut. Col. J. Stewart delivered over charge of the residency of Hyderabad to Major Cameron, on the 1st Feb.

Capt. F. Chalmers, superintendent of the Vahagnan division, delivered over charge of his office to Capt. Briggs, the fourth assistant, on the 30th Jan.

Mr. A. Cumming, magistrate and collector of Mynpoore, repeated his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th Jan.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Hon. E. L. Company's service.—Feb. 14 Mr. David Scott, from 1st Feb.—Mr. G. R. Berney, from 10th Feb.—23. Mr. Charles Harding, from 2d March.

Furlongs &c—Feb. 14. Mr. George Adams, to Europe.—26. Mr. T. R. Davidson, to Cape, for two years, for health.—Mr. W. M. Diron, to Singapore, for four months, on private affairs.—21. Mr. Alex. Cumming, to Europe, for health.—7. Hon. H. B. Devereaux, officiating assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rajah of M. sore, to sea, for five months, for health.—28. Mr. C. J. H. Graham, to presidency, preparatory to applying to go to sea, for health.—March 8. Mr. T. Hugon, sub-assistant to commissioner of Assam, to sea, for ten months, for health.—Mr. J. W. Salmon, resident councilor at Penang, an extension of leave to 6th April, to enable him to join his station.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Feb. 14. The Rev. Henry Fisher to be senior presidency chaplain and chaplain to the gao; to take effect from 7th Jan.

The Rev. H. S. Fisher to be district chaplain at Berhampore, from 6th Dec. last. Mr. Fisher to continue to officiate as junior presidency chaplain until further orders.

Mr. M. A. Bignell to perform duties of registrar to archdeaconry of Calcutta, during Mr. Abbott's absence, on private affairs.

17. The Rev. W. Palmer, chaplain of Nusseerabad, placed at disposal of Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Rev. Anthony Hammond to be chaplain of Ghazepore.

The Rev. Ralph Eteson to be assistant chaplain of Cawnpore.

The Rev. R. P. Brooke to officiate as chaplain of Mhow.

Fortnight, &c.—Jan. 27 The Rev. J. J. Tucker, chaplain of Sangor, to visit the hills, for twelve months, for health.—March 3. The Rev. John Bell, chaplain, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Jan. 17, 1838.—Colonel J. Cock, 51st N.I., appointed to Dinapore division of army, with rank of Brigadier, during absence of Maj. Gen. W. Richards, &c., on med. cert., or until further orders.

Jan. 18.—Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Bombay N.I., nominated to serve with British detachment in Persia under command of Sir Henry Bethune; to have effect from date of Lieut. Lynch's arrival at Sheraah.

Feb. 12.—Assist. Surg. H. M. Felix, Madras establishment, placed at disposal of Resident of Hyderabad, for employment in army of H.H. the Nizam.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. G. P. Whish, 60th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. qu. mast gen., during Capt. Bell's absence on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Feb. 21.—M. Hecher, 61st N.I., to be an assistant in office of Quarter Master General of Army.

Feb. 22.—Capt. John Welchman, 10th N.I., and second assist. adj. gen., to be first assist. adj. gen., v. Frigate major, deputy adj. gen. of army.

Capt. P. Grant, 59th N.I., and commandant of Huttahall Light Inf. Bat., to be second assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Welchman.

Capt. R. Campbell, 43d N.I., to command Huttahall Light Inf. Bat., v. Grant.

Capt. I. Scott, 55th N.I., to be major of brigade to troops in Oude, v. Sturt app. to Oude Auxiliary Force.

Feb. 27.—Officiating Civil Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M.D., to be civil assist. surgeon at Ally Gurlu, v. Tritton.

(By the President in Council.)

Feb. William, Jan. 29, 1838.—Infantry. Maj. Wm Burroughs to be lieut. col. from 21st Jan. 1838, v. Lieut. Col. Jas. Watson retired.

European Regt. (left wing). Capt. J. A. Thompson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas Lysaght to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Edw. Magsay to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1838, in suc. to Maj. Wm. Burroughs prom.

Surg. John Grant, apothecary to E. I. Company (having reported his return), to assume duties of his office from 1st Feb.

Feb. 19.—72d N.I. Lieut. H. H. Lloyd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. H. D. Spread to be lieut., from 7th Feb. 1838, in suc. to Capt. C. H. Boisragon dec.

31st Lieut. S. Pott, corps of engineers, re-appointed as assistant to superintendent of Burdwan and Benares Road.

34th Lieut. C. L. Spitta, corps of engineers, to be acting assistant to Superintendent of canals west of the Jumna.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surg. C. C. Egerton to be surgeon, from 19th Feb. 1838, v. Surg. J. M. Todd dec.

Cadet of Cavalry Wm. Fisher admitted on establishment, and prom. to cornet.

71st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. McGeorge to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. M. Bristow to be lieut., from 1st Jan. 1838 in suc. to Brev. Maj. R. Baydon, retired on pension of a lieut. col.

March 5.—Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. Wm. Turnbull to be 1st Lieut., from 20th Feb. 1838, v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson dec.—

Supernum. 2d Lieut. John Elliot brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. John Menzies to be surgeon, from 1st March 1838, v. Surg. T. M. Munro retired.

Capt. Wm. Prescott, 2d Madras N.I., to be a temporary aide-de-camp on personal staff of President in Council, from this date, v. Caine.

March 12.—European Regt. (left wing). Lieut. A. Stewart to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. B. Walker to be lieut., from 5th March 1838, in suc. to Capt. Charles Wilson, transf. to Inv. estab.

Assist. Surg. Benj. Wilson to be surgeon, from 1st March 1838, v. Surg. John Turner retired.

(By the Commander-in-Chief.)

Head-Quarters, Nov. 15, 1837.—The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—Maj. T. Chadwick (on sick leave) from 2d to 4th bat., Maj. P. L. Pew from 4th to 2d bat., and to join its head quarters at Nasceerabad.

The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise to afford medical aid to 73d N.I., and Surg. J. Row to do duty with 41st do.; date 27th Oct.—Ens. W. B. Lumley, 57th N.I., to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Invalid Bat. at Chunar, in room of Capt. McKean, as a temp. arrangement; date 5th Nov.—Lieut. P. Manuwarang to officiate as 2d in command of Syllhet L. Inf. Bat., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. E. R. Lyons, date 5th May.—Lieut. W. Gibb, acting adj. left wing 34th N.I., to receive charge of station staff office, and records at Myapoone, date 15th Oct.

Ens. W. Heeper to do duty with 43d N.I., at Cawnpore, from 27th Oct.

Nov. 18.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. G. H. Rawlinson (on civil employ) from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; W. J. Synonis (proceeding on furl.) from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; A. Abbott from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; H. Garbutt from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; W. Anderson (new prom.) to 2d comp. 2d bat.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade, E. H. Ludlow (on furl.) from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; R. G. McGregor (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.—1st Lieut. W. S. Pillans (on furl.) from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; J. Trower from 1st tr. 2d brigade to 3d comp. 5th bat.; J. L. C. Richardson (new prom.) to 2d comp. 5th bat.; 2d Lieut. E. R. E. Whitot (on furl.) from 4th tr. 2d brigade to 4th comp. 5th bat.; J. S. Phillips (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 4th tr. 2d brigade; W. Hay (brought on effective strength) to 2d comp. 1st bat.

Nov. 20.—1st Lieut. E. G. Austin, 1st tr. 2d brigade, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Capt. Hickman's detachment; date 29th Oct.

Nov. 22.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. MacAdam to act as adj. to 33d N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Bremer; date 2d Nov.—Lieut. G. Biddulph to act as adj. to 45th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Biddulph; date 30th Oct.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson, adj. of left wing 2d bat. artillery, to act as adj. to Sirhind division, v. Lieut. Reid proceeding to join his bat.; date 1st Dec.

Dec. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., doing duty with 2d tr. 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to artillery division at Mhow till return of Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D.; and Assist. Surg. G. Dodgson to deliver over medical charge of 1st comp. 3d bat. artillery to Dr. Murray; date 7th Dec.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—1st Lieut. J. H. McDonald (adj. 6th bat.) to 1st comp. 6th bat.; C. S. Reid (adj. 5th bat.) to 1st comp. 5th bat.; Z. M. Mallock from 3d comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; M. Mackenzie (new prom.) to 4th tr. 3d brigade horse artillery.—2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford (on furl.) from 1st tr. 3d brigade to 3d comp. 7th bat.; J. H. Smyth (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 7th bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade; J. W. Kaye from 7th comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.; G. H. Clifford (brought on effective strength) to 2d comp. 4th bat.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. T. Young to act as adj. to 2d

N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Kay; date 15th Dec.

Dec. 28.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Surg. W. Dyer, of 8th, to proceed to Chittagong, and assume medical charge of 55th N.I.; date 14th Dec.—Lieut. W. G. Horne to act as adj. to 55th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Graham, on leave; date 1st Dec.

Jan. 7, 1898.—Lieut. R. Waller, acting adj. to 1st brigade artillery, to perform duties of adj. to Sirhind division of ditto, in room of Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson permitted to resign the situation; date 14th Dec.

Jan. 9.—Veterinary Surg. W. P. Barrett posted to 1st brigade horse artillery at Kurnaul.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. W. L. Mackeson to act as adj. to 19th N.I., v. Smith proceeding on leave of absence; date 16th Dec.

Artillery (4th Bat.) Lieut. F. Gaiskell, from 3d bat., to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Cardew dec.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, of 2d L.C., to deliver over medical charge of 30th N.I. to Assist. Surg. T. Russel, 1st L.C., and to perform medical duties of 20th N.I. during its march towards Mympoore; date Neemuch 26th Dec.

The following Cornets and Ensigns, lately admitted on estab., to join and do duty with corps specified:—Cornets J. J. Galloway and J. Munro with 5th L.C., at Cawnpore; R. Christie, 8th do., at Sultanpore, Benares; Ensigns J. P. P. T. Hawkey with 65th N.I., at Berhampore, W. Mayne, 4th do., at Goruckpore; A. Robinson, 65th do., at Berhampore; J. C. Fitzmaurice, 51st do., at Dinapore; R. J. Farre, 62d do., at Cawnpore; O. Cavenagh, 31st do., at Allahabad; W. W. D. Voyle, 5th do., at Secrole, Benares; A. Carrington and A. Turner, 1st do., at Sangor; B. M. Loveday, 51st do., at Agra.

Col. James Cock removed from 12th to 51st N.I., v. Col. Henry Hodgson from latter to former corps.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. A. Henderson, 50th regt., to relieve Assist. Surg. J. Anderson, m.d., from medical charge of troops on duty at Singhbloom, date 30th Dec.

Ens. J. J. Manwaring, at his own request, removed from Europ. regt. to 42d N.I. at Bareilly.

The following Ensigns posted to corps specified, and directed to join:—Ensigns R. W. H. Fanshawe to right wing Europ. regt., at Agri.; Wm. Mayne, 49th N.I., at Neemuch; O. Cavenagh, 32d do., at Dacca; Thomas Cole, 2d do., at Barrackpore; Athill Turner, 1st do., at Sangor; James Pattullo (not arrived), right wing Europ. regt., at Agri.; D. C. Shute, 19th do., at Cuttack; J. C. Lamb, 52d do., at Nusserabad; C. P. Trower, 23d do., at Agri.; Arthur Carrington, 24th do., at Dinapore; H. J. W. Carter, 66th do., at Hissingabad; R. J. Farre, 73d do., at Mhow; B. M. Loveday, 15th do., at Barrackpore; J. B. Forbes, 10th do., at Lucknow; W. W. D. Voyle, 9th do., at Chittagong; J. C. Fitzmaurice, 24 do., at Lucknow; J. S. Paton, 14th do., at Agri.; Thomas Spinkie, B.A., 48th do., at Delhi; John Robinson, 69th do., at Sangor; P. H. K. Dewar, 54th do., at Futehgurh; H. A. Sandeman, 49th do., at Neemuch; A. C. Plowden, 50th do., under orders for Muzapore; Alex. Skeue (on leave to V. D. Land), 68th do., at Allahabad; M. B. Whish, 29th do., at Banlah; William Smith, 39th do., under orders for Barrackpore; Edward Close, 32d do., at Dacca; Peter Drummond, 22d do., at Nusserabad; J. G. Stephen, 60th do., at Mhow; D. C. Alston, 26th do., at Meerut; William Hooper, 12th do., at Barrackpore; Frederick Mills, 54th do., at Meerut; J. P. T. Hawkey, 74th do., under orders for Nusserabad; James Clarke, 1st do., at Sangor; R. H. Hicks, right wing Europ. regt., at Agri.; C. P. White, 38th do., at Delhi; Alex. Robinson, 19th do., at Cuttack; W. H. Williams (not arrived), 67th do., at Khyonk Phyou, in Arracan.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. Cols. H. Hall removed from 13th to 52d N.I., and G. B. Bell from 52d to 13th do.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. W. Kennedy to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 48th N.I., v. Hollings proceeding on duty; date 3d Jan.

Lieut. G. P. Brooke to act as adj. to left wing 68th N.I., during its separation from head quarters of regt.; date 29th Dec.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, from 2d brigade, to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Anderson prom.

Jan. 17.—Capt. J. Saunders to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 50th N.I., v. Robertson proceeding on duty; date 26th Dec.

Feb. 1.—Assist. Surg. D. MacNab, m.d., app. to medical charge of 41st N.I., and Surg. J. Row to that of 3d do.; date 14th Jan.

Capt. H. Templer, 7th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Cawnpore, v. Holmes who has been permitted to resign the situation; date 25th Jan.

Capt. P. Mahwaring, 33d N.I. (doing duty with Sylhet I.L., and lately prom.), to rejoin the corps to which he belongs at Jubulpore.

29th N.I. Lieut. F. T. Tierney to be interpreter and quarter master.

Feb. 7.—The following removals and postings of medical officers made:—Surg. T. M. Munro from 26th to 35th N.I.; J. Row from 73d to 55th do.; W. Dyer from 8th to 55th do.; E. Clarkson (on furl) to 49th do.; N. Morgan (on furl) to 62d do.; W. E. Carte, a.n., from 13th to 71st do.; J. Griffiths from 28th to 13th do.; G. Turbull from 68th to 20th do.; and R. Shaw, new prom., to 55th do.—Assist. Surgs. H. M. Twiddell (on furl) from 67th to 25th N.I.; J. C. Brown, doing duty with 67th N.I., posted to the regt.; W. Jacob from 64th to 64th do.; E. J. Agnew (on furl) from 50th to 31st do.; J. H. Scerrell from 33d to left wing 44th do.; D. MacNab, m.d., from 3d to 1st do.; T. Chapman, m.d. (on furl), to 39th do.

Feb. 8.—1st N.I. Lieut. C. Wright to be adj. v. Burn prom. (The app., on 26th Jan., of Lieut. Wright to be interp. and qu. mast., cancelled.)

Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, 33d N.I., to continue to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st N.I., until further orders.

Feb. 9.—Assist. Surg. A. Beattie, civil assist. surg., to act as assist. garrison surgeon at Allahabad, during absence, on duty, of Assist. Surg. Christie; date 9th Jan.

The G.O.s. of 26th and 31st Jan., directing an exchange of circles between Superintending Surgs. C. Campbell and S. Ludlow, appointing Ollivant Superintending Surg. G. King to Agri., and nominating Surg. R. Brown to act as garrison surgeon at Chunar, cancelled; and those officers to remain in performance of duties in which they were severally engaged previous to publication of the orders.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. John Taylor (on furl) removed from 29th to 15th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Burroughs (new prom.) posted to 29th do., v. Taylor.

Feb. 16.—30th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Kennedy to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Hollings app. to Oude Auxiliary Force.

40th N.I. Ens. C. Hasell to be adj., from 1st Jan. 1898, v. Trump, app. to Oude Auxiliary Force.

Lieut. L. G. B. Paton, of 17th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 57th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Curtis (there being no qualified officer present with the regt.)

Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, m.d., officiating as civil surgeon at Moorwahingurg, app. to medical charge of left wing 61st N.I. at Kenauon.

Feb. 19.—Major R. Hawkes, at his own request, permitted to resign command of 3d local horse, and to join 9th L.C., to which he belongs, at Nusserabad.

Feb. 20.—Assist. Surgs. A. McDi. Stuart (on furl) removed from 5th Local Horse to 3d N.I., and J. B. Macdonald from 3d L.C. to 5th local horse.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson, on arrival of 50th N.I. at Barrackpore, to rejoin European regt. at Agri., to which he stands posted.

The following Assist. Surgeons, now at General Hospital, to proceed and do duty under Superintending Surgeons at stations specified, viz.—L. T. Watson, Meerut; G. S. Cardew, Agri.; J. Arnott, m.d., Cawnpore.

Ens. Wm. Egerton, 2d N.I., to do duty with Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., and directed to join.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. G. J. Montgomery to act as adj. to 15th N.I., v. Abbott placed at disposal of President in Council; date 16th Dec. 1897.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, m.d., doing duty with 63d N.I., to proceed to Bhopawar, and afford medical aid to 5th local horse, and Surg. B. Bell, of 60th, to perform medical duties of 63d regt.; date known 7th Feb.

Feb. 23.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, m.d., re

moved from 2d to 1st brigade horse artillery, and directed to join head quarters at Kurnaul.

Feb. 26.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. (Brigadier) John Tombs from 5th to 4th L.C.; Col. Samuel Smith (new prom.) to 8th do; Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, c.n. (on staff employ) from 1st to 8th do; Lieut. Col. J. W. Roberdeau (new prom.) to 1st do.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. Brev. Capt. and Adj. G. H. Edwards, 13th N.I., to act as station staff at Nueveerabad, during absence, on duty, of Capt. and Brigade Major La Touche; date 9th Feb.

Cornet Matthew Wood posted to 4th L.C., and directed to join.

Feb. 28.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cornet A. S. Galloway to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty with 5th L.C. at that station; date 13th Feb.—Ens. G. Dalston to act as adj. to 58th N.I., v. Parker proceeding on leave, as a temp. arrangement; date 28th Feb.—Lieut. T. Riddell to act as adj. to 60th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Whish; date 4th Feb.—Brev. Capt. J. Christie, 31 L.C., to act as station staff at Kurnaul, during absence, on duty, of the deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. of Sirhind division; date 3d Feb.

Capt. W. Mactier, 4th L.C., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Sirhind division of army, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Angela.

March 2.—The following Neemuch station order confirmed:—Lieut. C. Codrington, 49th N.I., to act as staff to a detachment consisting of 39th and 43d regts. N.I., 2 companies 71st N.I., left wing, 3d local horse, and right ing 4th do., under command of Col. C. R. Skeldon; Surg. J. Grog to afford medical aid to flank companies of 71st N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Worrall, m.d., to perform medical duties of left wing 3d local horse; date 17th Feb.

Ens. J. Morrison, 70th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. Smith, from 19th Feb.

March 3.—58th N.I. Lieut. C. J. H. Perrean to be adj. v. Parker proceeded on furl to Europe.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. Lamb, 51st N.I., to act as station staff at Dinapore, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Thompson; date 19th Feb.

2d Lieut. W. Timbrell to act as adj. to left wing 31st artillery, v. Cookson dec; date 20th Feb.

Permitted to Reside, &c.—Dec. 28. Capt. C. Gale, inv. estab. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Simla, instead of at Dinapore.—Jan 7. Capt. R. Aitken, inv. estab., in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—March 5. Capt. Charles Wilson, left wing European regt., at his own request.—12. Capt. C. H. White, 8th L.C., at his own request, from 20th Feb.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Feb. 26. Surg. Thomas M. Munro, from 1st March.—Capt. and Lieut. Maj. Richard Baylton, 7th N.I., assist. adj. gen., Benares division, on pension of a lieutenant, from 1st Jan. 1839, in conformity to G.O. of 2nd Dec. 1837.—March 12. Surg. John Turner, on pension of his rank, from 1st March.

Examination.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. G. Fort, 41 N.I., having been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified for the duties of interpreter, that officer is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 19. Capt. T. S. Burt, corps of engineers.—26. Capt. Jas. Fraser, 2d L.C.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. H. Fildow, artillery.—Lieut. O. Campbell, 43d N.I.—Ens. F. Mantland, 4th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 29. Capt. F. Abbott, corps of engineers, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. T. Greene, ditto, on ditto.—Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. C. Walker, 26th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. Isaac Jackson, on ditto.—Assist. Surg. E. Tritton, for health.—Brev. Capt. Edw. Brace, 48th N.I., for one year without pay, on private affairs.

—Feb. 19. Col. J. F. Dundas, regt. of artillery, on private affairs; Assist. Surg. James Stokes, m.d., on ditto.—26. Lieut. J. Phillott, 10th N.I., for health.—March 5. Lieut. A. Turner, 1st N.I., for health.—12. Capt. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I., for health.—Capt. A. Charlton, 74th N.I., second in command of Assam L.Inf., for health.

To Visit Allahabad and Presidency. (preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—Feb. 12. Maj. D. D. Anderson, 29th N.I.

To Humnaya Mountains.—March 9. Capt. J. Drummond, commanding the Khordiah Paik Company, for eleven months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Feb. 19. Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N.I., deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 19. Col. Wm. C. Faithfull, c.n., 29th N.I., for two years, for health.—Maj. G. D. Stoddart, 8th L.C., presidency paymaster, for ditto ditto.—March 12. Lieut. A. Ramsay, 34th N.I., assistant to commissioner in Kemaon, for two years, for health.

To Aurungabad.—March 5. Ens. W. M. Roberts, 30th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

The appointment of Ens. M. E. Sherwill, 69th N.I., under date the 29th Jan. 1839, to serve with the Oude Auxiliary Force, is hereby cancelled, it appearing to be at variance with the G.O. under date 24th Sept. 1832.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6, 1838.—Lieut. Arthur Wilkinson, 13th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 24th Dec. 1837.

Feb. 3.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only:—Lieut. J. Cameron, 4th F., from 24th Dec. 1838; Lieut. A. R. Marshall, 33d F., from 15th Aug. 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, until the pleasure of her Majesty shall be known:—

6th Foot, Ens. E. J. Blackley to be lieut. without purch., v. English dec., 17th Jan. 1838.

63d Foot, Lieut. John Buchanan to be capt. without purch., v. Moore dec.; and Ens. John Grant to be lieut. without purch., v. Buchanan prom., 15th Jan. 1838.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Jm. G. Lieut. Morris, 40th F., for health.—Lieut. W. W. Powell, 9th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. S. Stowell, 17th F., on ditto.—Lieut. H. Downes, 44th F., on ditto.—Qu. Mast. James Wilcox, 54th F., on ditto.—Feb. 1. Surg. Harcourt, 2d F.—Lieut. Glover, 55th F.—Lieut. D. T. Grant, 44th F.—1st. Surg. Macdonnell, 57th F., for health.—Lieut. E. G. Swinton, 3d L.D., for health.—Lieut. J. O. Burridge, 16th Lancers, for health.—Ens. W. B. Park, 26th F., for health.—Lieut. Bennett, 2d F., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. and Adj. D. Cooper, 17th F., for health.—Lieut. J. Espinasse, 4th F., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—March 1. Capt. T. Shadforth, 57th F., on private affairs.—Capt. D. MacAndrew, 49th F., for health.—Lieut. J. Martin, 3d L.Drags, to Presidency, and eventually to England, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—The leave to England granted to Lieut. J. H. Shadforth, 57th F., on 14th Dec. last.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 17. Eulalie, Douzelle, from Bourbon.—19. *Volunteer*, McMillan, and *Teahoe*, Gibson, both from Liverpool.—23. *Mona*, Gill, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Drummore*, Mylne, from Newcastle; *Presoyante*, Guilan, from Bourbon.—24. *John Hepburne*, Robertson, from Moulinen and Rangoon.—26. *Euphrasia*, Payet, from Mauritius.—28. *Earl Grey*, Adamson, from Liverpool. *George Gardner*, Taylor, from Philadelphia.—MARCH 1. *Guyne*, Fairweather, from Moulmein.—3. H.M.S.

Wolf, Stanley, from Madras; *Ariel*, Warden, from China.—3. *Fraserita*, Herrichen, from Bourbon.—7. *Catherine*, Brown, from Cape; *Heywood*, Jones, from Bombay and Mangalore.—8. *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from Mauritius; *Elephanta*, Buchanan, from Liverpool; *Sophia*, Greenwood, from Bombay and Cannanore; *Donna Pascoa*, Hullock, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—9. *Sultana*, Page, from Bombay; H.C. steamer *Diana*, Congalton, from Mouline and Amherst.—12. *Clio*, Rossignol, from Mauritius; *Calcutta*, Bentley, from Mouline and Amherst.—15. *Krishna*, Robson, from Khyouk Phyou and Akyab.—16. *Robarts*, Elder, from London, Cape, and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 9. *London*, King, for Liverpool.—10. *Astronee*, Benard, for Bourbon; *Cecilia*, Levesque, for ditto; *Francis Warden*, Nacoda, for Point de Galle and Bombay.—12. *Haidée*, Symers, for Mauritius; *John Adam*, Eales, for Point de Galle and Bombay.—14. *Estes*, Paul, for Liverpool; *Royal Saxon*, Renner, for London; *Bright Planet*, Steel, for Australia; *Ann*, McGowan, for China; *Resolution*, Dixon, for Madras.

Sailed from Saigon.

FEB. 15. *Stathula*, Griffin, for N.S. Wales.—17. *St. George*, Thomson, for Bristol.—18. *Elizabeth*, Manook, for Mouline and Rangoon.—20. H.N.M.S. *Bellona*, to sea; *Snellhead*, Ferguson, for Holland.—21. *Robert Le Diable*, LaPorte, for Bourbon; *Diane*, Ireland, for Havre.—23. *Ganges*, Amiel, for Bordeaux; *Lord Auckland*, Wylie, for Mauritius; *Momach*, McNeillage, for Liverpool; *Emily Jane*, Shelstone, for Singapore; *Hedra*, Nacoda, for Red Sea; *Two Sisters*—25. *Duke of Rutland*, Martin, for Cape and London.—26. *Penn*, Gray, for N.S. Wales.—27. H.M.S. *Victor*, Crozier, to sea.—28. *Seoulton*, Macalister, for Madras.—MARCH 1. *Edouard*, Ducom, for Bordeaux; *Sultana*, McFarlane, for Singapore and China.—3. *Wall Watch*, Barrington, for Penang and Singapore.—4. *Emerald Isle*, Drivey, for Madras and N.S. Wales.—6. *Paragon*, Cook, for Liverpool; *Bahamian*, Tizard, for London; *Cornwall*, Bell, for Cape and London; *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Cape and London; *Zenobia*, Owen, for London; *Samuel Baker*, Wild, for Mauritius; *Cavendish Bentock*, Mackenzie, for Point de Galle and Mauritius.—9. *Sumatra*, Stewart, for Batavia; *Solomon Shute*, Nacoda, for Muscat.—10. *Aleide*, Querouaire, and *Coutier de Boulton*, Dubois, both for Bourbon; *Tinamaru*, Wilson, for Liverpool; *Cordovan*, Dupeyron, for Bordeaux.—12. *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, for Singapore and China.—13. *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Bassorah and Bushire.—14. *Susan*, Young, for Liverpool.—16. *Anni*, McGowan, for China; H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, for Mouline; *Futtag Salina*, Gillett, for Bombay and Malabar.

Departure of Passengers.

Per *Emerald Isle*, for N.S. Wales, via Madras.—Mrs. Lock; Mrs. Beecher; Mrs. Loughnan; Mrs. Bellow; Mrs. Yeatman; Mrs. Chisholm; Mrs. E. B. Gleeson; Mrs. J. H. Gleeson; J. Donthorne, Esq., C.S.; Dr. E. J. Yeatman; Lieut. Charles Graham; Lieut. H. Beecher; Capt. J. M. Loughnan; Mr. E. B. Gleeson; Mr. J. H. Gleeson; Capt. Bellow; Mr. C. Cardew; Ens. Mundy; Mr. W. J. Browne; Capt. Chisholm; Capt. Innes, H.M. 30th regt.; Mr. Baydon, several children and servants.—For Madras: Miss Carr; Lieut. Jackson; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Elliott.

Freights to London (March 17).—Broken Stowage, £2. 10s. to £3. per ton; Sugar and Salt-petre, £4. 15s. to £5. per do.; Rice, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per do.; Oil Seeds, Oils in cases, and Jute, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s. per do.; Hides, and Coffee, £5. 10s. to £6. per do.; Safflower, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £5. 10s. to £6. per do.; Indigo, and Silk Piece Goods, £5. 10s. to £7. per do.; Raw Silk, £7. to £7. 10s. per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At Meerut, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st N.I., of a daughter.

Dec. 13. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, assistant to the commissioner, of a son.

16. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. R. Smyth, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. H. Arratoon, Esq., of twin boys.

17. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Rigby, engineers, of a son.

18. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. Darwin Cooke, 56th regt., of a son.

— Mrs. Jos. Samuel, jun., of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. Burgess, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. J. P. Rosewell, of a daughter.

20. At Bancoorah, the lady of Major Geo. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., of a daughter.

— In Fort William, the lady of E. P. Gilbert, H.M. 20th regt., of a daughter.

— At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Midnapore, the lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— Mrs. M. Wittinbaker, of a son.

26. Mrs. J. R. Howatson, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. R. M. Crow, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. E. Pandellé, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. J. C. Baptist, of a daughter.

JAN. 2. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Abbott, of the artillery, of a son.

6. At Kurnaul, the lady of Brev. Capt. Stehelin, inter, to H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a daughter.

10. At Nusserabad, the lady of Surg. Dalrymple, 9th L.C., of a son.

— Mrs. F. H. Penney, of a daughter.

14. At Allahabad, the lady of Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D., of a daughter.

21. Mrs. B. Barber, jun., of a daughter.

28. At Hoshungabad, the lady of Lieut. MacGregor, 66th N.I., of a son and heir.

30. At Nusserabad, the lady of Capt. H. N. Worsley, 74th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Kaderpore, the lady of Capt. W. Boothby, of a daughter.

FEB. 2. At Loodhianah, the lady of Capt. J. Halkett Craige, 20th N.I., of a son.

3. Mrs. G. Galloway, of a daughter.

4. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Tulloch, of a daughter.

— At Arrah, Shahabad, the lady of S. H. Batson, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.

7. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. R. F. Macvintie, 49th N.I., of a son.

10. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Maj. W. H. Sleeman, 1st N.I., of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. Pantou, of a son.

12. At Chittagong, Mrs. A. R. Smith, of a son.

13. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 41st N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. E. G. Stewart, of a son.

14. At Birdpore, Gorrookpore, the lady of Hugh Gibson, Esq., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, of a daughter.

18. At Howrah, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ellis, of a son.

— At Garden Reach, the lady of C. J. Richards, Esq., of a son.

19. Upon the river near Sacregally, the lady of Capt. G. W. Phillips, of a son.

— Mrs. Charles Brownlow, of a son.

— At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. T. B. Studdy, 8th L.C., of a son.

20. Mrs. Charles F. Couvéré, of a son.

21. At Kholna, Jessore, Mrs. W. H. S. Rainey, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Currie, of Cossitollah, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. K. Crosby, of a daughter.

22. At Kurnul, the lady of Capt. H. Garbett, artillery, of a daughter.

23. At Puttighur, Mrs. Charles Sutherland, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Berkeley, of a son.

24. Mrs. James Stark, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Anthony, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. P. Green, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. Thomas Lakin, of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. J. Lincke, of a son.

MARCH 2. At Pussewa, Juanpore, the lady of Vincent Tregar, Esq., of a son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Dunbar, H.M. 21st regt., of a daughter, still-born.

5. At Semulbaru Factory, Purneah, the lady of G. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.

- At Benares, the lady of Major Sibbald, 41st N.I., of a daughter.
 6. Mrs. F. T. Fergusson, of a son.
 7. At Calcutta, the wife of Rajah Apurvakrishna Bahadur, of a son.
 — At Esplanade Row, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq., of a daughter.
 8. At Benares, the lady of C. C. Pigott, Esq., 10th N.I., of a son.
 — Mrs. F. Bockalt, of a still-born son.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of L. A. Itchy, Esq., of a son.
 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES

- Dec. 23. At Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas Aviet, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Harrison.
 Jan. 27. At Calcutta, Henry Randolph, Esq., merchant and agent at Chitragong, to Miss Clara Phillips.
 — Mr. John McLausin to Miss A. Paul.
 29. At Lucknow, Lieut. C. Compagne, in H.M. the King of Oude's service, to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Hudson.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. William John Twentyman to Miss Sarah Montgomery.
 — At Howrah, Capt. Thomas Viall, of Essex, commander of the barque *Solph*, to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Hudson.
 Feb. 2. At Saugor, Central India, Lieut. W. Biggell, 69th N.I., to Miss M. Kyd.
 6. At Mymensing, Mr. T. Jahans to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Pickett, of Jamulpoor.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Peters, watch-maker, to Miss Henrietta Rittman.
 14. At Goruckpoor, D. T. Timms, Esq., civil service, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of F. Todd, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey.
 17. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, R.N., son of Col. Macdonald, of Inverness in Argyleshire, to Martha, daughter of the late S. H. Greg, Esq.
 19. At Calcutta, E. D. Darwell, of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Anna Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of N. J. Halbed, Esq., B.C.S.
 — Mr. P. Smith to Miss C. A. James.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Huttman to Olivia, daughter of James Horsburgh, Esq., of Firth, Roxburghshire, N.B.
 20. At Calcutta, M. Ter Arratoon, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of Carapet Mackertich, Esq.
 — At Futtighur, Mr. J. O'B. Kew, of Shahjehanpore, to Miss Maria Tutty.
 23. At Chinsurah, C. D. Quinton, Esq., to Mrs. T. Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Barber, Esq., of Chinsurah.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. Martin, of the iron bridge department, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Smith.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. Ridsdale, of Bishop's College, to Henrietta Rothman, second daughter of the late J. U. Sherrill, Esq.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. V. Rees to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Jones, of Ireland.
 27. Mr. A. F. Langer to Miss Sarah Colgan.
 28. At Agra, Arnold Henry Matthews, Esq., of Alumbund, near Allahabad, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Carne, Bengal artillery.
 March 1. At Calcutta, P. P. Carter, &c., of Bhupore, to Sarah Adeline, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Ricketts, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. William Prescott, Madras native infantry, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Ross.
 — At Benares, Richardson Nicholson, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Watson.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Godfree to Miss Anne Margaret Hamilton.
 5. At Dacca, George Henry Lamb, Esq., to Miss Georgian M. Lamb.
 8. At Chinsurah, John Fred. Field, Esq., lieut. in H.M. 9th regt., to Mary, only daughter of Lieut. H. B. Farran, of the same corps.
 — At Cawnpore, Cornet H. Y. Bazett, 5th L.C., to Louisa Colborne, youngest daughter of the late John Bruce, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's medical establishment.
 10. At Calcutta, Werner Cuthrey, Esq., of H.M. 11th L. Drags., to Jane Janette, daughter of the late Thomas Hoseason, Esq., formerly of Banklands, near Lynn, county of Norfolk.

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- At Barrackpore, C. I. Harrison, Esq., 66th regt N.I., to Mary Anne, fifth daughter of the late Capt. Tritton, H.M. 24th Drags.
 13. At Calcutta, Thos. Henry Hockley, Esq., to Miss Louisa Mahon.
 15. At Calcutta, James Alves, Esq., to Miss Flora Lyon.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 4. On board the *Britannia*, on his passage to the Mauritius, W. McD. Cameron, Esq., aged 26.
 Dec. 15. At Thurriar, one day's march from Futehpore, Mr. Patrick Rebeiro, aged 27.
 — At Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan, Louisa, wife of Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th regt., aged 23.
 17. At Hissar, Susanna Anna, wife of Capt. John Hales, aged 36, after a protracted illness.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Franklin, of the ship *Orient*, aged 30.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. Otto Rose, of the Dutch frigate *Bellona*, aged 20.
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. T. Vaughan, relict of the late Mr. C. M. Vaughan, aged 24.
 Jan. 3. At Jamaalpoor, Mr. Lawrence Strong, from fever contracted whilst on duty at the Jankipore Indigo Factory.
 12. Mr. Horn, in the office of Agra Magazine.
 14. At Agra, of small-pox, Mrs. Falkland, wife of Mr. Falkland, assistant to the Agra Bank.
 22. At Ghazepore, Mrs. S. P. Wharton, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Wharton, 5th L.C.
 27. At Chandernagore, Mathew Razet, Esq., one of the oldest planters in Jessore.
 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel, mother of Mr. Joseph Samuel, aged 80.
 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Kiernan, aged 26.
 Feb. 12. At Bhaugulpore, Mr. Chas. Budge.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clarissa Cripps, widow of Mr. J. Cripps, H.C. Marine, aged 29.
 19. At Calcutta, John Mitchell Todd, Esq., surgeon 10th regt. N.I., aged 40.
 20. At Kurnaul, of small pox, Brev. Capt. George James Cookson, 2d battalion H.C. artillery.
 21. At Delhi, Mrs. E. Croucher.
 — At Allahabad, Mrs. Eliz. Freeth, aged 59.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, relict of the late Mr. W. Bailey, aged 105.
 24. At Agra, Prince Sooleman Shukoh, aged 82, second brother of the late king of Delhi, from whose court he retired some years since.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Watts, relict of the late Joseph Watts, Esq., of Howrah, aged 51.
 26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Humphreys, relict of the late Mr. Jacob Humphreys, aged 90.
 27. At Fort William, Mary Ann, the lady of Capt. George Hogaht, of the Camanians.
 March 1. At Nusseerabad, Major Hector Mackenzie, of the 74th regt. N.I.
 2. At Agra, Capt. and Brev. Maj. Theophilus Bolton, of the 47th regt. N.I.
 — At Kishmaghur, at the house of Dr. Fuller, E. Delpeyron, Esq., aged 21.
 4. At Calcutta, Mr. C. M. Smith, an assistant in the Secret and Political Department.
 — At Purneah, Mrs. M. A. D'Assis.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Cox, relict of the late Capt. W. B. Cox, of the Bengal engineers, late of Fort Marlboro', Bencoolen, aged 63.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Michael Newson, livery stable keeper, aged 30.
 9. At Meerut, Lieut. J. Whitworth, of H.M. 3d Buffs, from an attack of cholera.
 11. At Mymensing, in his 28th year, M. W. Caruthers, Esq., of the civil service.
 12. Mr. John Smith, surveyor, aged 22.
 — Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Geo. Clive, aged 24.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Longdon, aged 37.
Lately, At Calcutta, the mother of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.
 — At Dacca, Mrs. P. M. David, relict of the late P. M. David, Esq.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to revise the establishment of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and to direct (O)

that, from the 31st Dec. 1837, it shall be as follows :

The corps to consist of six companies, each of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 sergeants, 2 first corporals, 2 second corporals, 4 havildars, 8 naigues, 2 buglers, and 120 privates—forming the following

Establishment.—1 Commandant, 8 subalterns, 1 assist. surgeon, 6 subadars, 6 jemadars, 1 conductor, 1 serjeant-major, 1 qu. mast. serjeant, 12 serjeants, 12 first corporals, 12 second corporals, 1 havildar major, 24 havildars, 48 naigues, 12 buglers, 720 privates, 6 regimental lascars, 24 recruit boys, 24 pensioned boys, 6 puckallies or 12 bleasities, 24 artificers, 1 choudry, 2 peons, 1 assistant apothecary, 1 native second dresser, and 2 toties.

Non-effective Staff.—1 Adjutant, 1 subadar major, 6 pay (orderly) havildars, 6 staff (colour) havildars.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 14, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief, under the authority of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, directs the publication of the following orders, relative to the organization and employment of the corps of sappers and miners.

1. The head-quarters of the corps to be permanently stationed at Bangalore.

2. Two companies, with their European officers, to be stationed at head-quarters, for the purpose of instruction in sapping and mining and civil engineering.

3. These companies, with their officers, to be relieved biennially, so that the whole corps may pass through its course of instruction once in six years.

4. The remaining four companies, when not employed on military works, to be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Board for employment upon other public works.

5. When employed under the Revenue Board, the officer commanding each company to be, *pro tempore*, an assistant to the civil engineer of the district in which it is serving, and, whether employed on military or other works, the officer commanding the company is to be charged with the superintendence of all work upon which his men may be employed.

6. The detached employment of individuals, whether non-commissioned or others, not to be allowed; but small details, whenever required, to be furnished in regular parties from the nearest detachment, the officer commanding the detachment retaining charge, and, whenever practicable, being entrusted with the control of the work.

7. When employed on actual field-service, the officer at the head of the quartermaster-general's department will communicate to the officer commanding the sappers and miners all work properly appertaining to the duty of pioneers, and the

latter will adopt the means at his disposal to attain the object required.

8. Each company to be complete in itself, and capable of performing every duty to which it may be liable, whether in peace or war, independently of head-quarters, and for this purpose each company to be armed and equipped as in the annexed tables.

9. Every engineer officer, upon his first arrival in India, to be posted to the corps of sappers and miners, and to join at head-quarters, where he is to do duty until reported by the commanding officer to be qualified for detached employment.

All the European and native non-commissioned of each company to be armed with fusils.

The first section of each company (30 men) to be armed with fusils; the other three (12 men each) with pistols, one per man.

(Then follow memorandums of arms and tools, spare tools, &c. required for each company, and for the whole corps).

SERVICES OF J. ANNESLEY, ESQ.

Fort St. George, Jan. 12, 1838.—James Annesley, Esq., first member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the Hon. Company's service on the pension of his rank, from the 18th instant, on which date he will have completed a service of five years in the Medical Board.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, on the occasion of Mr. Annesley's retirement from the medical service, in which he has served thirty-seven years, has much gratification in adding this tribute to the numerous testimonials which Mr. Annesley's professional abilities, unwearied assiduity, and zealous discharge of his duties, have already gained for him. The Governor in Council will perform a pleasing duty in submitting to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors the sentiments entertained by this Government of Mr. Annesley's merits as a public servant.

GRANTS OF LAND WITHIN FORTRESSES.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in reference to G.O. 8th May 1812 and 4th Dec. 1829, is pleased to direct that, previously to submitting to Government applications, whether from Europeans or natives, for grants of land within fortresses or the limits of military cantonments, a reference shall be made by the commanding officer to the collector of the district, to ascertain how the land, if the property of the Government, is entered in his accounts, and what rent has hitherto been assessed upon it, and the report of the collector shall accompany the applica-

tion for such land through the channel prescribed by the existing rules.

With respect to lands not being the property of Government, within fortresses and cantonments, application shall be made through the collector and the Board of Revenue, and on the production of a certificate from the commanding officer, that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed is free from objection in a military point of view.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Jan. 23, 1838.—Charles May Lushington, Esq., was this day sworn a member of Council for this presidency, pursuant to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors appointing him to succeed to that office on the expiration of the term of five years' service by George Edw. Russell, Esq., or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy, and took his seat at the Board accordingly, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1838.—The following movement is ordered:

The Head Quarters and four companies of the 8th N.I., from Palaveram to Malacca, and the remaining four companies to Singapore, to be there severally stationed, and to relieve the 48th N.I., which will return to Madras.

Feb. 20.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to order the following movements:

Horse Brigade.

E Troop, from Bangalore to Secunderabad,

F Troop, from Secunderabad to Bangalore,

4th or Gollindauze Bat. Artillery.

C Company, from Secunderabad to Vizianagram,

B Company, from Vizianagram to St. Thomas's Mount.

Light Cavalry.

4th regt., from Arcot to Bangalore.

6th do., Bangalore to Secunderabad.

8th do., Secunderabad to Arcot.

Native Infantry.

3d regt., from Ellore to Secunderabad.

19th do., French Rocks to Madras.

22d do., Secunderabad to Masulipatam.

30th do., Secunderabad to Trichinopoly.

31st do., Secunderabad to Ellore.

34th do., Secunderabad to Bangalore.

35th do., Madras to Secunderabad.

41st do., Samulcottah to Secunderabad.

51st do., Cannanore to Secunderabad.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND BREV. CAPT. R. B. HILL.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Feb. 17, 1838.—

At a general court-martial, held at Bellary, on the 4th Jan. 1838, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Richard Bingham Hill, H.M. 41st Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First. In having, at Bellary, on the 16th Sept. 1837, absented himself without leave from his regiment; so continuing absent until the 23d of the same month.

Second. In having, near Guddakul, on the 22d of the same month, when being brought back a prisoner by an escort of the same regiment, made his escape therefrom, notwithstanding that he had given the sergeant of the escort his word of honour, that he would not ride out of his sight.

Second Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the same place, on the 23d Sept. 1837, addressed an official letter to the adjutant of the same regiment, Lieut. E. J. Vaughan, containing a gross falsehood.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion,

That the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. B. Hill, H.M. 41st Foot, is guilty of the first instance of the first charge, which, however, the Court does not consider in this instance as "conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman."

That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said R. B. Hill, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. in H.M. 41st regt. of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 10. E. E. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

L. D. Daniell, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

C. W. Reade, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

J. R. Pringle, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

A. P. Forbes, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Edward Peters, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. W. Marsh to be master attendant at Cochin, v. McDowall resigned.

Capt. G. A. Underwood, of the corps of engi-

seems, to be secretary to Board of Revenue in department of Public Works.

16. J. D. Gleig, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

John Orr, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

20. J. Dent, Esq., to be first member of Board of Revenue, in suc. to Mr. McDonnell resigned.

23. The Hon. C. M. Lushington, Esq., to be chief judge of court of Sudr and Foudraee Udalt; John Bird, Esq., to be first puisne judge of ditto ditto; W. Hudleston, Esq., to be second puisne judge of ditto ditto; and A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be third puisne judge of ditto ditto.

W. Ashton, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of South Division of Arcot.

C. P. Brown, Esq., to be Persian translator to Government.

P. Grant, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., to be collector of sea customs at Madras.

G. A. Smith, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, during absence of Mr. Grant.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madras.

C. J. Bird, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely.

T. H. Davidson, Esq., to be senior deputy registrar to court of Sudr and Foudraee Udalt.

F. K. Crozier, Esq., to be head assistant to registrar to court of ditto ditto.

W. M. Molle, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

30. T. A. Oakes, Esq., to act as second judge of court of Sudr and Foudraee Udalt, during Mr. Hudleston's absence on sick certificate.

Feb. 6. R. Davidson, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madras, in suc. to Mr. Lockhart.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of northern division of Arcot, in suc. to Mr. Lovell.

William Elliot, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Parker on other duty.

C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

A. Pirvis, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

9. G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to act as second judge of ditto ditto for ditto.

Mr. P. S. Dirks to be postmaster at Trichinopoly, v. Mr. Hindes.

Mr. Charles Lamb to be postmaster at Bellary, v. Mr. Dirks.

Mr. C. W. West to be postmaster at Cannanore, v. Mr. Marsh.

16. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry; but to continue to act as secretary to Board of Revenue until further orders.

W. Dowdswell, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chicacole.

J. Rohde, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry; but to continue his present charge until relieved by Mr. Dowdswell.

20. G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division, during absence of Mr. Casamajor on sick cert.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, until relieved by Mr. Rohde.

27. R. D. Parker, C. T. Kaye, and T. H. Davidson, Esqs., to be commissioners for drawing of Government lotteries of present year.

Mr. C. P. Bowen to act as secretary to College Board and to Native Education Committee during

absence of Capt. Rowlandson in attendance on Com.-in-Chief.

March 5. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to Government in departments under Chief Secretary's immediate charge, during absence of Mr. Sewell, or until further orders.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to act as deputy collector of sea customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty.

6. A. Freese, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to resume his app. as head assistant to collector and magistrate of S.D. of Arcot.

W. H. Bailey, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

13. D. R. Limond, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madras, during absence of Mr. Phillips, or until further orders.

14. Maj. Butterworth to act as a member of Marine Board, during absence of Lieut. Cols. Hanson and Strahan.

15. John Orr, Esq., to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, until further orders.

17. A. J. Cherry, Esq., to act as sub-treasurer and superintendent and treasurer of Government Bank, during absence of Mr. Morris on sick cert.

20. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be sub-secretary to Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as secretary to that Board.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as sub-secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Smollett on other duty.

S. D. Birch, Esq., to act as cashier of Government Bank, and assistant to sub-treasurer, during Mr. Cherry's employment on other duty.

W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

J. Silver, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madras.

The services of W. H. Babington, Esq., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

James Scott, Esq., has been relieved from the office of a director of the Government Savings Bank, at his own request.

R. R. Cotton, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the orders of the principal collector of Tanjore, and to reside at Combaumum.

A. F. Bruce, has been permitted to resume his duties as collector and magistrate of Guntour, agreeably to his request.

G. P. Monckton, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the orders of the collector of Trichinopoly.

Charles Roberts, Esq., and Harry Viveash, Esq., have been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, from the date on which the annuities to which they have succeeded shall commence.

C. P. Brown, Esq., has reported his return to this presidency, with the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Attached Rank.—W. H. G. Mason, as factor, from 16th Dec. 1837.—T. B. Rorpell and W. W. H. son, as junior merchants, from 13th Jan. 1838.—P. Irvine, J. Silver, and H. Wood, as factors, from 16th do.—W. A. Hughes, as senior merch., from 21st do.—W. Dowdswell, as ditto, from 11th do.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 9. E. C. Lovell, Esq., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—16 A. P. Forbes, Esq., leave of absence until 1st Aug. 1838, to proceed to Cape, for health.—19. E. R. McDonell, senior member of Board of Revenue, to England, with benefit of furlough allowance, for health.—22. L. D. Daniell, Esq., to Cape, for one year, for health.—23. C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to England, for health.—Feb. 2. T. J. P. Harris, Esq., to Neigherries, until 31st July, for health.—13. R. B. Sewell, Esq., deputy sec. to Gov., to Bangalore, and Neigherries, until 31st Dec. next, for health.—J. F. Bury, Esq., to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.—March 9. G. A. Harris, Esq.,

to Neilgherries, for twelve months, for health.—
17. J. C. Morris, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, until
1st Oct. next, for health.—20. J. Haig, Esq., to
ditto, until 1st Aug., for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 9. The Rev. E. P. Lewis to act as chaplain
at Trichinopoly.

The Rev. G. W. Mahon to relieve Mr. Spring
from doing duty at Black Town, but to continue
to act as garrison chaplain.

March 8. The Rev. W. Thomas, A.B., to act as
chaplain at the Mount, during absence of the Rev.
W. T. Blenkinsop, or until further orders.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 29. The
Rev. E. P. Lewis, chaplain.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 26. The Rev. W. T. Blen-
kinsop, to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.
—The Rev. H. Deane, to Cape, until 20th July
1838, for health.—Feb. 6. The Rev. G. Graeme,
chaplain, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 9.—8th L.C. Cornet F. H.
Scott to be lieut., v. Taylor invalided; date of
com. 2d Jan. 1838.

6th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Gordon
to be capt., and Ens. A. R. West to be lieut., v.
Mitchell invalided; date of com. 2d Jan. 1838.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Pritchard, M.D., permitted to
enter on general duties of army.

Major J. Purton, corps of engineers, to be super-
intending engineer, Centre Division.

Capt. J. T. Smith, corps of engineers, to com-
mand sappers and miners, and to remain at Presi-
dency on special duty until further orders.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. James Sanderson permit-
ted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 16.—Infantry, Major George Sandys, from
6th L.C., to be lieut. colonel, v. Conway deceased;
date of com. 13th May 1837.

6th L.C. Capt. Malcolm McNeil to be major,
Lieut. S. W. J. Molony to be capt., and Cornet J.
J. Muddle to be lieut., in suc., to Sandys prom.;
date of coms. 13th May 1837.

2d L.I. Ens. William Bird to be lieut., v. Hum-
phreys discharged; date of com. 1st April 1837.
(Lieut. Vincent having resigned as ensign 19th July
1835.)

26th N.I. Capt. Thomas Eastman to be major,
Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thomas Maynor to be capt.,
and Ens. T. F. Vans Outlaw to be lieut., v. Ritche
dec.; date of coms. 14th Nov. 1837. (Capt. R.
Gordon having retired 19th Aug. 1837.)

The services of Maj. Malcolm McNeil, 6th L.C.,
and M. J. Thomas Eastment, 26th N.I., placed at
disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Jan. 19.—Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, 2d member of
Medical Board, to be 1st member, v. Amesley,
who retired from service from 18th Jan.

Mr. John Underwood, 3d member of Medical
Board, to be 2d member, v. Macaulay.

Mr. James Cuddy to be 3d member of Medical
Board, and to act as 2d member during absence of
Mr. Underwood.

Superintending Surg. L. G. Ford to act as 3d
member of Medical Board, and Surg. James Ste-
venson to act as superintending surgeon during
same period.

Jan. 23.—36th N.I. Ens. T. W. Mitchell to be
lieut., v. Martyr dec.; date of com. 14th Jan. 1838.

Assist. Surg. Charles Jameson to be surgeon,
from 13th Jan. 1838, v. Sevestre retired.

13th N.I. Ens. Edward Slack to be qu. mast. and
interpreter.

42d N.I. Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway to be adj.

Jan. 26.—Assist. Surg. James Sanderson app. to
medical charge of convicts ordered to be employed
on Western Road, and to have an establishment of
six second dressers.

Jan. 30.—Cadets of Cavalry G. J. B. Tucker and
A. R. Fraser admitted on estab., and prom. to

cornets.—Cadets of Infantry F. G. Kempster and
N. Newberry admitted on ditto, and prom. to en-
signs.

Capt. Espinasse, H. M. 4th regt., and Lieut.
Downes, H. M. 41st do., to take charge of invalids
proceeding to England on ship *Lady Flora*.

Lieut. Arch. Douglas, corps of engineers, to act
as civil engineer of 2d division, during employment
of Lieut. Vardon on other duty.

Feb. 6.—6th N.I. Ens. J. G. Brown to be lieut.,
v. Ludlow dec.; date of com. 27th Jan. 1838.

Surg. James Stevenson to be a superintending
surgeon from 18th Jan., v. Cuddy prom.

Surg. John Wylie to be a superintending surgeon
from 1st Jan., v. Adams proceeded to Europe.

Surg. C. Desormeaux to be garrison surgeon at
Masulipatam, v. Stevenson prom.; but to con-
tinue to act as superintend. surg. in Centre divi-
sion till relieved, or further orders.

Surg. James Richmond to act as garrison sur-
geon at Masulipatam, during Surg. Desormeaux's
absence.

Superintending Surg. L. G. Ford removed from
Centre to Presidency division, v. Cuddy.

Superintending Surg. James Stevenson posted to
Nagpore subsidiary Force.

Superintending Surg. John Wylie posted to
Centre division, but will conduct duties of Presi-
dency division, during absence of Mr. Ford on
other duty.

5th L.C. Lieut. G. L. H. Gall to be adj.

2d Bat. Artillery. 1st-Lieut. R. C. Moore to be
qu. mast. and interp., v. Croghan proceeding to
Europe.

28th N.I. Lieut. W. B. Bell to be qu. mast. and
interp., v. McCally resigned.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Richard Hall, 40th N.I., to
act as superintendent of roads at presidency, during
absence of Lieut. Watts on sick certificate.

Feb. 9.—6th L.C. Lieut. James Whistler to be
capt., and Cornet Wm. Vine to be lieut., v. Mo-
lony dec.; date of coms. to be settled hereafter.

Capt. Duncan Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to be se-
cretary to Clothing Board.

Feb. 13.—Mr. W. A. Carlaw admitted on estab. as
an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under
surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Pope, 24th N.I., per-
mitted, at his own request, to resign app. of qu.
mast. and interp. of that corps.

Capt. T. B. Forster, paymaster at presidency,
and acting mil. sec. to Com.-in-chief, permitted to
proceed with his Exc. on a tour of inspection.

Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L.C., to act as pay-
master at presidency, during absence and upon
responsibility of Capt. Forster.

Brigadier James Wahab, C.B., to be a brigadier of
first class, and Col. John Green and J. T. Tre-
wman to be brigadiers of second class, from 5th
Sept. 1837.

Feb. 16.—The services of Capt. W. Prescott, 2d
N.I., assist. com. gen., placed temporarily at dis-
posal of Hon. the President of the Council of
India, without prejudice to his situation in com-
missariat department.

Feb. 20.—At request of Com.-in-chief, Surg. T.
M. Lane permitted to accompany his Excellency
on his approaching tour of inspection.

Feb. 23.—Maj. Robert Alexander, 48th N.I., to
be judge advocate general of the army. Lieut. T.
McGonn to continue in temporary charge of judge
adv. general's department until arrival of Maj.
Alexander.

8th N.I. Lieut. John Seagar to be qu. master
and interpreter.

Cadets of Infantry W. C. Law and H. Bathurst
admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 27.—Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. W. C.
Gordon to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Doveton
proceeded to England on sick cert.

Acting Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. H. C. Gos-
ling to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Gordon.

Col. R. L. Evans, C.B., app. to a temporary seat
at Medical Board.

Capt. W. Johnston, 1st N.V.B., at his own re-
quest, relieved from charge of native pensioners at
Chingleput.

Lieut. R. A. Joy, 1st N.V.B., app. to charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Johnston.

Assist. Surg. W. B. Thompson to act as superintendent of Eye Infirmary and physician to Durbar of H. H. the Nabob, during absence of Surg. T. M. Lane, proceeding on a tour with Com-in-chief.

March 2.—Lieut. E. Brice to be adj. of E. troop horse artillery, on march from Bangalore to join Hyderabad subsidiary force.

March 6.—Surg. Robert Wight, M.D., to be garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, but to remain on his present duty until further orders.

Assist. Surg. John Richmond to act for Surg. Wight as garrison surgeon.

March 9.—Lieut. J. C. Boulderson, 35th N.I., as a temp. measure, to act as assistant to Superintending Engineer Presidency division.

Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33d N.I., app. to charge of operations at Pambam, and of detachment of Sappers and Miners stationed at that place.

March 13.—Infantry. Maj. W. J. Bradford, from 35th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Moncreiff dec.; date of com. 5th March 1838.

35th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Wm. MacLeod to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. R. Hicks to be capt., and Ens. S. Hay to be lieut., in suc. to Bradford prom.; date of com. 5th March 1838.

The services of Maj. Wm. Macleod, 35th N.I., placed at disposal of Com-in-chief for regimental duty.

March 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Richmond, at his own request, permitted to resign medical charge of Guntoor, from 8th March.

34th L. Inf. Lieut. G. Broadfoot to be capt., and Ens. T. Thompson to be lieut., v. Sothey dec.; date of com. 14th March 1838.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Jackson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. J. T. Smith, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 1st division, comprising districts of Ganjam, Rajahmundry, and Vizagapatnam; Lieut. T. Smythe, of engineers, to be assistant to ditto.—Lieut. A. De Butts to act as civil engineer of the division, during employment of Capt. Smith on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut. E. Buckle, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 2d division, comprising districts of Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Nellore; Lieut. S. E. Ludlow, of engineers, to be assistant to ditto.

Lieut. E. Lawford, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 3d division, comprising districts of Bellary and Cuddapah; Lieut. C. A. Ott, of engineers, to be assistant to ditto.

Lieut. S. Vardon, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 4th division, comprising districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, and South Arcot, with the exception of the Managoody and Chellumbrum Talooks; Lieut. W. Birdwood, of engineers, to be assistant to ditto.—Lieut. A. Douglas to act for Lieut. Vardon as civil engineer of the division, during his employment on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. A. T. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 5th division, comprising districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, with the Managoody and Chellumbrum Talooks of South Arcot; Lieut. F. Ditmas, of engineers, to be first assistant, and Lieut. C. Johnston, of engineers, to be second assistant to ditto.—Lieut. Bell to act as civil engineer of the division, during absence of Lieut. Cotton on leave, or until further orders.

Major J. Purton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 6th division, comprising districts of Salem and Coimbatore; Lieut. A. Douglas, of engineers, to be first assistant, and Lieut. R. F. East, of engineers, to be second assistant to ditto.

Capt. A. Law, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 7th division, comprising districts of Malabar and Canara; Lieut. J. H. Bell, of engineers, to be first assistant, and Lieut. G. C. Collyer, of engineers, to be second assistant to ditto.

Capt. C. E. Faber, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 8th division, comprising districts of Madura and Tinnevely; Lieut. A. De Butts, of engineers, to be assistant to ditto.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 15, 1837.—Surg. John Wylie removed from C.E.V. bat. to 17th regt., and Surg. R. Sutherland from 17th regt. to C.E.V. bat.

Assist. Surg. R. D. Hennick removed from H.M. 63d regt., to do duty with 17th N.I.

Dec. 20.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surgeons W. K. Hay from 2d bat. artillery to horse brigade; G. A. C. Bright from 19th to 8th N.I.; J. P. Grant to temporary medical charge of 2d bat. artillery.—Assist. Surgs. Q. Jamieson, M.D., from B. to E. troop horse brigade, and app. to medical charge of artillery at Bangalore; J. Drever from Sappers and Miners to 19th N.I.; J. C. Fuller from 8th N.I. to B. troop horse brigade; W. P. Moile from 1st L.C. to corps of Sappers and Miners; J. W. G. Macdonell posted to 1st L.C.

2d Lieut. R. C. Buckle, of artillery, to do duty with 2d bat. until further orders.

Ens. R. Podmore, at his own request, removed from right wing Madras European Regt. to 1st N.I., and to rank next below Ens. A. R. Dallas.

Ens. F. W. Sellow, at his own request, removed from left wing Madras European Regt. to 43d N.I., and to rank next below Ens. C. W. F. Whish.

Dec. 21.—Assist. Surg. C. Kevin to do duty with H.M. 4th or King's Own, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Owen to afford medical aid to 8th N.I. until arrival of Surg. Bright.

Dec. 28.—Ens. C. B. Gibb, at his own request, removed from 37th to 31st N.I., and to rank next below Ens. C. Gibb.

Dec. 30.—Assist. Surg. Everett, 12th, to afford medical aid to 8th N.I. until further orders.

2d Lieut. G. A. Gunthorpe removed from 4th to 1st bat. artillery, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton from latter to former corps.

Jan. 5, 1838.—Lieut. W. C. Western, 32d N.I., permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Jan. 6.—Capt. G. W. Osborne, deputy judge adv. general, removed from IX to VIII district, and will proceed to Trichinopoly.—Capt. Osborne will, however, retain charge of IX district until further orders.

Capt. Robert Mitchell, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to detachment of 2d N.V. at Nellore.

Lieut. D. G. Taylor, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st N.V.B.

Assist. Surg. J. Robson, M.D., removed from H.M. 39th, to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Assist. Surg. T. H. Canman posted to 43d N.I.

Jan. 11.—The following removals ordered:—Lieuts. Cok. A. Cooke, from 34th L.I. to 8th N.I.; R. Fenwick from 8th N.I. to M.E. regt.; T. Cox from 27th to 24th N.I.; J. W. Cleveland from 37th to 34th do.; W. P. Cunningham from M.E. regt. to 37th N.I.; J. Hanson from 24th to 27th N.I.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast. and interp. until further orders, v. Cherry prom.

Cornet Richard Hunter, 7th L.C., to act as adj. until further orders, v. Erskine permitted to resign the appointment.

Assist. Surg. W. L. G. Moore, M.D., to join and do duty with Madras Europ. regt. at Kemptee, till further orders.

The following removals ordered:—Surgs. R. Davidson from horse artillery to 3d L.I.; F. Godfrey from 23d to 24th N.I.; G. Beeton from 24th to 22d do.; Assist. Surg. A. Lorrimer, M.D., from H.M. 55th regt. to 24th N.I.

Jan. 15.—Ens. H.M. Clogston, removed, at his own request, from 14th to 19th N.I.

Surg. G. Adams removed from 8th to 19th N.I. Surg. J. Adams removed from 8th to 19th N.I.

Jan. 24.—2d Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, having been relieved from duties of acting superintending engineer in centre division, to join detachment of sappers and miners at Bangalore.

Jan. 25.—Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson directed to join H.M. 55th regt.

Jan. 31.—Ens. N. Newberry, (recently arrived), to do duty with 16th N.I.

Feb. 1.—Assist. Surg. J. Arthur, M.D., removed from left wing Madras European regt., and posted to 11th regt.

Feb. 2, 1838.—The following officers posted to regts.:—3d Cornet G. J. B. Tucker to 1st L.C., and to join; 4th Cornet A. H. Fraser to 3d L.C., and to join under orders of Capt. Horne, of artillery;

2d Ens. F. G. Kempster to 6th N.I., and to join by sea when furnished with a passage.

Feb. 3.—Capt. J. Hayne, of 39th, removed from doing duty with 10th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. Shedden posted to 8th N.I., and to afford medical aid to wing of that corps under orders to embark for Singapore.

Feb. 3.—Assist. Surg. John Mathison, M.D., posted to 12th N.I., v. Everett returned to presidency on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Pritchard, M.D., app. to medical charge of detachment of artillery at Penang, v. Mathison.

Capt. Wm. Hill, Madras European Regt., to act as deputy judge adv. general, during absence of Capt. Cramer on other duty.

Assist. Surg. R. Colthurst removed from 1st to 4th bat. artillery, and app. to medical charge of detachment of that corps at Secunderabad.

Feb. 10.—2d-Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, app. to sappers and miners, and to join head-quarters of that corps on Neilgherries.

Feb. 13.—The Commander-in-chief being about to proceed on a tour of inspection and review through the Centre, Mysore, and Southern divisions of the army, to be accompanied by the following officers, viz.—The Adj. General of the army; Acting Qu. Ma. r. General of ditto; Acting Deputy Adj. General H.M. forces. Acting Military Secretary, Brigade Major H.M. forces; Persian Interpreter; Deputy Judge Adv. General in charge of Judge Adv. General's Department; Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army, Deputy Assist. Qu. Ma. r. Gen. of ditto; the Aides-de-camp, &c.—Head-Quarters to be established at Bangalore about the 10th March.

Feb. 14.—Ens W. T. Nicolls, 24th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. of that corps, v. Pope resign.

Feb. 15.—Major J. N. Abdy removed from 3d to 1st bat., and app. to command artillery with Hyderabad Subsidary Force, but permitted to continue to do duty with 2d bat. at artillery head-quarters till 1st July next.

Maj. A. L. Murray removed from 1st to 2d bat. artillery.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. H. J. Brockman, 20th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 7th N.I.

Feb. 21.—Assist. Surg. G. Jameson, M.D., removed from P to A troop horse artillery; and Assist. Surg. G. Morrish, M.D., from latter to former troop.

Feb. 26.—Capt. F. D. White, 16th regt., to act as adjutant adj. of Palaveram till further orders, v. Lucas.

Feb. 27.—Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., posted to left wing Madras Europ. regt.

Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson removed from H.M. 53th, to do duty with Madras Europ. regt.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. R. Mackenzie to act as adj. to right wing of 11th N.I., proceeding to Singapore, from date of its march from Palaveram.

Lieut. John Wilton, 36th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. of that corps, v. Martyr dec.

Assist. Surg. C. Kevin removed from H.M. 4th regt., and posted to 35th N.I.

Assist. Surg. E. G. Balfour removed from H.M. 39th, to do duty with H.M. 53d regt.

March 2.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, deputy judge adv. gen., removed from I to IX district.

March 6.—Ens. H. A. O. Const., of 48th, to do duty with 10th N.I.

March 7.—Major John Crisp removed from 1st N.V.B. to Carnatic E.V.B.

March 10.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) P. Cameron removed from 1st to 3d L. C.; and Lieut. Col. G. Sandys (late prom.), posted to former regt.

March 12.—Ens. W. C. Law, at his own request, removed from 18th to 21st N.I.

Lieut. W. Bird, 23d L. Inf., doing duty with sappers and miners, permitted, at his own request, to rejoin his corps.

March 16.—Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, 29th N.I., to do duty with detachment of sappers and miners at Masulipatam.

2d Lieut. J. W. Tombs relieved from command of detachment of Sappers and Miners at Masulipatam.

and, ordered to join head-quarters of that corps.

March 19.—The following removals in Artillery ordered:—Superum, 2d Lieut. A. T. Cadell, from 1st to 4th bat.; R. Macpherson, from 3d to 1st bat.

Surg. J. P. Grant removed from 18th regt. to 2d bat. Artillery.

Permitted to retire from the Service—Dec. 22. Maj. R. Butler, 21st N.I., from 27th Dec. 1837, on pension of his rank.—Jan. 12, 1838, James Annesley, Esq., 1st member of Medical Board, from 18th Jan., on pension of his rank.

Permitted to reside, &c.—Jan. 27, Maj. Gen. C. T. G. Bishop, in southern division, and to draw his pay and allowances at Trichinopoly.—Col. R. West, 42d N.I., at Quilon, and draw ditto at Cannanore.

Examinations.—Lieut. G. Briggs, horse artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the College committee, has been reported to have acquired a very creditable knowledge of the language, fully entitling him to the Moonshie allowance.

Lieut. W. Mason, 21st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Vizianagram, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter, and the Commander-in-chief accordingly authorizes the disbursement to him of the Moonshie allowance.

Lieut. W. A. Lukin, 14th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Vizianagram, and having made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the Moonshie allowance.

Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, acting adj. 42d regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kamptee, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Ens. E. A. H. Webb, 30th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kamptee, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter, and fully entitled to the Moonshie allowance.

Lieut. G. L. H. Gall, acting adj. 5th L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the college committee, has been reported qualified for the duties of adjutant.

Lieut. A. C. Anderson, H.M. 54th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Trichinopoly, has been reported qualified as interpreter, and the Commander-in-chief authorizes the disbursement to him of the Moonshie allowance.

Lieut. J. Scager, acting qu. mast. 8th regt., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the duties of regimental interpreter.

Ens. F. Slack, 13th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by a committee at Vellore on the 10th March 1838, passed as interpreter.

Ens. J. Keatinge, 3d L. Inf., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Masulipatam, has been reported qualified as regimental interpreter, and entitled to the authorized allowance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 15. Capt. E. Althorpe, 2d N.I.,—Jan. 12, 1838, 1st Lieut. F. Burgoyne, artillery.—Surg. James Richmond.—23. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I.—30. Capt. John Lewis, 24th N.I.—Ens. G. S. Mardell, 16th N.I.—Feb. 2. Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C.—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden.—March 6. Capt. J. D. Wallace, 10th L.C.—Maj. John Crisp, 1st N.I.—1st Lieut. T. T. Pears, engineers (arrived at Bombay.)

PURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 17. Lieut. S. S. Coffin, 24th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Dec. 22. Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I., for health (to proceed from Singapore, via Batavia).—Jan. 9, 1838. Lieut. T. Austin, 12th N.I., for

health (proceeded from Singapore).—Ens. J. Robertson, 15th N.I., for health.—Asst. Surg. J. S. Owen, for health.—Capt. Thomas Biddle, artillery, (to embark from the Stralts).—12. Lieut. James Marjoribanks, 1st N.I., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay.—Surg. George Adams, superintending surgeon Nagpore Subsidiary Force, for health.—19. Lieut. Col. James Ketchen, artillery.—Feb. 9. Lieut. A. Wood, 29th N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay (to embark from Eastern coast).—13. Lieut. G. A. H. Falconar, 46th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. Col. J. Morison, 6th Madras L.C. (permitted by government of Bombay).—March 2. Lieut. A. Russell, 46th N.I.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—March 20. Lieut. E. Marriott, 45th N.I.

To Sea.—Nov. 17. Capt. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., until 1st May, 1838, for health (to embark from Negapatam).—Jan. 12, 1838. 2d Lieut. E. Strettel, artillery, for 12 months, for health (to embark from Cannanore).—Feb. 27. Capt. A. T. Cotton, civil engineer of 3d division, for 14 months, for health.—March 6. Lieut. H. Congreve, engineer, until 31st Aug. 1839, for health (to embark at Tutacurin).

To Ceylon.—March 13. Maj. J. Campbell, 33d N.I., till 27th April 1838.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 17. Surg. J. L. Geddes, for 18 months, for health.—Dec. 22. Maj. G. Fryer, deputy sec. to government in mil. dept., for 18 months, for health.—Jan. 12, 1838. Maj. J. G. Rorison, 13th N.I., for two years, for health.—Feb. 23. Surg. Francis Godfrey, till 1st Sept. 1839, for health.

To Neighbourries.—March 2. Maj. Gen. John Dove-ton, C.B., commanding centre division, for four months.

To Bombay.—Feb. 13. Assist. Surg. W. A. Carlaw, for three months, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.—Jan. 16. Capt. M. Poole, 5th N.I., deputy assist. adj. gen. S. D. of army, for two years, for health.—Feb. 13. Capt. A. Chisholm, 30th N.I., for two years, for health (also to V. D. Land).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 6. Long boat of the *Elizabeth* of Bristol, from Linga Chetty's Choultry.—7. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, from ditto; *Charles Grant*, Pittam, from Calcutta.—12. *Isadora*, Hodson, from Vizagapatnam, &c.—17. *Moulman*, Morris, for Moulmain.—*Providence*, Thomas, from Point Pedro; *Clarinda*, Superville, from Bordeaux.—19. *Virginia*, Whiffen, from Calcutta, &c.—*Theresa*, Vaz, from Chittagong.—22. *Susan*, Davis, from Rangoon.—23. H.M.S. *Algerine*, Thomas, from Trincomallee.—MARCH 1. Dutch Ship *Bellona*, Arriens, from Calcutta.—2. *Robarts*, Elder, from London and Cape.—7. *Juliana*, Wainwright, from Calcutta.—12. *Emma*, Peckett, from Singapore.—14. *Adolphe*, Morvan, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—16. *Bombay*, Waugh, from Mauritius; *Fanny*, Sheriff, from Bombay, Cochin, and Ceylon; *Emerald Isle*, Driver, from Calcutta.—17. *Squalow*, McAlister, from Calcutta and Tranquebar.

Departures.

Feb. 8. *Antelope*, Leonhard, for Northern Ports; *Duke of Aegyl*, Bristow, for London; *Charles Grant*, Pittam, for Bombay.—9. *Coringa Parket*, Brady, for Coringa.—10. *Sisrah*, Lyster, for Northern Ports.—11. *Kent*, Shreeve, for ditto.—14. *Col. Burney*, Marshall, for Rangoon.—18. *Cuthbert*, Hodgson, for Northern Ports; H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, for Calcutta.—22. *Rembury*, for Pondicherry.—24. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, for Cape and London.—27. H.M.S. *Algerine*, Thomas, for Trincomallee.—28. *Clarissa*, Andree, for Penang.—MARCH 2. *Clarinda*, Superville, for Bordeaux.—8. *Robarts*, Elder, for Calcutta.—11. *Juliana*, Wainwright, for London.—13. Dutch Ship *Bellona*, Arriens, for Holland.—17. H.M.S. *Victor*, Crozier, for Trincomallee.—20. *Adolphe*, Morvan, for Pondicherry.—22. *Emerald Isle*, Driver, for N.S. Wales.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 19. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I., of a son.
— At Mercara, the lady of Capt. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N.I., of a daughter.
Dec. 2. At Madras, the lady of George H. Millor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
27. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Clarke, H. M.'s 62d regt., of a son.
Jan. 4. At Mercara, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. J. Martyr, 36th N.I., of a son.
7. At Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. John Guest, missionary, of a daughter.
10. At Ootacamund, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a son.
19. At Madras, Mrs. R. Skill, of a son.
25. At Bangalore, Mrs. George J. Culbitt, of a daughter.
29. At Mangalore, the lady of Malcolm Lewin, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
30. The lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Pace, 30th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Mulloolop, on route to Kamptee, the lady of Capt. P. Chambers, of a son.
Feb. 2. At Salem, the lady of F. Mole, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
5. At Madras, Mrs. J. Thorpe, of a son.
7. At Arrow, the lady of John S. Chisholm, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Colonel Montith, engineers, of a son.
8. At Hyderabad, Mrs. J. D' Penning, of a son.
12. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. G. J. Walker, H.M. 13th Drags., of a son.
14. At Madras, the lady of Robert Cole, Esq., medical service, of a daughter.
— At Ganjam, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Nagpore, the wife of Mr. W. Doyle, of a daughter.
22. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy, Bombay army, of a daughter.
24. At Madras, the lady of the late E. S. Moorar, Esq., of a daughter.
25. Mrs. James Reyer, of a daughter.
March 3. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. I. C. Coffin, paymaster in Mysore, of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L.C., of a son.
5. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Hayne, 36th REGT., of a son.
6. At Madras, Mrs. J. Goodrie, of a son.
8. Mrs. H. E. Boyle, of a daughter.
14. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Marshall, H.M. 39th regt., of a son.
20. At Madras, the lady of John Dent, Esq., civil service, of a son, still born.
Late, At Bellary, Mrs. Mailey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Madras, Mr. J. Willick, of the Clarendon Hotel, to Miss Jane Crighton.
Jan. 10. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Gouge, manager master attendant's office, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Robson, 26th Madras N.I.
17. At Madras, Robert Wight, M.D., to Rosa Harriet, third daughter of Lacey Grey Ford, Esq., superintending surgeon, presidency.
Feb. 14. At Madras, Mr. Henry Cuffley, only son of the late Capt. Cuffley, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Adj. Green, Madras establishment.
March 21. At Madras, Benjamin Cardozo, Esq., to Bridget Margaret, second daughter of Capt. G. O'Connell, C.E.V. Bat., commissary of ordnance.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19. At the Upper Annicut, near Trichinopoly, Mr. William Parr, draftsman civil engineers department, 3d division.
30. At Combaconum, Mrs. Falconar, lady of Lieut. Falconar, 46th regt. N.I.
Dec. 15. Suddenly, Mrs. Ecclesia Keyes (relict of the late Mr. Wm. Keyes, senior assistant surveyor), governess of the Black Town Female Orphan Asylum, aged 36.
24. At Madras, Mr. F. E. T. Bruggen, aged 74.
Jan. 20. At Bolarum, Nancy, wife of Sub. Assist. Surg. J. Vital, Nizam's service.

27. At Chicacole, Lieut. T. H. B. Ludlow, of the 9th Regt. N.I.
 Feb. 2. At Cuddalore, Emelia Barbara, relict of the late Mr. Andrew McCully, aged 50.
 3. At Madras, Nancy, wife of Mr. J. H. Hogg, assistant revenue surveyor in 4th division.
 — At Madras, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. John Piellow, advocate general's office.
 9. At Bimlipatam, Capt. Robert Mitchell, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.
 18. At Pursewalkum, Sophia, wife of Mr. James White, of the *Herold* office, aged 30.
 19. At the Female Asylum, Poonamallee-road, Madras, Mrs. M. Pohle (relict of the late Rev. C. Pohle, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), many years governess of that institution, aged 65.
 20. At Madras, Anna, wife of the Rev. W. H. Drew, missionary; and a daughter to whom she had just given birth. Also, four days previous, William, son of the above, aged 16 months.
 March 3. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Brady, livery stable keeper.
 5. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Col. John Moncrieff, of the 51st regt. N.I.
 8. At Madras, Elizabeth Susanna, aged 30, wife of W. R. White, Esq., acting deputy inspector general of hospitals, H.M. troops.
 — At Madras, Mr. George Batchelor, examiner in the Medical Board Office, aged 31.
 14. At Secunderabad, Capt. G. H. Sotheby, of the 34th regt. N.I.
Lately. At Moulmain, Capt. Moore, H.M. 62d regt.
 At Pondicherry, Capt. Charles Daviot, aged 33.
 — At sea, on board the *Royal William*, Asst. Surg. G. M. Watson, medical establishment.
 — At sea, on board the *Lotus*, Ensign C. F. Gordon, 19th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REMOVAL OF CAPT. MACAN.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 5, 1838.
 — Government having placed the services of Capt. Macan, the brigade-major at Poona, at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, for regimental duty, his Excellency deems it his duty to make known to the Bombay army, the circumstances under which this officer has been ordered to join his regiment.

On the 18th Nov. last, the major-general, in whom is vested by government the command of the Poona brigade, having been called to the presidency on duty, the next senior officer to him, Lieut. Col. Fendall, of the 4th Lt. Drags, was put in orders that day, to command the brigade during his absence. Capt. Macan not having waited upon him, in accordance with the regulations and usages of the service, either on the 18th or 19th, and the brigade-major having, moreover, issued a brigade order on the latter day, without even consulting Col. Fendall on the subject, the latter directed that he (Capt. Macan) should attend at his quarters the following day, the 20th. Reasons were demanded for Capt. Macan's manner of acting, and those reasons appearing to Lieut. Col. Fendall very unsatisfactory, he ordered Capt. Macan into arrest, on the 25th of the same month. When the major-general returned, and assumed command of the Poona Brigade, a report of the case came *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26. No. 102.*

before him. He decided, that although the brigade-major had totally lost sight of his duty, and was greatly in error, yet that he disapproved of the extreme measure Col. Fendall had recourse to, in placing Capt. Macan in arrest, conceiving that the case could be sufficiently met by a severe reprimand to the brigade-major. Col. Fendall immediately submitted to this decision, and reproof to himself, and wrote, both to the major-general and to the brigade-major, stating that he willingly abided by it, and that Capt. Macan was released from arrest. The next step was the major-general sending for Capt. Macan, and explaining to him, in the spirit of friendship, all that had been done, and permitting him to peruse the whole of the correspondence; with which Capt. Macan appeared to be satisfied, and the matter was conceived to be at an end.

On the 26th Nov., however, the major-general received an unexpected appeal from Major Macan, with a request that it might be forwarded to the Commander-in-chief; Capt. Macan stating, that he felt himself aggrieved, as he conceived that no decision had been given between him and Col. Fendall.

He was again informed by the major-general, who unquestionably was the best possible authority on the subject, that a decision had been given in the case; but Capt. Macan was not satisfied, and still pressing the transmission of his appeal, it was forwarded accordingly. The Commander-in-chief caused the adjutant-general to communicate his displeasure to Capt. Macan for not submitting, as Col. Fendall had done, to the decision of the major-general, and desired that he would withdraw his letter, and apologize for his refusal to abide by the decision of that officer.

Capt. Macan nominally consented to withdraw the letter, and to express his regret for having written it, but coupled such expression with explanatory statements, obviously tending to justify his conduct. He was directed to withdraw his letter without explanation, and simply to express regret for not having submitted to the decision of his superiors in authority. Capt. Macan, after full time for consideration, refused to obey; stating, in substance, that he could not reconcile it to his feelings to have the terms of an apology dictated to him by any authority whatever.

The Commander-in-chief could not accept of an apology neutralized by the very language in which it was conveyed; and as the act of Capt. Macan had been most deliberate, his Exc. felt that he had no alternative but to apply for the removal of that officer from his situation on the staff.

It must be unnecessary for the Commander-in-chief to observe, that as the (P)

officers appointed to the staff are selected from regiments, and supposed to be well acquainted with the duties of their profession, the peculiar purpose of their appointment is, that they may assist the Commander-in-chief in conducting the details and upholding the discipline of the army. If, then, an officer so selected sets himself to oppose and cavil at the orders of the Commander-in-chief, or other officers of superior rank, instead of aiding in carrying them into execution, it is perfectly plain, that such a person defeats the very end of his appointment, and that he cannot too soon be remanded to his regiment, to be taught the first and most important duty of the profession, which is that of obedience to lawful authority.

In this case, the Commander-in-chief seeks in vain for circumstances of extenuation. The act of Capt. Macan was not only voluntary but deliberate. His disobedience was even enhanced by professions of respect, with which it was wholly inconsistent; nor could he for a moment be unaware of the results to which it rendered him liable.

The Commander-in-chief desires that Capt. Macan be struck off the staff officers, from the day on which this order is received at Poona, and that he be directed to join his regiment.

The general officer commanding the Poona division will be pleased, as a temporary measure, to nominate an officer to take charge of the office of brigade-major from Capt. Macan.

DRAWING OF PAY.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6, 1838.—With reference to the 5th paragraph of the G. G. O. 2d June 1834, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a military officer employed in the civil department may be absent on leave, his regimental pay and allowances shall continue to be paid in the civil department, whilst the military officer appointed to officiate for him shall draw from the civil department the forfeited portion only of the civil allowance; his military pay and allowances being continued to be drawn in the military department.

Medical officers on civil employ, who receive no civil allowance whilst absent, will draw their pay and allowances in the military department as heretofore, and the acting officer receive the full consolidated salary, as provided for by G. G. O. 31st May 1834.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1838.—The Hon. George Wm. Anderson, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths, and his seat in

the Council of Bombay, under the usual salute.

FORFEITED PASSAGE MONEY, H. C. STEAMERS.

Steam Department; Bombay Castle, March 7, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that whenever an individual who may have taken his passage in one of the Hon. Company's steamers shall withdraw his name, after having paid the full amount of his passage money, a moiety of the amount so paid shall be refunded to him, should his place be supplied by another applicant; but if his place be not supplied by another, the whole amount will be forfeited.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. G. E. CUYLER.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Feb. 24, 1838.—At a general court-martial, held in cantonment near Poona, on the 22d Jan. 1838, Lieut. G. E. Cuyler, H. M. 2d, or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For disgraceful and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances: viz.

First. In having, in cantonment near Belgaum, on or about the 27th June 1837, and on subsequent days, asserted to Paymaster J. S. Darby, of the same regt., a gross and wilful falsehood, reflecting on the character of his senior and superior officer, Capt. H. D. Keith, of the same regt., by stating, that he (Lieut. Cuyler) had, at the mess of the officers of the regt., on the march from Vingorla to Belgaum, on or about the 19th Jan. 1837, addressed most opprobrious language to Brev. Capt. Keith, reflecting on his honour and honesty, and that he (Capt. Keith) had taken no notice of the same; whereas, no such language had ever been addressed by Lieut. Cuyler to Capt. Keith.

Second. In having, at Belgaum, on the 28th June 1837, dictated to private Thomas Sinnott, of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot, a paper containing false and scandalous aspersions against the character of Brev. Capt. Keith, to the effect as set forth in the preceding instance, thereby infamously and falsely traducing the character of Capt. Keith to a private soldier of the same regt., and tending to degrade Capt. Keith's character in the estimation of the said soldier, and the other soldiers of the corps.

2d Charge.—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in cantonment near Belgaum, on or about the 30th June 1837, asserted a wilful and deliberate falsehood to the aforesaid Pay-

master J. S. Darby, by stating to him, that Brigadier Gen. Salter, commanding the southern division of the army, had, some time previously, gone into his (Lieut. Cuyler's) tent, when he (Lieut. Cuyler) was under arrest for alleged misconduct at the mess, and that he (the Brigadier Gen.) had then and there listened to the reflections referred to in the preceding charge, against the character of Capt. Keith; such false statement on the part of Lieut. Cuyler being derogatory to the professional character of Brigadier Gen. Salter, his superior officer.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. G. E. Cuyler, H.M. 2d, or Queen's Royal Regt., is

GUILTY of the first charge preferred against him in the first instance.

GUILTY of the second instance of the same.

GUILTY of the second charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, do adjudge him, Lieut. G. E. Cuyler, to be confined.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East-Indies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

March 5. Mr. W. Simson to act as collector and magistrate of Tanja.

Mr. S. Mansfield to act as fourth assistant to principal collector of Poona.

7. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Political Department.

March 27. Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be Bhoel agent in Candesh.

Judicial Department.

March 9. Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assistant to magistrate of Poona, to have full powers of a magistrate, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

14. The Hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq., to be chief judge of Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudlaee Adawlut.

Mr. James Erskine, political agent in Kattewar, resumed charge of his duties on the 1st March.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay arrived on the 21st, and was installed on the 25th Feb. 1838.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 5, 1838.—Capt. G. Macan, 14th N.I., major of brigade at Poona, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Feb. 24.—Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, right wing European regt., and Ens. J. P. Grant, 13th N.I., at their own request, permitted to exchange regts., each joining as junior of their rank.

March 5.—Brigadier Morse to command at Deesa, and Lieut. Col. Bagnold to command Baroda brigade, during absence of Brigadier Brooks, or until further orders.

The following arrangements made in Commissariat Department consequent on app. of Capt. Scoble to Joint Remount Agency:—Lieut. J. C. Hartley, senior sub-assistant, to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Scoble; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Hartley prom. in department; Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub-assistant in charge of bazaars at Deesa, to be acting sub-assist. com. gen., to complete estab.; Lieut. F. Bagshawe, 5th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars at Belgaum, v. Stockley; Lieut. R. J. Shaw, right wing European regt., to be acting sub-assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars at Deesa.

March 6.—Capt. J. W. Chalmers, 4th N.I., to command detachment over subsidiary gaoi at Tanah, from 1st Dec. last.

Lieut. Scriven, N.V.B., to act as adj. to that bat., during absence of Lieut. Hogg on sick certificate.

Capt. W. S. Adams, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to take charge of Brigade Major's Office at Poona, from 14th Feb.

15th N.I. Lieut. W. F. Cornack, qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, to be Maharatta Interp.; date 15th Feb. 1838.

Ens. C. S. Whitehill, 5th N.I., and Ens. H. Dent, 10th do., permitted to exchange regts., each joining as junior of their rank.

Cadet of Engineers W. F. Marriott admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadet of Infantry C. J. Symons admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

March 9.—2d-Lieut. J. H. Burke, of engineers, to be assistant to executive engineer at Poona.

Surg. Francis Sheppee to act as superintending surgeon on estab. from 1st March, consequent on departure of Sup. Surg. Henderson to Europe on sick certificate.

3d L.C. Cornet J. Forbes to be adj., v. Lieut. Eyre resigned the situation; date 20th Feb. 1838.

Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, 13th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt.

Cavalry, Maj. P. P. Wilson to be lieut. col., v. Litchfield retired, date 28th Feb. 1838.

2d L.C. Capt. D. Cunningham to be major, Lieut. W. J. Ottley to be capt., and Cornet F. Ashworth to be lieut., in suc. to Wilson prom.; date 28th Feb. 1838.

Cornet E. H. Simpson posted to 2d L.C.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1822, to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates specified:—Lieuts. G. G. Malet, 3d L.C., from 4th Jan. 1838; J. Whitmore, 11th N.I., 26th Feb. 1838; T. G. Fraser, right wing European regt., J. B. Bellass, 9th N.I., G. Wilson, 26th do., and J. Jackson, 25th do., all 5th March 1838.

March 12.—3d N.I. Lieut. T. L. James to take rank, v. Hughes dec., 14th March 1837; Lieut. F. Forbes to take rank, v. Malcolm prom., 30th ditto —(This cancels prom. of latter officer as announced in G.O. 10th Feb. 1838).

Lieut. T. D. Fallon, 7th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Sholapoor from 18th Feb., as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. W. B. G. Blinkins, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment at Broach, from 18th Feb.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., permitted to resign app. of Mahratta Interp. to that regt.

Lieut. R. H. Young, 2d or Gr. N.I., to perform duties of staff officer to field detachment under command of Maj. D. Forbes, until arrival of Lieut. Hart, as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. H. Franklin to act as adj. to 2d or Gr. N.I., during absence of Lieut. Young on field service, as a temp. arrangement.

March 15.—Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Woodhouse proceeding to Europe; date 13th March 1838.

March 22.—Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Lloyd on leave.

Lieut. J. C. Anderson, line adj. at Rajpote, to act as interp. to 12th N.I., from 1st Feb., until arrival of Lieut. J. W. Eastwick.

Brev. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to left wing 1st L.C., v. Capt. J. Pope, 17th N.I.

Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to Marine bat., v. Henry.

Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th N.I., to be 2d or Mahratta interp. to that regt., from 15th Feb.

The following division order confirmed:—Capt. Stuart, 14th N.I., to assume charge of office of assist. com. gen. at Ahmedabad, from 17th July 1837, consequent on the death of Capt. Payne.

March 23.—Lieut. H. B. Rose to be interp. in Hindoostanee language to European regt., v. Stiles prom.; date 6th Dec. 1837.

Lieut. Col. Gibbon to command troops at Sholapore from 9th March.

March 24.—Surg. A. Tawse to proceed to Angria's Colabah on special duty.

March 26.—Ens. J. R. Kelly, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to 2d Gr. N.I., in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, from 22d Feb.

Lieut. W. C. Say to be interp. in Hindoostanee language to horse brigade, v. Brev. Capt. Whittle app. adj. and qu. mast to 2d troop.

Cadet of Infantry S. W. Brown admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. H. B. Salmon to act as sub-assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars and police at Poona, during absence of Ens. Browne on duty at Presidency; date 17th March.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Felix placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in army of H.H. the Nizam.

Head-Quarters, March 3, 1838.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. P. Pearson from 11th to 13th N.I., v. Little retired; Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, late prom., posted to 11th do., and directed to join.

March.—Superintending Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., removed from N.W.D. of Guzerat and app. to Presidency division.

Acting Superintending Surg. F. Sheppey app. to N.W.D. of Guzerat, v. Kennedy.

March 15.—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. G. J. Mant to be attached to Poona division of army.

March 17.—Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith removed from 1st to 2d bat. artillery.

March 19.—Lieut. Col. E. Jervis removed from 2d to 3d L.C., v. Litchfield retired; and Lieut. Col. P. Wilson (late prom.) posted to 2d L.C., v. Jervis removed.

March 21.—Surg. W. Gray removed from Marine bat., and posted to European regt.; and Surg. J. Burnes, M.D., R.H., posted to Marine bat., v. Gray. Surg. McMorris, 26th N.I., to receive medical charge of detail of 3d comp. Golumduaze bat.; date Hursule 7th March.

March 23.—Assist. Surg. Keith to join the Myhee Kaunta field force; date 15th March.

Assist. Surg. Ritchie to perform medical duties of garrison of Asseerghur, on departure of Assist. Surg. Taylor; date 16th March.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Feb. 26. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) G. A. Litchfield, 3d L.C., agreeably to provisions of G.G.O. No. 81 of 1838.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 6. Surg. A. Tawse.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 24. Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 6th N.I., for health.—March 6. Capt. R. Long, 22d N.I., on private affairs.—7. Conductor T. Sluper, for health.—23. Capt. J. Hale, 22d N.I.—Assist. Surg. S. Fraser, deputy assay master, for health.—20. Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th N.I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 12. Major H. Duobabin, inv. estab., for health (eventually to Europe).

Cancelled.—March 22. The leave to Madras granted to Assist. Surg. P. Hockin, 2d L.C., on 10th Feb.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

March 1 and 6, 1838.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Lieut. Sharp to charge of the *Emily* schooner from 6th Jan.—Midah. J. Lang from the *Bheema* to the *Margaret*, from 1st Jan.—Acting Commander Rogers from the *Amherst* to the *Elphinstone*, 15th Jan.—Lieut. J. P. Porter from charge of the *Elphinstone* to that of the *Amherst*, 15th Jan.—Mate Grounds to the *Amherst* to do duty of acting lieut. in addition to that of mate, 15th Jan.

Furlough.—March 17. Purser Charleton, clerk of the cheque, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 1. *Lady Grant*, Jeffreys, from China.—5. *Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, from Maculla; H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, from Colombo.—7. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from Calcutta and Madras.—8. *Harbore*, Benton, from Llanely; *William*, Hamblin, from ditto.—10. *Sir William Wallace*, Tingle, from Cannanore.—11. *Competent*, Rhodes, from Liverpool; *Georgiana*, Sheridan, from Llanely; *Edicath*, Saunders, from Mauritius; *Albion*, Clarke, from Calcutta.—13. *Burong*, Gordon, from Calcutta.—18. *Fatimy Huharee*, Abdul Rakim, from Penang.—19. H.C. surveying ship *Benares*, Johnstone, from Malabar Coast; *Caledonia*, Symers, from Madras, Colombo, &c.; *Hanudee*, Tindal, from Colombo.—20. *Asia Felix*, Encarnacao, from China; *Emelia*, Ferreira, from Rio de Janeiro and Goa.—22. *Cestrian*, Kellock, from Liverpool; *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, from Persian Gulf.—24. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowland, from Suva; *Marguis Houston*, Oliveira, from Macao.—26. *Corador*, Almeida, from Macao, &c.—30. *Fantittut*, Macqueen, from China; *William*, Clarke, from Liverpool.

Departures.

MARCH 1. H.C. schooner *Emily*, Cahill, for Persian Gulf; H.C. steamer *Atlantis*, Lowe, for Suva.—6. *Josephine*, Peik, for Bordeaux; *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for China.—8. *Reliance*, Robertson, for Cape and Liverpool; *May*, Glass, for Liverpool.—12. *Somlany*, Abou Buckler, for Calcutta.—22. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, for Persian Gulf.—29. *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, for Coast, Cape, and London.—30. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, for Suva.

Freights to England (March 24).—£4.15s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 9. At Bombay, the lady of George Coles, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

31. At Deesa, the lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 22. At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Mr. M. Summers, of a daughter.

30. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. Parkinson, of a daughter.

Feb. 23. At Dharwar, the lady of Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr. N.I., of a daughter.

— At Maligaum, the lady of Lieut. Lewis Brown, 5th regt., of a son.

March 7. At Dhoolia, the wife of Mr. B. de Miranda, of a daughter.

11. At Colabah, Mrs. F. Martinant, of a son.

16. At Colabah, the lady of F. Sheppey, Esq., acting superint. surgeon N.D., of a son.

24. At Tannah, the lady of J. M. Davis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

25. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. J. Jamson, of a daughter.

26. At Bombay, the wife of Kessowjee Runsonjee Sett, of a son.

28. Mrs. Kenderline, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 5. Mr. W. Maher to Miss J. Jackson.

20. At Deesa, H. C. Tyler, Esq., 40th regt., to

Sophia Wolff, youngest daughter of Dr. McAndrew, surgeon 40th regt.

March 8. At Balgaum, R. H. A. Hunter, Esq., 2d or Queen's Royal, son of the late Rev. Wm. Hunter, of Middlebie, N.B., to Harriet Van Batenburg, only daughter of Capt. Gilland, of the same corps.

10. At Bycullah, P. M. Dalzell, Esq., to Jane Laura, youngest daughter of Lieut. Weeks, R.N.
22. At Bycullah, W. E. Frere, Esq., of the civil service, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Osborne, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. At Seroor, Mr. Charles Horton, of the Collector's Office, Admednuggur.

Feb. 3. At Bycullah, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. J. Howell, Inspector of Bunders.

— Mr. P. White, head draftsman of the Chief Engineer's Office, aged 28.

March 6. At Bombay, of cholera, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Buchanan, aged 15.

10. At Ootacamund, David Geddes, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Stone, Glason, and Co., aged 24.

18. At Bombay, of cholera, Rosa Maria, wife of Miguel Bocarro, a Portuguese gentleman.

24. At Bycullah, of spasmotic cholera, Mrs. Sarah McAulay, aged 29.

25. At Bombay, Capt. Frederick McGillivray, of the engineers, aged 37.

27. At Bombay, Mrs. Redwood.

Lately, Lieut. Faikney, 15th regt. N.I. The services of this officer had been recently placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 6. Capt. Skinner, Ceylon Rifles, to be civil engineer and surveyor general, during absence of Mr. Norris, on furlough to Europe.

March 1. Mr. Oswin to be assistant agent and district judge at Ruanwelle.

Mr. Gibson to be commissioner of Loan Board, v. Mr. Oswin.

Mr. Waring to be assistant agent at Colombo, v. Mr. Gibson; also to be superintendent of Cinnamon department during absence of Mr. Walker.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Jan. 29. *Narcisus*, Curry, from London.—Feb. 7. *H.M.S. Raleigh*, Quin, from Bombay (bringing treasure for Government).—March 2. *Eleanora*, Wallace, from Liverpool and Cape; *Eleanora*, Holderness, from Swan River; *Woolington*, Burrows, from London.—4. *Agrippana*, Rogers, from Allipee.—5. *New Grove*, Johnstone, from Mauritius.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 7. *Symmetry*, Mackwood, for London.—9. *Narcisus*, Curry, for Moulmein.—24. *Fairy Queen*, Cousens, for London.—March 7. *Fortfield*, Sly, for Penang and Singapore.—8. *Tigra*, Stevens, for London; *Valleyfield*, Stewart, for London.—11. *Woolington*, Burrows, for London.—16. *Agrippana*, Rogers, for Cape and London.

Arrivals at Trincomalee.—Feb. 2. H.M. ships *Wellfleet* and *Winchester*, from sea (and preparing to leave, 6th Feb., for Point de Galle and London).

Departure from Point de Galle.—Jan. 29. *Sarah*, Whitesides, for London.

BIRTH.

Jan. 31. At Colombo, the lady of W. Clark, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. At Trincomalee, 1st-Lieut. J. G. Dickson, of H.M.S. *Winchester*.

Jan. 25. At Colombo, Caroline, second daughter of J. Staples, Esq., late 2d Ceylon Rifle regt., aged 31.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Singapore.—*Persian*, from Liverpool.

BIRTH.

Dec. 14. At Singapore, the lady of William W. Kerr, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 30. At Malacca, Mr. G. W. Gostelow to Miss Anne Santa Maria.

DEATH.

Dec. 2. At Penang, Mr. J. L. Mitchell, fourth son of Mr. T. G. Mitchell, of Calcutta, aged 34.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to 1st Feb.—*Premier*, *Ariel*, and *Araban*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Kirkman Finlay*, from Bombay; *Oriza*, from Liverpool; *Hashemy*, from London and Batavia.

Departures previous to 30th Jan.—*Lady Nugent*, *George the IVth*, *Roxathan*, *Eliza Stewart*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, *Lady McNaughten*, *General Kyd*, and *Isabel*, all for London; *Sophia*, for Cape and London; *Isabella*, *John O'Gawnt*, and *Jane Brown*, all for Liverpool; *John Gilpin*, for west coast of America.

Freight to London (Jan. 30).—£5. 5s. per ton.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 3. Peter Macarthur, Esq., of Bathurst, to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

Dec. 1. Colonial Asslt. Surg. K. Robertson to be surgeon, v. Surg. Mitchell.

D. K. Ballou, Esq., to be colonial assist. surgeon, v. Assist. Surg. Robertson prom.

4. I. S. Nind, Esq., of Paterson, and R. H. Browne, Esq., of Yass, to be commissioners of crown lands in the colony.

16. Mr. John Liscombe, of Bathurst, and Mr. Wm. Hardy, of Yass, to be ditto ditto.

19. Benj. Sullivan, Esq., to be police magistrate for Raymond Terrace, Hinton, and Butterwick.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. At Annandale, the lady of T. Collins, Esq., of a son.

27. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a daughter.

30. Mr. E. H. Hargraves, Wollongong, of a son.

Nov. 8. At Liverpool, the lady of Capt. Christie, 30th regt., of a son.

Dec. 8. Mrs. Pritchard, of a daughter.

9. At Sydney, the lady of Ousley Condell, Esq., of a son and heir.

12. At Belle-Ombre, Cook's River, the lady of C. Prout, Esq., of twin sons (both since dead).

Jan. 1, 1838. At Sydney, the lady of W. A. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

— At Rose Brook, Hunter's River, the lady of T. B. Humphrey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Parramatta, the Rev. Mr. Bobart to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. S. Marsden.

Oct. 7. Mr. J. Watson, of Malton, Hunter's River, to Mrs. Caville, second daughter of Mr. D. Wylie, of Edinburgh.

21. D. K. Ballou, Esq., surgeon, Invermein, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. D. M. Arthur, 2d Royal Vet. Battalion.

24. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Duns, of Parramatta, to Miss M. W. Miller.

Dec. 16. At Sydney, J. W. Smith, Esq., deputy assist. com. general, to Agnes Campbell, daughter of the late Capt. Donald Macarthur, 9d Royal Veteran Battalion.

21. At Port Macquarie, Henry Betts, Esq., to Eliza Katherine, eldest daughter of S. P. C. Morton, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. At Turee, John Jones, Esq., from the effects of wounds inflicted with a pair of sheep-shears by one of his servants. The man could assign no reason for the brutal act, only, that he was intoxicated at the time.

29. At Paterson, Lionel, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard John Hay.

Oct. 1. At West Maitland, Mrs. A. Heugh.

24. At Sydney, Mrs. Crook, wife of the Rev. W. P. Crook, aged 80.

20. At Sydney, Mrs. Burnett, wife of W. Burnett, Esq., and daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., of Newton, Lanark.

— At Sydney, George Galbraith, Esq., J.P.

Dec. 7. Drowned, while bathing in Cockle Bay, Mr. William Sexton, of Sydney, aged 43.

8. At Dapto, Mrs. Harris, aged 23.

16. At Sydney, of apoplexy, Capt. Gluvias, master of the brig *Bee*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov.—The following gentlemen to be police magistrates for districts stated after their names:—D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., Launceston, v. John Clarke, Esq., whose app. has not been confirmed; Charles Arthur, Esq., Norfolk plains, v. A. W. Horne, Esq., resigned; James Evans, Esq., New Norfolk, v. Charles Arthur, Esq.

Robert Wales, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate for district of Morven.

The following gentlemen to be coroners for the territory:—D'Arcy Wentworth, James Evans, and Robert Wales, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen to be deputy chairmen of Quarter Sessions and commissioners of Court of Requests in districts stated after their names, respectively:—Charles Arthur, Esq., Norfolk plains; James Evans, Esq., New Norfolk.

Mr. R. W. Newman to be deputy clerk of the peace and registrar of Court of Requests for district of Outlands, v. Mr. Andrews dismissed.

Mr. G. Cathcart app. to situations of summoning officer of Court of Requests and crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, v. Robert Wales, Esq., app. police magistrate at Morven.

Dec.—Arthur Gardner, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate at Avoca, and Peter MacLaine, Esq., assistant police magistrate at Spring Bay.

Lieut. Col. Hope, C.B., of the R.S.F., having arrived by the *Susan*, has assumed the command of the forces here, and taken the oaths and seat in the Executive Council accordingly.

Major Ryan, K.H., of the 50th Regt., returns to his duty as commandant at Launceston.

Major Deare continues in the immediate command of the 21st Regt.—*Murray's Review*, Nov. 23.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Bothwell, Mrs. Sharland, of a son.

Oct. 31. At Mersham, Mrs. Jennings, of a son.

Nov. 13. The lady of R. Douglas, Esq., ordnance storekeeper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Anstey Barton, George Alex. Anstey, Esq., to Miss Harriet K. Ruffy.

Oct. 3. At Hobart Town, Mr. Henry Kettle to Marion, daughter of Mr. W. Robertson.

10. At Anstey Barton, George Scott, Esq., of Mount Moriston, Somerset, to Louisa Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. J. Ruffy, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. Mr. Nicholas, a highly respectable farmer at the Clyde. He met with his death by a severe fall from his gig, while proceeding to church at Bothwell.

Latelly. Drowned, in consequence of the upsetting of a sailing-boat in the river Tamsa, Mr. Blackler (a relation of Mr. Dowling's), George Howe, and Thomas Shuffrey, all on the establishment of the *Launceston Advertiser*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DEATHS.

Latelly. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, Sir John Jeffcott, the judge of this new colony, Capt. Blenkinsopp, and two men. It appears that Sir John wished to proceed from Nepean Bay to Encounter Bay, for the purpose of inspecting a vessel which was taking in oil at the latter place. Mr. Hindmarsh, son of Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., advised him not, telling him that he had himself had a narrow escape with his life in making the same attempt, and was obliged to put back at last. The unfortunate party, however, disregarded the admonition, the boat was swamped, and all four perished together.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan. 16. *Eagle*, from London.—17. *Apprentice*, from Table Bay; *Suzer*, from Marseilles; *Pearl*, from Bristol; *Caribbean*, from Bordeaux.—18. *Paragon*, from Table Bay; *Felix*, from London; *Gol*, from Nantes.—19. *Greenock*, from Marseilles.—20. *Melton*, from Cape.—21. *Helen*, from Cape.—23. *Pamellia*, from Cork.—Feb. 4. *Henry Bell*, from Lisbon.

Departures.—Jan. 8. *Clorinda*, for Ceylon; *Regia*, for Sydney.—17. *Belzoni*, from Vohemar Bay.—26. *New Grove*, for Java; *Ambassador*, for Singapore.—Feb. 2. *Felix*, for Vohemar and Muscat.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23. At Port Louis, Mrs. Wilson, the lady of his Honour the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, of a son.

Latelly. The lady of Adjutant Persse, 12th regt., of a daughter.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Feb. 6. *David Scott*, from London.—7. *Sir Wm. Hoathcote*, from Hamburg; H.N.M.S. *Hippomenes*, from Flushing and Falmouth.—9. *Munster Lass*, from Rio de Janeiro.—20. *Salus*, from Liverpool; *Duchess of Northumberland*, from London.—21. *Globe*, from "Porbay".—22. *Charles Carter*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Jane Blair*, from London.—27. *Hero*, from St. Helena.—March 6. *Veloz*, from London.—9. *Orontes*, from London and Madeira.—10. *Jane*, from Leith; *Thomas Laurie*, from London; *Parrock Hall*, from Rio de Janeiro.—11. *Trusty*, from London.—12. *Seymour* and *Augustine*, both from London.—13. *Clyde*, from Gottenburg.—15. *Mary and Jane*, from London.—20. *Patriot*, from London.—22. *William Lockerby*, from Liverpool.—26. *Glenariff*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 8. *William Wilson*, for Madras.—9. *Maffat*, for Hobart Town; *Braton*, for China.—16. *London*, for Bombay; H.N.M.S. *Hippomenes*, for Batavia.—17. *Clorinda*, for Batavia.—18. *Couch*, for Algoa Bay.—22. *David Scott*, for Madras and Calcutta.—27. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, for Mauritius and Bombay; *Charles Dumergue*, for Algoa Bay.—March 3. *Duchess of Northumberland*, for Sydney.—12. *Jane*, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; *Matilda*, for Algoa Bay.—15. *Trusty*, for South Australia.—17. *Seymour*, for Mauritius.—18. *Orontes*, for N.S. Wales.—20. *Parrock Hall*, for Mauritius and Ceylon.—22. *Olivia*, for Mauritius; *Thomas Laurie*, for V.D. Land.

Arrival at Port Elizabeth.—Feb. 13. *Parma*, from London.

Departure from ditto.—Feb. 8. *Patriot*, for Colombo.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Feb. 20. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, from Plymouth.—21. Dutch ship *Triton*, from Plymouth.—March 7. H.M.S. *Melville*, from Plymouth.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 4. *Transit*, for V.D. Land.—March 2. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, for India.—4. Dutch ship *Triton*, for Batavia.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Feb. 6. *Reform*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 9. At Graham's Town, Mrs. E. J. Townsend, of a daughter.

March 10. At Cape Town, the lady of Deputy Asst. Comm. Gen. De Smidt, of a daughter.

Lately. The lady of Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, Bengal army, of a son (since dead).

— The lady of E. C. Burton, Esq., Lieut. 50th Bengal N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Donald Moodie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29. At Cape Town, Mr. N. Decker to Miss R. Starch.

Feb. 13. At Graham's Town, Mr. Jonathan Standen to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. C. B. H. Wright, of Greenwich, Kent.

19. At Cape Town, Mr. F. A. Cox to Miss Elizabeth Harbottle.

27. At Cape Town, Mr. J. T. Blore to Miss Christian Taylor.

March 5. At Rondebosch, Mr. Thos. Wm. Bowler to Miss J. Fawthorne.

— At Cape Town, Edwin John Grafton, Esq., to Miss Lucy Marria.

15. At Newlands, J. R. Zeederberg, Esq., M.D., to Maria Dorothea Bolleus.

Lately. At the residence of Capt. Stretch, at Fort Thompson, Hannah Schofield, *Europæan*, to Daniel Tamboor, *Hottentot*.

DEATHS.

Jan. 13. Mrs. M. C. Delpont, aged 88.

17. At Fort Brown, Capt. Adair, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, late of the 72d Highlanders. He was killed when out shooting, by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

20. Mr. Thomas Hunter, aged 45.

Feb. 10. Mr. Robert Powrie, in his 34th year.

21. Mr. William Lang, chief mate of the ship *Olivia*, aged 35.

23. At Rondebosch, Capt. A. Logie, late of H.M. 73d regt., aged 53.

24. Mr. James Hogshead, aged 55.

25. In his 23d year, John, eldest son of John Shewell, Esq., of York-place, Portman-square, London.

— At Constantia, Mrs. Colyn, wife of Johannes Nicolaas Colyn, aged 32.

26. At Simon's Town, of consumption, in his 26th year, Commander Wm. Barrow, late of H.M. ship *Rose*, son of Sir John Barrow, of the Admiralty. The disease was brought on by constant exposure to the hot and humid atmosphere of the Straits of Malacca, while in pursuit of Malay pirates.

March 6. John Peter Bolleau, Esq., colonel of the Bengal horse artillery, aged 51.

Lately. At Fraser's Camp, on the frontier, Lieut. Crowe. He was shot by some mutineers belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles.

— Mr. Charles Edward Smith, an inhabitant of Beaufort, but late of the Hon. Company's military service, St. Helena.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cape of Good Hope.

LAW.

Supreme Court, February 28.—*Stockenström v. Campbell.*—This was an action by his Honour Andries Stockenström, lieut.-governor of the eastern province of the colony, against Capt. Duncan Campbell, civil commissioner for the district of Albany, for a libel, in maliciously and unlawfully causing and procuring the plaintiff to be falsely charged with having deliberately fired at and killed a Caffer child, by procuring one Botha to go before a justice of the peace, to depose to such charge, and with publishing a statement that Capt. Stockenström took his gun from a servant, went up close to a Caffer, and shot him, saying to Botha, "Now, Botha, we can revenge ourselves to-day; you for your brother, and I for my father."

The first transaction was deposed to by Philip Rodolph Botha, in an affidavit before Mr. J. O'Reilly, J. P., on the 27th February 1836, to the following effect:—That the defendant was in a commando, in 1813, in which were Major Frazer and Capt. Stockenström. The commando assembled at Kaga, and proceeded to Koorooma. On getting there, a few Caffers, about ten or twelve, were coming on in a

friendly way. "Capt. Stockenström immediately ordered a patrol to go and meet them, and to shoot the Caffers. I was not one of the patrol, which consisted of about thirty men. I stood and looked. The patrol rode hard up to them; the Caffers clung together, and were affrighted. The Caffers had not done any thing. The patrol did not fire on them, but took them prisoners, and brought them to the camp. I swear that Capt. Stockenström's orders to the patrol was to shoot them all. We left the place. The next day, which was Sunday, some dissatisfaction prevailed on going, it being Sunday, when Capt. Stockenström said, 'that our Saviour healed on a Sunday, and he would cure the Caffers on a Sunday.' In riding away, I was near Capt. Stockenström, when he addressed himself to me, and said, 'It is now your time and mine to be revenged.' We went towards the Kat River, and on coming to the Short Spruit, on this side of Blinkwater, there was a quantity of cattle grazing. Some of us got off, and were looking at the cattle. I, as well as others, saw two young Caffers at a distance. Capt. Stockenström ordered men out (I was one) to surround them and shoot them. The two boys, they were very young, I should think not more than nine years of age,

hid themselves in some dry rubbish, that had been driven up by the water; the little fellows were dreadfully frightened. Some of our people who saw them, called out, 'Here they are!' I was quite close, and saw every thing. I saw they were children, and did not trouble myself further about them. Capt. Stockenstrom rode out to the spot where the boys were hiding, and dismounted. I saw him cock the gun; he said, in doing so, to Carel Pretorius, 'Wait, let me shoot him.' He then fired at the boys, and he was so near that the rubbish took fire. I heard the struggling of the boy. I know he was killed by the shot, but I did not go up to look. I was very angry at such disgraceful conduct—shooting a child. The other boy was also killed, I believe, but I do not know by whom. The Caffer boys were herding the cattle. My brother-in-law, Carel Pretorius, was with Stockenstrom, and knows all about the transaction. He lives now in Winterveld, in the district of Graaff-Reinet. He was a field-cornet five or six years ago. Carel Pretorius told me he scraped some of the rubbish off the boy, and Stockenstrom, on observing the bare spot, fired and killed him. The cattle were not injured."

The other transaction is detailed in the following affidavit, sworn before Captain Campbell, as a magistrate.

"I was on the Commando that was called out in the year 1819; I then resided at Bruinjes Hoogte; when the burghers had assembled there, Capt. Stockenstrom, at that time llandrost of Graaf Reinet, joined us, and took the command of the party. We proceeded towards the frontier of the colony; we passed the Kaga Berg, and went towards the Kat River. When we came to the Blinkwater River, close to the former we found a Caffer herding some cattle, who fled on perceiving us. Capt. Stockenstrom, who was in front, spurred his horse, and pursued him, the burghers following him. The Caffer hid himself in the bed of the river, under some driftings of rubbish and bushes, accumulated by the stream. When we reached the spot he was soon discovered, as one of his legs was uncovered by the driftings. Capt. Stockenstrom dismounted, and taking his gun from a servant who carried it, went close up to the Caffer, and shot him; and addressed Dolph Botha, who was near him, and said, 'Now, Botha, we can revenge ourselves to-day; you for your brother, and I for my father.' Capt. Stockenstrom was so close to the Caffer when he shot him, that the wadding of the gun set fire to the driftings, and when we got to a short distance off I saw it burning. The Caffer had no weapons. It would have been easy to take him prisoner, as there were fifty or sixty burghers present; he could not have made his

escape. Theunis Botha, brother of Dolph Botha, whom Capt. Stockenstrom addressed after shooting the man in the river, was murdered by the Caffers, with Capt. Stockenstrom's father, in 1812: I assisted to bury both their bodies. We did not take the cattle the Caffer was herding."

This trial lasted two days, and appears to have excited great interest, the court being crowded to excess. As our files do not contain the full detail of the trial, we give the result from the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 2d March:

"Seven witnesses were called on the side of the plaintiff; but the evidence they tendered was so exculpatory of the defendant, that, towards the close of the (first) day, a nonsuit was asked by the defendant's counsel, which the court appeared willing to give, but the plaintiff's counsel thought it best to go into the matter of the justification pleaded by Capt. Campbell. Unfortunately for the plaintiff, the passage across this *golden bridge* not having been accepted, five witnesses were examined on the following morning, who completely proved the shooting of the Caffer by Capt. Stockenstrom. Other evidence was also taken to shake the credibility of these witnesses, but without the least effect. The attorney-general, in an ingenious appeal, admitted that, had he been consulted, he would have recommended that the prosecution should not have been commenced, and that he was willing to take even one shilling as damages!

"The court stated that defendant's counsel (the Hon. Mr. Cloete) need not take the trouble to reply, as that was superfluous, and gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

"We observed Capt. Campbell in court, who was most cordially and numerously congratulated upon this triumph over a vindictive and disgraceful prosecution."

The *S. A. Advertiser*, of March 10, states, that Capt. Stockenstrom has appealed from the judgment of the court. The same paper says: "On referring to official documents, we find that in Nov. 1813, in consequence of certain robberies and murders committed by Caffers, the Governor, Sir John Cradock, ordered a Commando, consisting of military and armed burghers, to enter Cafferland, and 'to destroy and lay waste,' but 'not to capture any cattle, nor to remove a single article found in or near any of the kraals,' the object being 'vindication' and 'punishment' alone. 'This is clearly the Commando now referred to by all the deponents.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of the Emigrant Boers.—
The *S. A. Advertiser* of March 17, con-

trains the following letter from the frontiers.

"I think I wrote you a short time back, that a report was current that the Trek Boers had been massacred by Dingaan, and I regret to say that we have received accounts direct from the Modder River, a day or two ago, authenticating, in some degree, the shocking catastrophe. Piet Uys has written to one Jacobs—I believe the same who emigrated from Nieuwveld, in the district of Beaufort—who was some distance in the rear of the *Grand Independent Army*; stating that Retief's party had been attacked, and Retief, together with 27 others, including women and children, had been slain, and urging Jacobs to collect as many farmers as possible, and to render immediate assistance; in consequence of which eighty started immediately from the Modder River, and I have spoken to a farmer who saw the eighty men start, therefore, there can be little doubt of the truth of the report. Now or when Retief's party was attacked we have not as yet been able to ascertain, because all the farmers on the other side of the Orange River are in commotion, and do not know what to do; however, it is said, that Retief was busy allotting out Dingaan's lands at the time. The cause of this attack is assigned to Retief's imprudence, viz. when Retief took the Mantatee, or some other native chief, prisoner to Dingaan, for stealing Dingaan's cattle, he was asked by the natives, if he would do so to Dingaan; upon which Retief replied, 'Yes, if he stole cattle.' This remark has caused such a sensation amongst all the chiefs, both friendly and unfriendly, towards the colony, that I verily believe this to be the chief cause of attack.

"Besides the report we have received of Retief's party having been slaughtered, we have received another, to the effect, that a party (the number not known) of Trek-Boers were encamped by the Jantjesberg, about eight days' journey from Natal, that thirty of the party went out in the morning to hunt, when the Caffers (said to be Dingaan's) attacked the camp; that two women only escaped by seizing two horses and riding off in the direction the men had gone to hunt, and most providentially found them, who returned just in time to find a few of the barbarians regaling themselves; all the waggons, &c. having been carried off. The thirty men immediately made an attack, and succeeded in re-capturing a few cattle, but two of this party were killed, and by a fair computation, at least forty-six families were massacred at this spot. The party immediately rode off in the direction of Natal to acquaint Governor Retief of the matter.

"I have endeavoured to trace out the dates of the different attacks, and think
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26, No. 102.

the whole to have been made at the same time, and consequently was a well-arranged and well-conducted attack, preventing each separate party from rendering each other any assistance. Some of the farmers tell me that it is not Retief's party that are massacred, but Maritz's; but Piet Uys' letter distinctly states Retief's. It is also asserted that more than two hundred and seventy-four souls have fallen a sacrifice, but this number is merely stated in order that the other farmers may not be too frightened to render assistance. I understand the weepings and howlings of the women at the Modder River, for the loss of their friends and relatives, is truly lamentable.

"This, I think, will now put a final stop to emigration. A number of the Hantam farmers were making arrangements to start, but I understand are now rather undecided.

"I never thought the emigrants would settle near Dingaan without molestation; in fact, it is only natural to suppose, that Dingaan would view such a body of people with a very jealous eye. The farmers are all cattle breeders, therefore cannot exist in a body; they must have room for grazing their immense herds, and immediately they separate, will be assailed. I am only afraid the few farmers who have escaped will flock to Natal, and there destroy the good feeling that has hitherto existed at that place."

The Lieutenant-Governor.—The Lieutenant-Governor, on his return to Graham's Town from the Kaga, narrowly escaped drowning while crossing the Fish River. On reaching the banks of the river, it was found to be so swollen as to cause the passage to be extremely difficult. In this exigency it was resolved that his honour should attempt the ford seated on a waggon "bunk," or bottom, a young man undertaking to steer the "bunk," while from the shore it was hauled across with rems. On reaching the centre of the stream, his honour moved on one side, so as to capsize the float; the consequence was, instant immersion into the rapid and turbid stream. Fortunately his honour was rescued by the promptness of his attendant, and placed on terra firma.
—*Zuid Afrikaan*, Feb. 16

Mutiny amongst the Hottentot Soldiers.—It is our painful duty to report another instance of disaffection amongst the Hottentot corps of this frontier, attended with the murder of an officer, and an attempt to destroy every European then present. It appears that in consequence of some dissatisfaction amongst the detachment of Mounted Rifles at Fort Peddie, Ensign Frazer was ordered thither with a relief party. Having executed this duty, he was returning to head-quarters, and on his march stopped for the night at the post
(Q)

called Frazer's Camp. The detachment consisted of twenty-one men; and these, as he supposed, had retired after the close of the day to rest. About 10 o'clock however, as Ensigns Frazer, O'Reilly, and Crowe, with Mr. Cope of the Commissariat, were seated in-doors, three shots were fired at them; one of which mortally wounded Mr. Crowe, passing through his body, and then striking with considerable force Mr. Frazer who sat near him. This was followed by a volley, which was fired from the direction of the stables by the whole of the mutineers; but fortunately without effect. Ensigns O'Reilly and Frazer instantly sprang out of doors, and were so energetic—especially the former—in calling for the assistance of the troops belonging to that post, most of whom had retired to rest, that any further effusion of blood was prevented. One of the conspirators has been seized, and four were found on the post; but the rest, consisting of sixteen men, have escaped into the bush with their arms and ammunition. The ringleaders in this affair are said to be two men named Piet Lynx and Stephanus Windvogel, both formerly of the Provisionals. The remainder are all young soldiers.—*Graham's Town Journal, Feb. 22.*

We are happy to state that the mutineers (Cape Regt.—sixteen in number) who, after murdering Lieut. Crowe, had fled into the bush, or into Cafferland, have been nearly all apprehended, and that, after a minute investigation by the Lieut. Governor into the circumstances con-

nected with this horrid transaction, no connection or understanding between any of the Caffer chiefs and the mutineers has been proved. Umkaye and Eno's white son were the chiefs suspected, and though it would be premature to conclude that such suspicion was wholly groundless, yet it has been ascertained that the statements on which the suspicion rested at first, such as their having destroyed their gardens and prepared for war, turn out to be untrue. It is in Umkaye's favour that he came to the Lieut.-governor at the military post, as soon as he was sent for, though he knew that the affair was there undergoing an investigation; and that, though the news had spread through Cafferland, no excitement whatever had been observed at any of the kraals. Umkaye, by himself, is nobody, and it can scarcely be supposed that he would be so mad as to make war without communicating with the other chiefs. Not the slightest indication of any such communication, however, has been discovered. Had any of the chiefs been prepared to act with the mutineers, as soon as the news spread that the mutiny had commenced, some movement would infallibly have taken place. To this we may add, that the mutineers, though pressed by hunger, and vigilantly pursued within the colony, did not think Cafferland a safe place of refuge. They intended to have plundered a colonial farm, and then to have forced a retreat beyond the Orange River.—*S. A. Advertiser, Mar. 10.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA MUSEUM.

An interesting, though not an extensive, collection of objects illustrative of the religion of the Hindoos, and of the antiquities, arts, manners, and natural history of the East, has been for some years attached to the Library at the East-India House. Access to this museum has been hitherto restricted to persons obtaining orders for their admission from some member of the Court of Directors; and it is but justice to the Court to add, that such orders have always been granted readily, upon application being made for them by any respectable individuals. In order, however, to provide additional facilities for the visits of those to whom the contents of the museum may be likely to afford information or interest,

the Court has recently determined that it shall be open to the public, without reserve, one day in the week, when tickets of admission will be dispensed with. Accordingly, the Museum at the East-India House will be opened to the public every Saturday during the year, except in the month of September, from the hours of eleven to three.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE.

His highness Echal-ood-Dowlah arrived in town on the 16th May, accompanied by two of his suite. The prince, who is about thirty, tall and stout, is the son of the late Shums ood-Dowlah, who, dying during the life-time of his elder brother, Ghazee-ood-Deen, king of Oude, his heirs are, by the Mahomedan law, barred from the succession to the throne.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON.

A magnificent testimony of respect and affection has been presented to Archdeacon Robinson, of Trinity College, and Lord Almoner's reader and professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, on resigning the archdeaconry of Madras, by his numerous friends and admirers in that presidency. It consists of a superb centre-piece, an elegant inkstand, and the *matériel* of the table, of the costliest description. The centre-piece is a tripod, rising from which is a plantain tree, loaded with luxuriant bunches of fruit, while its graceful drooping leaves overshadow the group below, and its stem supports a basket, containing a beautiful cut glass for flowers. On one side is a Brahmin, seated in the posture peculiar to his nation, and with downcast face, attentively perusing the Tamil Prayer-book, the representative of the native churches of Tanjore, so long under the affectionate and especial care of the archdeacon. On the second, is a Persian, habited in the costume of his country, reading the Old Testament, translated into that language, from the original, by the archdeacon, during a residence of twenty years. On the third, is a sheep and lamb, with a crosser, emblematic of the Christian Church generally. Beneath the Brahmin is a pagoda, in alto-relievo, with the waves dashing to its base, and the sun rising from behind the hills. On the second compartment, is the cathedral of St. George, surrounded by its palms, and executed in a similar manner; while on the last is the following inscription.

Presented to
The Rev. Thomas Robinson, A.M.
Archdeacon of Madras,
in testimony of the esteem and affection
with which he was regarded by the
Clergy and Laity of his Archdeaconry.

Nothing can be more appropriate than the design, or more perfect than the execution, of this elegant tribute, which is in frosted silver, relieved occasionally by bright touches, and stands on a massive plateau, corresponding with the chased and highly-finished ornaments. The inkstand is equally beautiful in its workmanship, and bears a similar inscription: the taper-stand being the lotus-flower, of which the bud forms the extinguisher. The whole reflects the greatest credit on the artists, Messrs. Braithwaite and Jones.

H. M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d *L. Drags.* (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., from 11th *L. Drags.*, to be assist. surg. (30 March 38).

4th *L. Drags.* (at Bombay). R. B. Prettjohn to be cornet by purch., v. Haikett prom. (23 Feb. 38).—Cornet A. Scudamore to be lieut., v. Knight dec.

(18 Feb.); Cornet M. M. French, from h.p. 3d Dr. Gu., to be cornet, v. Scudamore (9 March).—Giles Symonds to be cornet by purch., v. French who retires (30 do.).

11th *L. Drags.* (on passage home from Bengal). Maj. H. Fane, from 9th F., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Bruton who retires (17 Oct. 37).

16th *L. Drags.* (in Bengal). Capt. G. J. McDowell to be major by purch., v. Mercer who retires (4 Aug. 37); Lieut. P. Bonham to be capt. by purch., v. McDowell; Cornet D. H. Mackinnon to be lieut. by purch., v. Bonham; and J. R. O'Connor to be cornet by purch., v. Mackinnon (all 23 March 38).

2d *Foot* (at Bombay). H. Piercy to be ens. by purch., v. Rennick who retires (9 March 38).—Ens. John McDonald, from 34th F., to be lieut., v. Mackenzie cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial (11 May 38).

3d *Foot* (in Bengal). Capt. R. P. Eason, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. R. M. Nabb who exch., rec. dif. (5 April 38); Capt. S. F. Cox, from h.p. 2d (Ceylon) regt., to be capt., v. R. P. Eason who exch. (6 do.); Lieut. J. C. Rouse to be capt. by purch., v. Cox who retires; Ens. W. J. Dorchill to be lieut. by purch., v. Rouse; and C. W. Green to be ens. by purch., v. Dorchill all 7 do.).

9th *Foot* (in Bengal). Capt. G. L. Davis to be major by purch., v. Fane prom. in 11th *L. Drags.*; Lieut. A. Harper to be capt. by purch., v. Davis; and Ens. C. Elmhurst to be lieut. by purch., v. Harper (all 17 Oct. 37); Geo. Pearson to be ens. by purch., v. Elmhurst (24 April 38).

13th *Foot* (in Bengal). H. Penny to be ens. by purch., v. Yea prom. in 7th F. (9 March 38).

16th *Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. M. F. Ximenes to be lieut., v. Adams dec. (11 Sept. 37); Cadet Thos. Garrett to be ens., v. Ximenes (9 March 38).

21st *Foot* (in V.D. Land). 2d-Lieut. A. Seton to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Hunne who retires; 1st W. Martin to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Seton (both 2 March 38).

24th *Foot* (in Bengal). Maj. Gen. Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., from 94th F., to be col., v. Gen. the Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., dec. (28 March 38).—Lieut. Eyre Lynch, from h.p. 94th F., to be lieut., v. Strong app. paymaster (11 May).

31st *Foot* (in Bengal). Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Haikett, K.C.B., from 71st F., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., dec. (24 March 38).

33rd *Foot* (at Madras). Surg. F. Sievwright, M.D., from 45th F., to be surgeon, v. Hamilton who exch. (13th April 38).—Capt. Wm. Wood, from 60th F., to be capt., v. T. H. Kinkley who retires upon h.p. unattached, rec. dif. (4 May).

46th *Foot* (at Bombay). Ens. R. Armstrong to be lieut. by purch., v. Lewis who retires; Wm. Irwin to be ens. by purch., v. Armstrong both 2 March 38.—Ens. H. Haikett to be lieut. by purch., v. Wilcock who retires; James Johnston to be ens. by purch., v. Haikett (both 24 March).

44th *Foot* (in Bengal). Lieut. Edw. Ffennell, from h.p. 20th F., to be lieut., v. Stuart app. to 7th F. (11 May).

50th *Foot* (in N.S. Wales). C. R. Grimes to be ens. by purch., v. Wyatt who retires (16 March 38).

55th *Foot* (at Madras). Lieut. J. R. Magrath to be adj., v. Heriot who resigns adjt. only (19 Sept. 37).—Lieut. J. O. Cuffe, from h.p. 45th F., to be lieut., v. Walker app. to 88th F. (13 April 38).

61st *Foot* (in Ceylon). Staff Assist. Surg. F. Shalish Samer to be assist. surg., v. Cameron whose app. has not taken place (2 March 38).—Serj. Maj. T. Jones to be ens., v. Cary dec. (9 March).

62d *Foot* (at Madras). Capt. F. J. Ellis to be major by purch., v. Mair who retires (16 March 38).—Ens. Geo. Mackay to be lieut. by purch., v. Mathias prom.; L. B. Tyler to be ens. by purch., v. Mackay (both 23 March).—Capt. O. W. Gray, from h.p. 9th F., to be capt., v. Campbell app. to 7th F. (13 April).—Ens. G. J. Fulton to be lieut. by purch., v. E. Stobell who retires, and Serj. John Dane, from 57th F., to be ens. by purch., v. Fulton (both 11th May 38).

90th *Foot* (in Ceylon). Lieut. Col. John Peddie, from 72d F., to be lieut. col., v. Arbuthnot, who exch. (23 Feb. 38).—Capt. G. S. Deverall, from 7th F., to be capt., v. Egerton who exch. (24 March).—Lieut. W. J. Owen to be capt., v. Bowley

dec.; Ens. J. H. Bringham to be lieut., v. Owen (both 17 March); Thos. Ross to be ens. by purch., v. Dawson app. to 14th L. Drags. (23d Dec.); Cadet W. P. Purnell to be ens., v. Bringham (24 do.)

Quit Fort (at St. Helena). Ens. H. J. Savage to be lieut. by purch., v. Arch Campbell who r. there; and F. S. Stokes to be ens. by purch., v. Savage (both 11 May).

Recess.—Capt. O. W. Gray, of 63d F., to be major in July 10 July 37.

Mem.—James Connell, lately superseded as assist.-surg. in 3d L. Drags., has been reattached in his rank.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 30, *Esquibel*, Flemming, from Batavia 30th Dec.; off Penzance; *Brookton*, from Fremantle, Flour, from Batavia; off Plymouth—20, *John O'Grant*, Robertson, from China 8th Jan.; *Oriana*, Cameron, from Bombay 26th Dec.; and *Admiral*, Marm, from Bengal 11th Dec.; all off Liverpool.—*W. A. handle*, Versbory, from Batavia 24th Dec.; off Plymouth.—May 1, *Asia*, Stead, from Bombay 20th Dec. *Frances Ann*, Hays, from China 12th Dec. *Bengalee*, Ramdai, from Bengal 19th Dec.; and *Rowland*, Crouch, from China 22d Oct. 1887, and *Hildefa*, 22d April 1888; all at Dec.—*Arch*, Strickland, from whaling voyage, at Cowes.—*Providence*, Jameson, from Bengal 16th Dec.; off Edinburgh.—*Elmore*, Heath, from Bombay 2d Jan.; off Liverpool—2, *Kitty*, King, from South Seas, do. Deal.—*Adelaide*, Willison, from Mauritius 13th Jan.; off Dover.—4, *Troy*, Reid, from Bombay 5th Dec.; off Liverpool.—11, *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 12th Jan.; off Penzance. 13, *Blancaire*, Banks, from Bengal (Calcutta 27th Dec.); at Liverpool.—*Princess Charlotte*, Smoyle, from Bombay 17th Jan.; off Cork.—15, *Malabar*, Bay, from Bombay 10th Jan., and Cape 23d Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Roberts*, Towins, from China 8th Dec., and Cape 20th Feb.; and *Madras*, Crampton, from Bombay 1st Aug., Point de Galle 30th Oct., Colombo 26th Dec., and Cape 21st Feb. both off Scilly.—*Higham*, Ricketts, from China 27th Dec.; off Portland.—16, *Pauline*, Talbert, from Mauritius 25th Jan., and Cape 21st Feb.; off Hastings.—*Atlas*, Hunt, from Mauritius 10th Feb., and Ascension 20th March; off Portsmouth.—*Peppard*, Budge, Middleton, from Mauritius 27th Jan., off Torbay.—*Wellington*, Liddell, from Madras 17th Jan., and Cape 10th March; and *True North*, Beach, from Madras 23th Jan., and Cape 11th March; both off Portland.—*Windsor*, Henning, from Bengal 17th Jan., and Cape 11th March; off Beechy Head. *Colmar*, Landsay, from Bombay 11th Jan., and Cape 5th March; off Plymouth.—*Colborne*, Brown, from V. D. Land 17th Jan., off Penzance.—*Urania*, Nokes, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Cannovore 14th do.; off Liverpool.—17, *London*, Wunnle, from Bengal 11th Jan.; off Portland.—*Boquer*, Richardson, from Bombay 12th Jan., and Cape 14th March, off Plymouth.—*Cerge*, the Fourth, Drayn, from China 10th Jan., off Falmouth.—*Giffin*, from South Seas; off Torbay.—*John Knox*, Thompson, from Bombay 21st Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Ion*, Griffith, from Mambila 25th Dec.; in the Channel.—*John Burns*, Dunlop, from China 12th Jan., off Waterford.—18, *Warwick*, Little, from Ceylon 15th Dec., and Cape 24th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Rayburn*, Ritchie, from China 13th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Rapid*, Cassie, from Mauritius 6th Feb.; and *Bantam*, Scholwert, from Batavia 1st Jan.; both off Scilly.—19, *Royal Gower*, Richards, from Bengal 12th Dec., Madras 7th Jan., and Cape 7th March; off Plymouth.—20, H.M.S. *Chidley*, Keppel, from Ascension; and H.M.S. *Thalia*, Campbell, from Cape 13th March, and Ascension; both at Portsmouth.—*Sir John Rae*, Reid, coming, from Mauritius 23d Jan., off Portsmouth.—*Resolute*, Smith, from Cape 21st Feb.; *Moon Ann*, Anderson, from Mauritius 21st Jan.; and *Orissa*, Anderson, from Singapore 5th Dec.; all at Deal.—*Hebe*, Campbell, from Batavia 4th Dec., and Cape 14th Feb.; at Cowes.—22, *Mount Stuart*, Elphinstone, Toller, from Bengal 22d Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Elphinstone*, Fremble, from V. D. Land 22d Dec., off Brighton.—*Rover*, Raimes, from

South Seas; and *Ann*, MacAlpin, from Singapore 15th Dec.; both at Deal.—23, *Sentia*, Campbell, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Cape 21st March; off Portsmouth.—*Coquette*, Cook, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*Eliza Stewart*, Miller, from China 17th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Louisa*, Wright, from N.S. Wales 31st Dec.; off Plymouth.—*Druid*, Ainsworth, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—*Zoe*, Holmes, from Mauritius 8th Feb.; off Cork.—*Abner*, Robinson, Scott, from China 19th Jan., and Cape 24th March; off the Wharf.—24, *North Britain*, Fayall, from N.S. Wales 9th Jan., and Rio de Janeiro; off Portsmouth.—*Suzanne*, Lock, from Singapore, 11th Jan.; off Portland.—*Bondy*, Dunbar, from Bengal 24th Oct., and Cape 19th Feb.; and *Taradisa*, Underwood, from Bengal 22d Jan., and Cape 20th March; both off Liverpool.—*Cassiope*, Wheeler, from South Seas; off Plymouth.—*Janab*, Sparkes, from Mauritius 11th Feb., and Cape 11th March; off Margate.—*Ugnet*, Rolf, from V. D. Land 24th Nov.; at Deal.—*Ugnet*, Rolf, from Mauritius 12th Feb.; off Margate.—*St. George*, Crawford, from d. to 31st Jan., in the Clyde.—*William Hume*, Ellis, from N.S. Wales, New Zealand, and Thucio; at Swansea.—*Bo Eagle*, Patterson, from Mauritius 21st Feb.; off Dover.—*W. A. handle*, Schneider, from Batavia 1st Jan., off Seaford.—*Kosice*, Maxwell, from Mauritius 1st Feb., and Cape 6th March, and *Isabella*, Robertson, from China 8th Jan., and Cape 12th March; both off Cork.—*Calypso*, Smith, from Mauritius 17th Jan.; off Dover.—*Estimote*, Fawcett, from Bengal (Calcutta 17th Jan.), off Liverpool.

Departures.

APRIL 25, *Hautensu*, Willey, for Penang and Singapore, and *Pink*, Pomt, for Ascension, both from Deal.—26, *Letitia*, Hyde, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—27, *Katipore*, Fearon, for Alga Bay; from Deal.—*Chelipin*, Small, for Bengal, from Bristol.—28, *Hudson*, Redman, for Madras, from Deal.—29, *Calypso*, Hall, for N.S. Wales; and *Newbold*, Macdonald, for Mauritius, both from Deal.—*Queen Mary*, Anley, for Bengal, and *Yule*, Syer, for China; both from Liverpool.—*C. W. A. handle*, Hicks, for China, from Bristol (10th May from Liverpool).—MAY 2, *Nordica*, Newcombe, for V. D. Land (emigrants); *John Renwick*, Byron, for N.S. Wales (emigrants), *Spartan*, Mann, for Alga Bay, and *Despatch*, Wood, for New South Wales, all from Deal.—*Yule*, Tapp, for Bengal; and *Duke of Devon*, Hartley, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Levy*, Reeves, for Rio de Janeiro and Cape, from Portsmouth.—*Ida*, Chinn, for Bengal, from Shields.—3, *Louisa Munn*, Duff, for Mauritius; from Falmouth.—4, *Gwelf*, Collard, for Madras, Struts, and China; and *Thomas Birch*, Rowe, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—5, *William Moore*, Boatcher, for Bengal; from Deal.—*P. A. handle*, Tait, for N.S. Wales, from Bristol (arrived Lady Mary 18th May).—6, *Woodbridge*, Proctor, for N.S. Wales (emigrants); from Cowes.—*Ion*, Gollis, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Powang*, Lawson, for China; from Liverpool.—7, *Childe Harold*, Wilds, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Malay*, Galbreath, for Mauritius; from Shields.—8, *Sarah Elizabeth*, Davison, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Sultan*, Poole, for Singapore, and *Albion*, Dunlop, for Mauritius and Bengal, both from Greenock.—9, *Momon*, Every, for Bombay; from Limerick.—*Spent*, Munn, for South Australia.—10, *Dead*, Columbia, Macellar, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Cadyan*, Chadie, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—11, *Ninera*, Ireland, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Elphinstone*, Wilson, for China; and *Elvina*, Simpson, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—12, *England*, Rae, for Bengal, from Shields.—13, *Africana*, MacTaggart, for Cape, South Australia, and Launceston; from Deal.—14, *Agatha*, Macdonald, for Cape; *Hesper*, Smith, for Mauritius and Bengal; and *Frances*, Kirkus, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—15, *Without*, Mitchell, Philpott, for N.S. Wales (emigrants); from Plymouth.—16, *M. M. big*, Craig, King, for East Indies; from Portsmouth.—*W. H. A. handle*, Rodger, Hall, for N.S. Wales, from Greenock.—17, *Palmyra*, Parsons, for N.S. Wales (emigrants); from Deal.—18, *St. Vincent*, Muddle, for China; and *P. A. handle*, Macellar, for V. D. Land, both from Deal.—19, *St. Hamilton*, Brown, for Penang and Singapore, from

Liverpool.—17. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Corington*, Holbrook, or China; from Liverpool.—18. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, for Bengal; from Clyde.—20. *Crescent*, Currie, for China; from Deal.—21. *Carnarvon*, Irving, for N.S. Wales. *Elen*, Noble, for ditto; *Mayflower*, Headley, for V.D. Land; *Amuel*, Heise, for Mauritius; and *Caroline*, Williams, for Mauritius and Ceylon; all from Deal.—24. *Sunda*, Greig, for Bengal; *Malcolm*, Sim, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Herculean*, Grundell, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*City of London*, Martin, for Cape; from Deal.—26. *Ala-may*, Boring, St. Croix, for China; from Deal.—*Blakeley*, Holmes, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. steamer Berenice, from Bombay 30th March to Cossier and Suez: The Earl and Countess of Cardigan; Hon. W. L. Melville, Bengal C. S.; R. D. Lalard, Esq., Bombay C. S.; J. Elliott, Esq.; Capt. Hall and Long, Bombay army; Dr. Fraser, ditto; Lieut. G. P. Eaton, Madras army; Lieut. H. W. Powell, H.M. 9th regt.

Per Bequaqua, steamer, from Malta, &c.: Sir Robert Wilnot Horton, Bart., late governor of Ceylon; Capt. Stannus, &c. &c.

Per George the Fourth, from China: Mrs. and Miss Thomas; Charles Thomas, Esq., Mr. H. Sharpe, Mr. Oswald.

Per John O'Connell, from China: P. F. Robertson, Esq., T. A. Gibb, Esq., M. Daniel, Esq.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal, Mrs. Boulton; Mrs. Bach H., Mrs. Bowen; Miss Row: His Highness the Nawab Hikal-ood-Dowlah, of Oude, and suite of six persons; Capt. Coventry, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Boleau, artillery; Lieut. Ellis, 40th N. I.; Lieut. Inghis, N. I.; James, Esq.; J. Maclellan, Esq.; 12 children; 5 native and 2 European servants.

Per Bechoor, from Bengal and Cape: Lady Ryan; Miss Ryan; Mrs. Franks; Mrs. F. C. Smith; Mrs. Bissell; R. B. W. Rinsay, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Capt. Boswell; Capt. A. Badwick, 14th F. in charge of invalids; Lieut. H. Boudry; 24st Invalides; Sir John and Lady Hershell; from the Cape, Misses Frank, Graham, Smith, McKenzie, and three Hershell; Masters Shaw, Ryan, Franks, Sale, Graham, two Hershell, and Smith; invalids, &c.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Cator, Mrs. Hume; Mrs. Walter; Lieut. W. Bates, H. M. 7th regt.; John Owen, Esq., M.M.S., Esq. Robertson 15th N. I., Mr. N. Morrison; Misses Hunter, two Walter, and Morrison; Masters Hudson, Cator, Hooper, Morrison, and Simpson. From the Cape, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Ruthersford, Mrs. Bellamy; Mrs. Syme, Capt. Robertson, R. V., J. E. Ruthersford, Esq., Dr. Low, Misses Hamilton, three Ruthersford, March, and Bellamy; Masters Ruthersford and March.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Fyver; Miss Smyth; Major Fryer; Capt. F. Chalmers; Mr. A. Gordon; Master W. Chalmers, &c.)

Per True Britain, from Madras: Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Housley; Mrs. Charles Oakes; Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Kingley; the Hon. G. F. Russell, Esq., late member of council; Maj. Gen. C. A. Vigoreux, C.B.; James Amesley, Esq., late last member of medical board; G. L. Prendergast, Esq., C.S.; J. F. Bishop, Esq., James Scott, Esq.; Miss Jane Bushby; Masters E. Bushby and two Wylly children, servants, &c.—From the Cape: Mrs. Capt. Hammond; Miss and Master Hammond, L. Twentymann, Esq.; J. Chisholm, Esq.—(Capt. J. Bower, Madras staff, was landed at the Cape).

Per Bonne, from Bombay: Mrs. Outram and child; Mrs. Pope and three children; Mrs. Stockley and three ditto; Mrs. Richardson and child; J. M. Macdonald, Esq., merchant; R. Ferguson, Esq., ditto; J. C. Le Geyt, Esq.; Lieut. Woodward, in charge of invalids; Master Hathway; three children of Major Blair; 45 invalids of H.C. service; several stowage passengers. From the Cape: Mrs. Hunt and four children; Mr. Macenzie, 40th M.N.I.; Mr. D. Ritchie.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Major and Mrs. Fox, artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Wilks and two children.)

Per Rajathan, from China: the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Lieut. Royal Navy.

Per Urania, from Bombay: Mrs. Hebbert and two children; Mrs. Nixon and child; Sir Thos. Sevestre, Madras medical service, retired; Master and Miss Thompson.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: (see passengers last month, p. 57)—additional: Master L. Sutherland.

Per Abercrombie Robinsan, from China: John Russell Reeves, Esq.—From the Cape: Mr. Anthony Oliphant; Miss Rivers; Master Oliphant.

Per Arab, from Mauritius: Mrs. Sparkes.

Per Theodora, from Bengal; Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

Expected.

Per Connally, from Bengal: Mrs. MacLeod; Mrs. Burney; Mrs. Agnew; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Bell; P. M. MacLeod, C.S., Esq.; Col. Faithfull; Col. F. Walker; Col. Burney; Col. Harris; Dr. Murray, A. S.; Lieut. Z. N. Mallock, B. A.; T. Bonnalie, Esq.; J. Tosh, Esq.; C. R. Martin, Esq., C.S.; Mons. Aubert; Miss Laurence; Miss Bell; three Masters Burney; two Masters Burney; two Masters Agnew; two European servants.

Per Marion, from Bengal: Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. McDonald; Mrs. Cathrey; Signora Scherono; C. D. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; Dr. Munro; Capt. McAndrews; Lieut. Macdonald, R.N.; C. Hinchinson, Esq.; Capt. Fraser; Lieut. Cathrey, 13th Diags.; Capt. C. Gover; Lieuts. Phillipott and Ramsay; L. Playlar, Esq.; Masters Davidson and Hogarth; two Masters Goodfellow; Miss Davidson.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., and Lady D'Oyly, Miss MacLeod; Mrs. Sutherland and child; James Dewart, Esq., C. S., and Mrs. Dewar; G. Adams, Esq., C. S., and Mrs. Adams and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Preston, three Misses Hunter and Master Hunter; Capt. Adams, Lieuts. Master and Tuboi, B. C.; Lieuts. Grange, Turlton, and Rind, B.N.I.

Per Duke of hewitt, from Madras: Mrs. McDonnell; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Kerr; Mrs. Cunningham; J. R. Mc Donnell, Esq., W. F. Lockhart, Esq.; L. D. Daniel, Esq.; A. P. Forbes, Esq.; F. C. Griffiths, Esq.; M. B. Kerr, Esq.; Lieut. Col. England, in charge of invalids; Lieut. F. Majorbanks.—For Tranquebar, the Hon. K. E. Mourier, governor; Mrs. Mourier; Master and Miss Mourier.—For Cuddalore: Mrs. Ashton; Wm. Ashton, Esq.

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay: General and Mrs. Osborne; Miss Osborne; Mrs. Waddell and child; Mrs. Crockett and three children; Capt. and Mrs. Waterfield and three ditto; Capt. and Mrs. Woodhouse and two ditto; Capt. and Mrs. Shadloth and two ditto; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rosen and four ditto; Capt. Sanderson and child; Dr. Butchart; Lieut. Owen, 11th M.N.I.; Dr. McDonnell, H. M. 57th regt., and three daughters; Jehangee Nowrojee, and Herichoy Mervanjee, son and nephew of Nowrojee Jamsjee; two children of Capt. Bulky.

Per Isabella, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Barker; Mr. Nesbitt; Mr. H. Constable.

Per General Knd, from China: Mrs. Foord; Mrs. Edwards; J. McKenzie Esq.

Per Cugnet, from Launceston: Mr. E. Childers; Mr. John Vanderplank.

Per Somerset Winter, from N. S. Wales: His Exc. Sir Richard Bouke, late governor of the colony; Capt. Williams, aide-de-camp; Dr. Osborne, R.N.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras (for Cape and England): Mrs. Blenkinsop; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Godfrey; Mrs. George; Mrs. Croghan; Mrs. Trevor; Dr. Godfrey; Rev. Messrs. Craime, Blenkinsop, Deane, and George; Capt. Gray; Lieuts. Croghan, Julius, Faulkner, and Donovan; Messrs. Lovell, Barry, and R. Branton; Masters George, two Trevor, Adley, Langley, and two Blenkinsop; Misses Godfrey, two Falkner, Blenkinsop, Branton, and George; 3 servants, 31 invalids; 3 children.

Per Symmetry, from Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Charleston and son, Paymaster and Miss Fugion; Mrs. Rugger and son; Mr. Shearman; Master St. John.

Per Royal Saxon, from Bengal: Mrs. Renner;

Mrs. Singer and two children: Mrs. Parker and six ditto: Miss Bradshaw; Capt. Singer, R.N.I.; J. P. Parker, Esq.; two Masters Dyer.

Per Lloyds, from Hobart Town: Mr. Wheeler; Mr. C. Wheeler; Mr. Wedge; Mr. Burney.

Per Sophia, from China: Mrs. F. P. Allyn; two Misses McNair.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Asia, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Tapp; Lieut. and Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. Durant; Mrs. Stone; Miss Tapp; Miss Williams; Lieut. Jackson, H. C. service; Mr. Thornhill, do. Mr. Cockran, do.; Mr. Heywood, do.; Lieut. Audam, H. M. 16th F.; Ensigns Baldwin, Campbell, and Glasbrook, H. M. 4th F.; Ens. Morshead, 41st do.; Dr. Currie, and Assist. Surg. Hunter, H. M. 3d Buffs; Mr. Nicol; Mr. Blake; Lieut. Leacock, H. C. Service; Messrs. Wilson, Gardener, Edward, and Cunningham, cadets; Dr. Murray.

Per Minerva, for Madras: Col. and Mrs. Paske; Capt. and Mrs. Logan; Mr. and Mrs. Rippon; Mrs. Langley; Mrs. Lavie; Mrs. Macfarlane; Misses Mackenzie, Tulloch, Harvie, Hoare, Young, and Hiler; Capt. Bell; Messrs. Mackenzie, Mori, Green, Campbell, and Fiee.

Per Orwell, for Madras (corrected list): Col. and Mrs. Horne; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell; Misses Stevens and Polindrestre; Messrs. Stevens, McCartney, Russell, Silver, Smith, Maxwell, McLean, and Cooper.

Per Childa Harold, for Bombay (additional). Mrs. Booden.

Per Hindostan, for Madras: Mr. Newbery; Mr. Clarke; two Mr. Richardsons for Madeira.

Per St. Vincent, for China: Messrs. Dry-dale, Smith, Cannan, and Fryer.

Per Colombo, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Barfield; Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock; Capt. and Mrs. Morris; Miss Morris; Capt. Pellowe; Mr. E. Northmore.

Per Catherine, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. and Miss McKim; Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell; Miss Boreman; Major Elias; Capt. Humfrey and Warren; Messrs. Raikes, Strover, Withered, Wallace, Cheyne, Daniel, and Sherwood.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Bombay: Mrs. Belasis; Mrs. Crawley; Mrs. Green; Miss Supple; Misses H and E. Hughes; Col. E. H. Belliss; Bombay Engineers: Capt. Hughes, Bombay Army; Capt. Whithoughy, do.; Dr. Purnell, do.; Mr. Purnell; Dr. O'Hallaran, Bombay Army; Mr. Anderson, Cadet; 100 Soldiers, H. C. Service.

Per John Mac Lellan, for N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lambton, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. Curtis; Mr. Jonathan Hearder; Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Rees, and two children; Mr. I. Jones; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and two children; Mr. Hamley; Mr. Plummer; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, and three do.; Mrs. Fletcher; Mr. Skinner—Steerage Passengers: 24 men, 21 women, and 25 children.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Toward Castle*, Emmens, from London to the South Seas, was wrecked on the coast of California 7th Jan. The master, chief mate, and five of the crew saved; the rest, 23 in number, who took to the boats, it is feared, have perished.

The *Hero* schooner was driven on shore in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, during a gale from S.E. on the night of the 16th March, but has been got off and hove down.

The *St. Clair* schooner struck upon the rocks in Saldanha Bay, and sunk.

The *Lynx* bark, bound from Sydney to New Zealand, was lost 19th Nov.; crew saved.

The *Harriet* whaler, Ridout, late Christie, with 300 barrels of oil, was wrecked on a reef near the Feejee Islands 16th July last: crew (except the carpenter) saved.

The *Sir Charles McCarthy*, which was on

shore in Holdfast Bay, South Australia, has been condemned and sold.

The South Australian Company's whaling ship *South Australian* went on shore at Encounter Bay, in a gale of wind, and bilged; some hopes were entertained that she would be got off.

The *Mary*, Donaldson, from London to Hobart Town, put into Lisbon 26th April leaky, and would have to discharge part of her cargo.

The *Earl Stanhope*, Proudfoot, from N. S. Wales to London, put into Rio de Janeiro 15th Feb., having been dismasted 18th Nov. in lat. 60 S. long. 15 2 W. during a heavy westerly gale, and lost the second mate.

The *Admiral Cockburn*, Lawrence, and the *Harriet*, Cuthbert, put into Oahu in Dec. last, the crew of the former having refused to do any more duty, and the crew of the latter being sick.

The *Glenada*, Watkins, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, which was driven on shore 17th April near Fire-Is., is gone to pieces, and great part of the cargo lost.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 24. At 9, Brunton-place, the lady of Major Horsburgh, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. W. Merburn, Esq., Bombay C.S., of a son.

27. At Bedford, the lady of Major C. A. Munro, of a son.

April 21. At Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of Major Walsh, of a son.

25. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt J. S. Criddle, Indian Navy, of twin boys.

26. In Brook-street, the lady of Major the Hon G. Keppel, of a daughter.

May 2. At Heston-stoke, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, of a son.

13. At Camberwell-grove, the lady of Capt. Alexander Nairne, of a son.

— At Wallingford, Berks, the wife of Lieut. Cecil Aiding, of a son.

23. In Albion-street, Hyde-park, the lady of Philip McNeill, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Corran-brook, Carmarthenshire, the lady of Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C.B., 19th Regt. Bombay Army, of a son.

— At Great Malvern, the lady of Col. Wodehouse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Macdowall, 44th Foot, and of Carruth, Renfrewshire, to Eleanor, third daughter of D. M. Grant, Esq., of Arndley.

24. At Monkstown, near Dublin, Patrick A. Andrew, Esq., a D., assistant-surgeon Madras army, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Henry H. Grierson, Esq., of Kingstown.

At Glensaddell House, Argyshire, Thos. Hay Campbell, Esq., of the Madras Artillery, to Margaret Fraser, eldest daughter of David Stuart Galbreath, Esq., of Mackrehanish and Glensaddell.

28. At Bath, W. L. L. Scott, Esq., 1st regt. Bengal L. C., to Anne Eliza Montague, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Kirkwood, of Castletown, county Sligo.

May 1. At Dublin, Thomas Pakenham, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, to Sarah Jane, eldest of William Johnston, Esq., of H.M. 51st regt. Light Infantry.

— At Dittisham, in Devonshire. A. P. Hockin, Esq., captain Bombay army, to Catherine Augusta, only child of the late Capt. W. A. Montagu, of the East-India Company's marine service.

2. At Alverstoke, Capt. J. H. M. Struben, of the Dutch E. I. C. S., to Fanny, third daughter of Mr. A. Beattie, merchant, Gosport.

12. At St. George's, Southwark, William May, Esq., of the East-India House, to Susan, youngest daughter of T. Cooke, Esq., of Portland-terrace, New Kent-road.

15. At Edinburgh, Henry C. Hastings, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and eldest son of Sir Charles and Lady Hastings, to Mary, second daughter of the late Henry B. Wood, Esq.

16. At St. Mary's, Islington, Charles Wilkinson, M.D., of Claremont-square, New-road, to Janet, third daughter of the late James Gilmore, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut. Col. Bowler, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of the late John Champain, Esq.

21. At Ipswich, Capt. Henry Harkness, of the Madras army, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Edward Bacon, Esq., of Ipswich.

24. At Chertsey, David Brakenridge, M.D., of Perth, to Anna Love, widow of the late Lieut. B. T. Giraud, Madras Native Infantry.

Lately. Major H. G. Roberts, Bombay army, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. R. N. Raikes, vicar of Longhope, Gloucester.

DEATHS.

April 1. At Fairfield, Somersetshire, Peregrine John, only son of Sir Peregrine P. F. Palmer Auckland, Bart.

7. At Guildford, Surrey, Heneage Girod, Esq., late lieutenant in the 221 Foot, aged 57, after a long and protracted illness, brought on by his services in a tropical climate. He endured great sufferings and privations when a prisoner of war in the Isle of France. This officer was a passenger on board the East-India Company's ship *Mhondam*, commanded by Capt. Stewart, who so nobly and gallantly defended his ship in action with a French frigate, on their passage to India.

13. At Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, Capt. C. S. Timm, R.N. aged 66.

19. At West-Looe, Parkins Prynne, Esq., retired commandant R.N. This officer was at the taking of the Dutch squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, under Lord Keith; also served in the expedition to Egypt; and was at the battle of Trafalgar.

21. Capt. Hugh Cathie, country service.

25. At his villa, Lansdown, Watkins Wm. Massey, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, aged 70.

— At Leamington, Col. George O'Halloran, late of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment. This gallant officer served in Egypt, and was wounded at the

battle of Alexandria, and subsequently during the Peninsular war, having been again wounded at Salamanca and Corunna.

28. At 26, Euston-square, John Gover, Esq., formerly of Macao.

29. Of rapid inflammation, Mary Anne Turner, of Lewisham, Kent, aged 18, only surviving daughter of R. Turner, Esq., of Canton.

May 2. At Tower Garden, Tain, in his 47th year, Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras Artillery, and late Major-commandant of H.H. the Rajah of Nagpore's brigade of Artillery.

— In Crawford-street, in her 59th year, Mrs. Catherine Simpson; first married to the late Lieut. Col. James Edwards, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal service, then to John Simpson, Esq., of Lloyd's, and Burton-crescent.

4. Capt. Henry Templer, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 53.

5. At Haileybury College, Robt. Beatson, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. W. S. Beatson, commissary-general, Bengal army. He was drowned while bathing with some other students in the Lea.

6. In her 16th year, Katherine Eliza, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey.

19. At Thames Ditton, after a short illness, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal army.

20. At Richmond, Catherine Frances, widow of the late Lieut. Col. J. M. Clements, in her 38th year.

21. At his house, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, in his 71st year, Zachary Macaulay, Esq., father of T. B. Macaulay, Esq., late fourth ordinary member of the Council of India.

— At Stoke-terrace, Devonport, Capt. Archer, late of H.M. 16th Light Dragoons.

24. At Carlisle, in his 79th year, George S. Mounsey, Esq., of Gilsland, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for Cumberland, and formerly major in the Hon. E. I. Company's 5th regt. of Bengal Native Cavalry.

27. At the family mansion in Grosvenor-street, the Countess Anherst.

Lately. At Milan, on her journey from Naples to England, aged 76, Mrs. Marianne Starke, of Exmouth, eldest daughter of the late R. Starke, Esq., of Epsom, Surrey, many years Governor of Fort St. George, Madras; also, at Dinah, in Brittany, in his 34th year, R. J. H. Starke, Esq., nephew to the above, and eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Starke, of Langhorne Castle, Carmarthenshire.

— At Dublin, Sophia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Blacker, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— On his passage from Bombay, Samuel, son of Mr. J. Hawson, Woodhouse, near Workson, aged 18.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. *no demand*.—The *bezar* maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar* maunds equal to 110 *factory* maunds. Goods sold by *So. Ruppes* B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *Cr. Ruppes* F. mds.—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 500 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 74½ lb. The *Pecul* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corge* is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 15, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 10	8 @ 17	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5	1 @ 5	4	
Bottles	100	9	8 — 10	0	— flat.	do. 5	0 — 5	3
Coals	B. md. 0	6 — 0	10	0	— English, sq.	do. 2	15 — 3	2
Copper Sheathing, 16-12 . . .	F. md. 33	8 — 34	0	0	— flat.	do. 2	14 — 3	1
— Brasers',	do. 34	2 — 34	10	0	Bolt.	do. 3	2 — 3	4
— Ingot.	do. 29	0 — 29	14	0	Sheet.	do. 4	12 — 5	6
— Old Gross.	do. 31	0 — 31	4	0	Nails.	cwt. 9	8 — 14	8
— Bolt.	do. 31	4 — 32	4	0	— Hoops.	F. md. 4	12 — 5	0
— Tile.	do. 29	10 — 30	2	0	— Kettleidge.	cwt. 1	11 — 1	13
— Nails, assort.	do. 30	0 — 35	4	0	Lead, Pig.	F. md. 6	10 — 6	12
— Peru Slab.	Cr. Rs. do. 31	8 — 32	8	0	— unstamped.	do. 6	7 — 6	8
— Russia.	Sa. Rs. do. —	— — —	—	—	Millinery.	15	D. — 25	D.
Copperas.	do. 2	1 — 2	3	0	Shot, patent.	bag 3	4 — 4	4
Cottons, Chintz.	pcs. 6	8 — 9	0	0	Spelter.	Cr. Rs. F. md. 5	8 — 5	9
— Muslins.	do. 1	2 — 2	12	0	Stationery.	30	D. — 50	D.
— Yarn 16 to 170.	nos. 0	4 — 0	7	0	Steel, English.	Cr. Rs. F. md. 5	6 — 5	10
Cutlery, fine.	15	D. — 20	D.	0	— Swedish.	do. 6	0 — 6	4
Glass.	20	D. — 35	D.	0	— Tin Plates.	Sa. Rs. boxes 15	12 — 10	6
Ironmongery.	30	D. — 35	D.	0	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . .	yd. 5	4 — 11	2
Hosiery, cotton.	25	D. — 30	D.	0	— coarse and middling.	0	11 — 4	4
Ditto, silk.	30	D. — 50	D.	0	— Flannel fine.	0	13 — 1	6

BOMBAY, March 24, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 7	(a) 8	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 55	(a) —
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1-2	—	— English	do. 38	—
Breeds, quart.	ton 12	— 15	— Hoops	cwt. 9	—
Coals	cwt. 38	8	— Nails	do. 12	— 16
Copper Sheathing, 16-12 . . .	cwt. 38	— 59	— Sheet	do. 9-4	—
— Thick sheets	do. 60	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 40	—	— do. for nails	do. 33	— 46
— Tile	do. 4d	—	Lead, Pig.	cwt. 12	8
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	— Sheet	do. 15	— 16
— Long cloths	—	—	— Millinery	25	D.
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 11	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 7	— 12	— Spelter	do. 12	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	13	— 19	— Stationery	40	D.
Cutlery, table.	P. C.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 10	— 16
Glass and Earthenware	35	D. — 40	— Tin Plates	box 15	12
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . .	yd. 4	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	— coarse	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1	8

CANTON, January 11, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.		
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piec 3	@ 6	0	Smalts.	pecul 45	@ 55	0
— Long cloths.	do. 4	— 11	0	Steel, Swedish.	tub 37	— — —	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. — — —	— — —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth.	yd. 1	— 1	5
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do. 5	— 9	0	— do. ex super.	yd. 2	5 — — —	—
— Bandannos.	do. 1	10 — 2	10	— Camlets at Lantlin.	pc. 20	— 97	0
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	pecul 38	— 44	0	— Do. Dutch.	do. 24	— 21	0
Iron; Bar.	do. 3	50 — — —	—	— Long Ells.	do. 9	— 16	1
— Rod.	do. 4	80 — — —	—	— Tin, Straits.	pecul 16	— 16	1
Lead, Pig.	do. 7	— — —	—	— Tin Plates.	box 8	— 9	0

SINGAPORE, January 16, 1838.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7	@ 9	Cotton Hkfs. mlt. Battick, dble.	corge	4	@ 53
Bottles		100	3 — 4	do. do Pullicat.	doz.	13	— 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	36	— 37	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60.	pecul	43	— 60
Cottons, Madapollans, 24yd.	33-36	pes.	2 — 2	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do.	—	—
Ditto	24	40-44	do. 2	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50.	do.	120	— 40
Long cloths 38 to 40	35-36	do.	3 — 6	Cutlery			per cent. disc
do. do.	40-43	do.	4 — 5	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4	— 5
do. do.	45-60	do.	5 — 3	English	do.	4	— 4
Grey Shirting do.	35-36	do.	3 — 4	Nail, rod	do.	4	— 4
Prints, 7-B. & 9-B. single colors	do.	2	— 3	Lead, Pig	do.	7	— 7
two colors	do.	2	— 3	Sheet	do.	6	— 7
Turkey reds	do.	6	— 10	Spelter	pecul	6	— 5
fancies	do.	3	— 5	Steel	tub	5	— 10
Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 44	pcs.	14	— 21	Woollens, Long Ells	pc.	9	— 10
Jaconet, 20	42 — 45	do.	1 — 4	Camblets	do.	20	— 30
Lappets, 10	40 — 42	do.	1 — 1	Bombazetts	do.	5	— 5

Calcutta, March 17, 1838.—Our market for Chintzes of all descriptions continues in a languid state, and we have not heard of a single transaction since our last; we, however, remark no change in prices. The sales of White Cottons, during the last week, have been extremely limited; the dullness in the market is attributable to the continued scarcity of money in the bazaar, and the intervention of the native holidays. A further reduction throughout the assortments of Mule Twist is remarked; a sale of 46 bales, Nos. 50 to 100, is the only transaction since our last. Turkey Red and other Dyed Yarns are in limited inquiry, and may be reported at former prices. The Woollen market without action since our last, and prices nominally as before. The demand for Copper is still limited. —*Mlb Tile* has advanced a small degree in price, and Bolt has fallen about a rupee per maund from the last quotations. Very little has been done in iron; but the prices of the day exhibit a shade of improvement on English Flat, Square, and Bolt. Steel and Lead without sale, and remain at former prices. Spelter, a sale has been effected at former prices. Tin Plates without any transaction, and may be reported at former prices.—*Price Cur.*

Bombay, March 24, 1838.—On our returns we find a sale of 50 Candles of English Bar Iron, at Rs. 30 per catty. Holders are now getting desirous to realize, as the season is considerably advanced, and prices will soon become affected by the approach of the rains. We have no transactions to report in Swedish Bar Iron, and, although supplies have been very moderate, prices do not improve. 50 lbs. of Allison's Beet, per ship *Comptent*, have been sold, at Rs. 80 per hhd.; the supply of all kinds have been small for some months. *March 17.* The following sales of Piece Goods have been reported, viz.—Zebra Dresses, 1000 pieces at Rs. 2.12 per piece; Gingham, 1,000 do at Rs. 3.8 per do.; Woollens (coarse) 16 bales at Rs. 1.12 per piece; and 16 do. at 1.6 per do.—*Price Cur.*

Singapore, Jan. 11, 1838.—The market for Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods continues inactive, and little improvement expected for another month. Cambrics, 1,700 pieces of common quality, 12 yards 24 inches, imported from Manila, have been sold at 40 ds. per corge, fur-

ther supplies would bring a similar price, and for 42 inch one to two dols. per corge more might be obtained. We have heard of no transactions in Madapollams this week; stock small. No sales of Long Cloth reported since our last; stock very trifling, and holders are unwilling to sell at former prices; however, there is at present no demand. Grey Shirtings, stout makes only in any request; stock of all descriptions very small. Jaconets, stock reduced, but at present without inquiry. Mulls—stick rather large and unsaleable. Prints, suitable styles, much wanted, stock of all descriptions very trifling. Turkey Red Cloth, of stout quality and bright colour, much wanted. Twist, grey mule, none of suitable numbers in the market, and no transactions to report; Nos. 38 to 44 much wanted, lower Nos. difficult of sale. Coloured Twist, Turkey-red, &c. at present not inquired for, but will likely be wanted in the course of a month. Woollens—Fine Scarfs, wanted, but there are none in the market; common qualities without inquiry. Camlets—no demand before April. Bombazette, both scarlet and assorted colours, saleable at quotations. Long Ells in no demand at present; stock very small. Metals—English Flat Bar Iron, none in first hands, and little in those of the retail dealers; 100 tons would readily bring our quotations. Nail-rod wanted at quotations. Hoop, Bolt and Sheet, in little request in this market. Lead, Pig, in little request at present; Sheet, a few rolls wanted. Spelter—stock small; at present without inquiry. Steel—none in first hands, and saleable at quotations. Tin Plates sold, and wanted in this market. Copper Sheathing and Nails—none in first hands. Cutlery and Hard-ware—market heavily supplied and unsaleable, except at 40 to 50 per cent. discount.—*Price Cur.*

Canton, Jan. 16, 1838.—The market for Cotton has experienced no improvement in demand, and prices remain without alteration. In Longcloths, Cotton Yarn, and Woollens, there is little doing at present. There is a demand for Iron at our quotations. Lead is dull of sale. Straits produce, generally very dull.—*Price Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 17, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of 1838-39 interest pay- able in England .. } prem. 16 0 15 0		
Second { From Nos 1,200 } to buy do. par 3 0		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- ing to Number } to sell disc. 0 4 2 pin.		
Third 5 per cent. prem. 3 0 2 4		
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 2 0 2 8		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. ..	3,200	3,250
Union Bank, Prem (Co Rs. 1,000) ..	375	400

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	10 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills ..	5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date—to buy, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; to sell, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.	
Private Bills (with documents) in large sums, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per Co.'s Rupee.	

Madras, Jan. 3, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.	
Tanjore Bonds—6½ disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 0½d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, March 24, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 to 103.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.12 to 112 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.8 to 106.12 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.12 to 100.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117.8 to 118 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, Jan. 11, 1838

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. per Sp. Dol., none, and wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per do., scarce, and wanted; Ditto, without ditto,—per do., no demand.	
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Canton, Jan. 16, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 214 to 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 216 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, Private Bills, no transactions.	
Sycee Silver at Lantin, 6 to 6½ per cent. prem.	
(R)	

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Adelaide*</i>	700 tons.	Guthrie	4th June.	Portsmouth.
<i>Plantagenet*</i>	850	Domett	18th June.	Portsmouth.
<i>Protector</i>	600	Buttenshaw ..	15th June.	Gravesend.
<i>Duke of Bedford</i>	720	Bowen	15th July.	Portsmouth.
<i>Madagascar</i>	950	Walker	21st July.	Portsmouth.
<i>London</i>	700	Wimble	23d July.	Portsmouth.
<i>Scotia</i>	800	Campbell	25th July.	Portsmouth.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000 ..	Henning	1st Aug.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Seringapatam</i>	1000	Denny	1st July.	Portsmouth.
<i>True Briton</i>	800	Beach	7th July.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Wellington</i>	500 ..	Evans ..	15th Aug.	Portsmouth.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Aurora</i>	600	Cox	31st May.	Gravesend.
<i>Sir Edward Paget</i>	500	Campbell	1st June.	Portsmouth.
<i>George Canning</i>	400	Winn	4th June.	
<i>Mermaid</i>	600 ..	Chapman	1st July.	
<i>Malabar</i>	700 ..	Pollock	16th July.	Portsmouth.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Rosalind</i>	350 ..	Crouch ..	10th June.	
<i>Eliza Stewart</i>	433	Millar	15th June.	

FOR BATAVIA AND CHINA.

<i>Jamaica</i>	356	Martin ..	5th June.	
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Herald†</i>	277	Watt	4th June.	
<i>Iris</i>	300	Mackwood ..	5th June.	

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Advocate</i>	300	Wilkinson	5th June.	
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>City of Edinburgh</i>	400	Thompson	5th June.	
<i>Medusa</i>	453	Purdie	9th June.	
<i>Francis Spaight</i>	400	Sayers	10th June.	
<i>Coromandel</i>	662	Neale	11th June.	
<i>Abel Gower</i>	313	Henderson	12th June.	
<i>Earl Durham</i>	400	Cabell	20th June.	
<i>Lord Eldon</i>	450	Worsall	20th June.	
<i>Perfect</i>	658	Snell ..	25th June.	

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

<i>Margaret Wilkie</i>	240	Smith	14th June.	
<i>Coromandel</i> (convict ship) ..	650	Loader	28th June.	

FOR LAUNCESTON.

<i>Madras</i>	332	Henniker	20th June.	
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FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Hebe</i>	300	Wishart	9th June.	
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FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Surry</i>	461	Sinclair	4th June.	Portsmouth.
<i>Augustus Caesar</i>	500	Lacey	10th June.	
<i>Winchester</i>	400	Reeves	11th June.	

* Touching at Madras.

† Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday the 9th of June.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, May 25, 1838.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Shells, China } cwt.	2 18 0	@	4 0 0
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2 1 0	@	Nankeens	piece	0 2 0	0 5 4
— Samarang	cwt.	2 3 0		Rattans	100	0 1 2	0 4 0
— Cheribon	cwt.	2 0 0		Rice, Bengal White... cwt.	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
— Sumatra	cwt.	1 14 0		— Patna	0 15 6	0 16 6	0 16 6
— Ceylon	cwt.	2 6 0		— Java	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 12 6
— Mocha	cwt.	3 6 0		Safflower	1 10 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0 0 4		Sago	7 0 0	8 6 0	8 6 0
— Madras	lb	0 0 4		— Pearl	21 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
— Bengal	lb	0 0 4		Saltpetre	22 6 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
— Bourbon	lb	0 0 4		Silk, Company's Bengal	lb	0 14 0	1 2 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				— Organize do.			
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	4 10 0		— China Tsadie	1 1 0	1 6 6	1 6 6
Aniseeds, Star	cwt.	3 0 0		— Bengal Privilege ..			
Borax, Refined	cwt.	3 0 0		— Taysam	0 16 6	0 19 6	0 19 6
— Unrefined	cwt.	3 0 0		Spices, Cinnamon	0 3 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Camphure, in chests ..	cwt.	8 10 0		— Cloves	0 1 0	0 1 11	0 1 11
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	lb	0 2 8		— Mace	0 2 8	0 7 0	0 7 0
— Ceylon	lb	0 1 3		— Nutmegs	0 3 0	0 5 1	0 5 1
Cassa Buds	cwt.	3 10 0		— Ginger	cwt. 24	0 0	28 0 0
— Lagnea	cwt.	2 14 0		— Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 34	0 0 44
Castor Oil	lb	0 0 5		— White		0 1 0	0 2 0
China Root	cwt.	24 0 0		Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	3 1 6	3 5 6
Cubebbs	cwt.	5 0 0		— Siam and China	1 4 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	1 0 0		— Mauritius	2 13 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	cwt.	6 0 0		— Manilla and Java ..	0 18 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
— Arabic	cwt.	2 0 0		Tea, Bohea	lb	0 1 54	0 2 0
— Asafoetida	cwt.	2 10 0		— Congou	0 1 44	0 3 0	0 3 0
— Benjamin, 3d sort ..	cwt.	5 0 0		— Souchong	0 1 3	0 3 6	0 3 6
— Anini	cwt.	4 0 0		— Capar	0 1 5	0 2 04	0 2 04
— Gambogium	cwt.	5 10 0		— Campoi	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
— Myrrh	cwt.	4 5 0		— Twankay	0 1 8	0 2 1	0 2 1
— Oilbanum	cwt.	0 19 0		— Pekoe	0 2 9	0 4 4	0 4 4
Kino	cwt.	5 0 0		— Hyson Skin	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
Lac Lake	lb	0 1 0		— Hyson	0 2 1	0 3 4	0 3 4
— Dye	cwt.	0 3 3		— Young Hyson	0 1 11	0 3 0	0 3 0
— Shell	cwt.	3 0 0		Gunpowder	0 3 0	0 4 9	0 4 9
— Stick	cwt.	1 16 0		Tim, Banca	cwt.	4 3 0	4 3 0
Musk, China	oz.	0 10 0		Tortoneshell	lb	0 18 0	1 11 0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 9 0		Vermilion	lb	0 4 0	0 4 0
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 7 0		Wax	cwt.	7 10 0	8 0 0
— Camaron	cwt.	0 3 0		Wood, Saunders Red ..	cwt.	7 10 0	8 0 0
— Cocoa-nut	cwt.	1 15 0		— Ebony			
— Capaputa	oz.	0 0 4		— Sapan		8 10 0	14 10 0
— Mace	cwt.	0 0 3					
— Nutmegs	cwt.	0 1 1					
Opium	none						
Rhubarb	cwt.	0 1 6					
Sai Ammoniac	cwt.	2 10 0					
Senn	lb	0 0 3					
Turnerrey, Java	cwt.	0 10 0					
— Bengal	cwt.	0 13 0					
— China	cwt.	1 5 0					
Galls, in sorts							
— Blue							
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0 0 3					
— Ox and Cow	lb	0 0 3					
Indigo, Fine Blue	cwt.	0 7 6					
— Fine Purple	cwt.	0 7 3					
— Fine Red Violet	cwt.	0 6 10					
— Fine Violet	cwt.	0 6 9					
— Mid. to good Violet ..	cwt.	0 6 3					
— Good Red Violet	cwt.	0 6 6					
— Good Violet and Copper	cwt.	0 6 0					
— Mid. and ord. do.	cwt.	0 5 3					
— Low consuming do.	cwt.	0 4 9					
— Trash and low ord.	cwt.	0 2 7					
— Madras	cwt.	0 3 2					
— Oude	cwt.	0 2 5					

PRICES OF SHARES, May 28, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India	114½	6 p. cent.	623,334	—	—	March. Sept
London	63	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	101	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	101½	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India	108	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	45	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australian)	71	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	11	—	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, May 25.

Sugar.—The demand for West-India Muscovades has been checked by the large arrivals; the importers have, however, shown much firmness, and former prices have been obtained. In Mauritius, the prices previously obtained have been supported, but there has been only a moderate demand, privately either for the scale or pan, and none has been offered at public sale; the arrivals have been heavy. For Bengal, a good demand has been experienced from the grocers. The stock is nearly double of what it was last year at this period. Manilla has been in good request, and rather better prices have been obtained. Siam is held for late rates, but there has been nothing doing.

Coffee.—Arrivals of British Plantation having commenced to come in on a more extended scale, have caused the grocers to come forward cautiously, and the transactions privately have been limited in all descriptions; but importers have shown much firmness. Of East-India, the supplies have begun to come in more freely; 2,400 bags Ceylon and 2,000 bags of other kinds having been imported since this day week; for the former there has been a steady demand for consumption, and previous rates have been fully maintained. Rather lower prices have been submitted to for Mocha.

Tea.—Further accounts have been received from Canton to the 31st January: they do not commu-

nicate any thing new, but confirm the former statements of a short import: the total quantity of Tea exported up to the 16th Jan. being only 9,923,733 lbs., which is less than half the quantity exported at the corresponding date in the previous season.

The market here is quiet; the only feature worthy of notice is, that rather a brisk demand has been experienced for low Congou, at about previous prices. There have been several arrivals, in all 54,000 packages.

Silk.—In this market there has not been much business done, the manufacturers not being inclined to purchase beyond their demands, as the present high prices will not afford them a sufficient remuneration. About 1,000 bales China have arrived since our last.

Indigo.—The business doing in this article is still confined to small lots of the late sale, at about former prices.

Nutmegs.—There are inquiries, but no business worth noticing has been done, the offers being at lower prices.

Rice.—East-India commands full prices; but business to any extent has been prevented by the scanty supply at market.

Cotton.—The prices of last week have been fully supported, and there has been a steady demand, principally for export.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from April 26 to May 26, 1838.

April.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 1/2 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	205 1/2 206	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2	—	93 1/2	77 p	67 68 p
27	205	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	—	271 1/2	93 1/2	78 p	68 70 p
28	205	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2	270 1/2 71	93 1/2 93 1/2	68 70 p	68 70 p
30	205 1/2 205 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2	271	93 1/2	67 69 p	67 69 p
May										
2	205 1/2 205 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 1/2 71	93 1/2	77 79 p	67 69 p
3	205 1/2 205 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 1/2 71	93 1/2	79 p	68 70 p
4	205 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2	271	93 1/2	78 80 p	69 71 p
5	204 1/2 205 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2	270 1/2	93 1/2	78 81 p	70 72 p
7	204 1/2 205	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	—	270 1/2	93 1/2	80 p	71 73 p
8	204 1/2 205	92 1/2 92 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	101 1/2 1 1/4	15 1/2 15 1/2	271	93 1/2 93 1/2	81 82 p	71 73 p
9	204 1/2 205	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	100 1/2 0 3/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	81 83 p	71 73 p
10	205 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	271 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	81 83 p	71 73 p
11	205 205 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	—	94 1/2 94 1/2	81 83 p	71 73 p
12	205 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	—	15 1/2 15 1/2	—	93 1/2 94 1/2	81 p	71 73 p
14	204 1/2 205	92 1/2 93 1/2	93 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	271 1/2	94 1/2	81 p	71 73 p
15	204 1/2 205	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	270 1/2	94 1/2	81 83 p	70 73 p
16	204 204 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	271 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	77 80 p	68 70 p
17	204 1/2 204 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	270 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	77 p	67 68 p
18	204 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	77 79 p	67 69 p
19	—	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	—	67 69 p
21	—	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	77 p	67 69 p
22	204 1/2 205	93 1/2 93 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	—	94 1/2 94 1/2	76 78 p	68 66 p
23	204 1/2	93 93 1/2	94 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	271	94 1/2 94 1/2	—	65 67 p
24	204 1/2 205 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	270 1/2 0 3/4	94 1/2	67 70 p	63 66 p
25	205 205 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2	—	94 1/2	64 69 p	60 64 p
26	204 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	94 1/2 94 1/2	101 1/2 1 1/4	102 2 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	270 0 3/4	94 1/2	64 p	61 63 p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 6

Assignees of Fergusson and Co. v. Dwarkanauth Tagore and others.—The judgment of the Court in this case was delivered this day by the Chief Justice.

The case was argued in the third term of last year. The action was brought upon several policies of insurance granted by the Oriental Insurance Company to the insolvents; there was an agreement to prolong or renew the policy if required. After the insolvency of Fergusson and Co., the policy was renewed to the common assignee, who paid the premium when it fell due. The defendants in their plea set off a promissory note, of about Rs. 1,00,000, drawn by Fergusson and Co. before their insolvency, and indorsed to the defendants. To this plea of set-off there was a general demurrer.

The argument for the plaintiffs was, that the contract, upon which the action was brought, was entirely a contract between the assignees and the defendants, whereas the set-off related to a matter between the insolvents and the defendants, and that such a defence, therefore, amounts to setting off a debt due from one party against a claim made by another. To this the defendants answered, that the assignees were entirely as the representatives of the insolvents, and that the renewal of the policy was but a continuance of the original contract, and not an entirely new agreement. But the Court were clearly of opinion, that the debt could not be set off, and that there must be judgment for the plaintiff. They cited the cases of "*Cox v. Listard*," "*I Douglas v. Evans v. Mann*," "*Cowper*," "*West v. Price*," "*Bingham*."

Judgment for the plaintiffs, who will have to pay to the assignees of Fergusson and Co. the sums due on these policies of insurance, with interest from the date of their falling in.

February 13.

Wimble v. Jackson.—This was an action of assumpsit, brought by Capt. Wimble, the master of the ship *London*, against Dr. Jackson, for breach of contract. The defendant had agreed to take three cabins to England, for the sum of Rs. 6,500, and the ship was fixed to sail early in January 1838. On the application of the defendant, who wished to remain until the arrival of Dr. Grant in the *Sesostria*, the day of sailing was afterwards changed to the 12th; but afterwards, requiring further time, he again

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applied to the plaintiff for an extension of the delay; but as a steamer had been already engaged by the plaintiff to tow the vessel down the river, he declined to comply with this request. After some correspondence on the subject had passed between the parties, the defendant intimated that he should not be able to sail in the *London*, and Capt. Wimble accordingly, with the view of lessening the sum to which the defendant would be liable, endeavoured to let the vacated cabins. It was proved that this was done with the sanction of the defendant, who himself wrote out and paid for the advertisements. One of the cabins was afterwards let, and the plaintiff was willing to subtract this sum from the whole amount of passage-money for which the defendant had agreed. This action was brought to recover the difference.

The *Advocate-general*, for the defence.—It has been proved that the plaintiff agreed to delay until the 12th, if not the 15th, of January. Now this is an abandonment of the original agreement. The second contract was clearly entered into, in lieu of the former. If so, the contract has not been performed by the plaintiff. The ship sails, after all, on the 7th of the month, and, moreover, one, if not two, of the cabins are let to other parties. By this act of the plaintiff himself, the defendant is absolutely incapacitated from fulfilling his part of the agreement. But it is further contended that the contract has been rescinded altogether, and Dr. Jackson wholly released from his responsibility.

The learned advocate here called witnesses, by whose evidence it appeared, that Capt. Wimble had been heard to say, that he had agreed to remain until the 15th of the month, but he had altered his intention because one of his passengers made violent objections to the delay. It further appeared that Capt. Cunningham had paid Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000, in addition to the passage-money, for the lower cabin, which he had engaged, for leave to occupy the awning cabin vacated by the defendant.

Mr. *Prinsep*, in reply, contended, first, that the second arrangement was no specific contract, but merely a provisional qualification of the former, for the convenience of the defendant. There was no consideration for entering into such an agreement; it was entirely through special favour towards the defendant, and upon his making default even after these advantageous terms had been offered, the matter naturally reverted to the original arrangement. Again; there is no proof whatever that the contract was rescinded.

(S)

All the subsequent arrangements were made on behalf of Dr. Jackson, as being still interested in the matter. The cabin that was let to one person, was let under the sanction of the defendant himself. As to the objection, that one of the other cabins was let without authority to Cunningham, this rests on very vague proof. But even if it were positively proved that this was the case, that the captain had let an empty cabin just as the ship was on the point of sailing, this does not annul the contract altogether. Whatever money Capt. Wimbly may have received ought, at most, to be subtracted from the amount of damages. Lastly, even if the plaintiff had omitted to perform some minor particulars, it was competent for the defendant to bring a cross action.

Sir Edward Ryan.—This case is somewhat entangled by the pleadings, but the justice of it is quite clear. There are four issues before the Court, arising upon the general plea of non-assumpsit, and the three special pleas. We think the first issue must be found for the plaintiff, because, under the new rules, it merely puts in issue the general contract, and that contract has been clearly proved. The third issue, as to rescission of the contract, and the fourth, as to inability on the part of the defendant, through the plaintiff's own act, must be found for the defendant, though we are of opinion, that these third and fourth pleas had better not have been pleaded. We next come to the second issue, and this raises the real merits of the case. The second plea ought in strictness to have stood alone, and upon this the defendant is entitled to a verdict. If the vessel had remained until the 12th, the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover, but by sailing on the 7th, he has damaged the defendant to this extent, that he has deprived him of the opportunity of getting rid of the cabins during the intervening period. It stands thus, therefore: the first issue must be found for the plaintiff, the three others for the defendant, and the defendant is, of course, entitled to a general verdict.

Verdict for the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The following is the reply of Lord Auckland to the address voted at the late steam meeting:

"To the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, &c.
"Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of an address signed by you on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, soliciting my support to a petition and to memorials in favour of the immediate extension to the three presidencies of steam-communication with England. In answer, I willingly promise

you that cordial support which I am bound to give, as well by the feelings which would lead every Englishman in India to bring himself nearer to his country, as by the duty which is imposed upon me, of endeavouring to promote whatever may tend to the general welfare; and I need not add any thing on my part, in confirmation of the evidence given by Lord William Bentinck, and others, before the Committee of the House of Commons, to prove how deeply involved are the interests of our native, as well as of British fellow-subjects, in the success of your representations. I am ready to acknowledge, with gratitude, the liberality with which increased means of communication have within the last year been supplied to us, the advantage of which, though not without occasional disappointment, we have all experienced. But I strongly feel how insufficient for many of the great purposes to be contemplated in the extension and acceleration of intercourse with our country, those means must yet be considered; and for their further improvement, I rejoice that the Government and the community may rely upon the continued exertions of those who, with you, have long and strenuously applied themselves to the accomplishment of this most important public object. I cannot doubt, that the manifestations of the general and intense interest with which this question is regarded in India, will be received with all the attention which they so justly merit, by the high authorities to which they are addressed. On my part, no opportunity will be neglected of aiding, by all means in my power, the renewed representations which will now be submitted. I am confident, that the willing co-operation of the President in Council will be afforded to us; and I am looking with impatience for the power of putting to the test of actual experiment the facility of overcoming those obstacles, to which, it may yet by some be apprehended, that a steam-voyage from Calcutta to the Red Sea, during the unfavourable season, will be exposed.

"I am your faithful servant,

"AUCKLAND."

"Camp Futteygunge, 17th Jan. 1838."

At a meeting which agreed to the address to Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Calcutta, who proposed the first resolution, thus animadverted on the conduct of the Bombay presidency. "Our exertions, indeed, ought not to be limited by any consideration of the abstract merits of the question, or the benefits to be derived from its accomplishment. We are to consider, not so much what we have to gain, as what we have to overcome: the coolness and backwardness of friends, the

hostility of those whose interests are, in truth, indented with our own, but who choose to oppose, instead of supporting us. I speak of Bombay. All these circumstances demand that we exert ourselves in proportion. The selfish policy of Bombay, as exhibited in this early stage of intercommunication, sufficiently evinces what would be the result of a scheme which should confine the channel of communication to that port. Of their unaccommodating spirit, we have had example, we may say, before-hand. Of the uncertainty of the present mode of conducting the communication, I need only instance the case of Principal Mill, who, taking his passage here on the best calculation, arrived at Bombay three days after the steamer had sailed." His lordship added afterwards: "In making allusion to the conduct of Bombay in respect to the steam question, we should recollect, that we are not possessed of all the facts, and that we ought to believe that, but for some operating causes, to us unknown, there would exist the same unanimity at the other presidencies, and the same desire to promote the one great object; and the more we are enabled to put a favourable and charitable construction upon the conduct of others, the more easily will the great question make its way."

PRINCE HENRY OF ORANGE.

Prince Henry of Orange embarked yesterday morning, under the usual salute, in progress to join H. N. M. ship of war *Bellona*, now on her way down the river.

Our honest and unsophisticated Dutch visitors have taken leave of Calcutta, after a sojourn of three months' duration. The length of their stay very much exceeded their original intention; yet it has not been without great reluctance that they have even now taken a farewell of their Indian friends. Several of the officers of the *Snellheid* were present at the last dinner at Government House, on Friday evening, and were much affected at the moment of parting. The prince himself, although no set speeches were delivered on the occasion, expressed his feelings two or three times, with great earnestness, to the gentlemen standing around, who were wishing him farewell, and a safe and pleasant voyage to his own country. His Royal Highness has frequently declared, and in terms which can leave no doubt of his sincerity, that he has derived unmixed gratification from his visit, both to Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, and that he feels deeply the uniformly kind and hospitable reception which his whole party has experienced. It will be flattering to our fair readers to learn, that the officers, both of the frigate and brig, con-

fess with great *naïveté*, and apparently with great sincerity too, that they are all leaving their hearts behind!—*Bengal Herald*, Feb. 18.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 30th Dec. 1837.

Dr.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash and Government Securities	46,16,789
Loans on deposit	61,20,493
Accounts of credit on deposit security	44,03,926
Bills on Government discounted	32,05,345
Private bills discounted	34,38,866
Joint liability bills and notes*	1,26,216
Account of joint liability bills and notes, in course of realization	2,41,625
Purchasers of pledged and forfeit securities†	2,50,416
Doubtful debts‡	3,50,735
Advance for legal proceedings§	10,182
Dead stock	1,34,174
	Co.'s Rs. 2,36,80,177

Cr.	Co.'s Rs.
Bank notes and post bills outstanding, and claims payable on demand	1,54,29,545
Suspense account¶	1,80,404
Suspense account, B. N.¶	42,174
Net stock	80,28,054
	Co.'s Rs. 2,36,80,177

Bank of Bengal, 5th Jan. 1838.

* This item is the balance of the principal amount of the bills and notes (with charges) for which the estates of Alexander and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Ferguson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., are liable. For this balance the Bank holds the direct liability of the four firms, and the whole is considered good, because of the dividend to be expected from the estates; the Bank's proofs of debt against them with respect to it being as follows, viz.—

Against Alexander and Co.	Rs. 5,82,688
„ Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. 7,01,840	
„ Ferguson and Co.	6,88,103
„ Mackintosh and Co.	6,15,267

† This item shows the balance of the sums for which the collateral securities of the estate of Alexander and Co. have been sold, the title-deeds of the several properties remaining with the Bank, pending payment in full of the purchase-moneys.

‡ These debts, standing on the account at Co.'s Rs. 3,50,735, were valued by the directors, at the close of the last half-year, at Co.'s Rs. 3,43,012, and the difference was considered more than met by the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,80,403, at credit of the suspense account.

§ The balance of the profit and loss account on the 30th ult. was Co.'s Rs. 5,28,054, or at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 14 1 3½ per cent. per annum on the stock. Of this balance, the directors have declared dividend Co.'s Rs. 5,25,000, being at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 14 per cent. per annum on the stock; and the difference stands further to meet any deficiency contingent on the doubtful debts.

¶ This advance was made to meet the costs of the appeal to the Privy Council, by the assignees of Palmer and Co.'s estate. Judgment has been given against the Bank, and the amount will be carried to profit and loss; the directors thinking that they cannot equitably charge, with the costs, any party other than the Bank.

¶ The sum at credit of this account consists of the interest on the advances for indigo made to the assignees of the late firm of Alexander and Co., and of other items relating to the Bank's transactions consequent on the failure of that firm.

¶ The sum at credit of this account is the balance outstanding of old bank notes marked A. Since the last report (dated the 7th July 1837), only Co.'s Rs. 1,627 value of notes of this description have come in.

UNION BANK.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, on the 16th January, Mr. L. Clarke in the chair, the secretary's report for the half-year expired on the 31st December, was read. It stated that the profits actually realized by the Bank, during the past six months, have been Co.'s Rs. 1,80,006; to which add the small undivided surplus of last half-year, Co.'s Rs. 7,008, and there is a total divisible sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,87,014. The capital stock of the Bank, paid up, amounts to Co.'s Rs. 31,15,000. On the 30th June last it was only Co.'s Rs. 21,60,000. Increase of capital stock since that period, Co.'s Rs. 9,55,000. The divisible profits of the present half-year have, therefore, to be spread over a considerably larger capital; but they amount, notwithstanding, to a rate exceeding 12 per cent. per annum, by a small fraction. With reference to the profits realized on the past half-year, during a considerable period, the state of things at home and in China operating on the market here, naturally caused a larger diminution of the deposits, and thereby contracted, in proportion, the funds of the Bank disposable for the lucrative work of discounting. But for this, the profits of the period would probably have been greater. Dividing the whole—say 12 per cent., which may be thought expedient to facilitate the proposed further increase of eight lacs of stock, the dividend on each share will be Co.'s Rs. 60. The notes in circulation have been lower than usual this half-year, which is believed to be owing mainly to the long delay in the arrival and consequent issue of the new Company rupee notes. Last half-year the extremes of circulation were Co.'s Rs. 5,01,218 and Co.'s Rs. 2,18,161, while in that preceding, they reached Co.'s Rs. 7,43,000 and Co.'s Rs. 3,38,000.

We are informed that the Bank dividend, for the first half-year of 1837, was 17 per cent. per annum, and for the last half-year it was 14 per cent.; and now that the rates of interest and discount generally are raised one per cent., the working should be up to 15 per cent.

The *Hurkaru*, in publishing the Union Bank statement two or three weeks ago, said something about its dividend, and to the effect, that though of a less figure than that of the Bank of Bengal, yet it was in reality better, the respective cost price of the stock in each bank considered. This proposition would, *ceteris paribus*, be true enough, no doubt; but it is wide of the inference seemingly intended, and by many possibly drawn. For the fact itself goes to prove, that owners of money give the preference to the Bank of Bengal

stock, which, we presume, would hardly be the case if the one dividend, though less in figure, were really better than the other.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 29.

ABOLITION OF PERSIAN.

The judges of the Sudder have taken into consideration the change that will be rendered necessary in the judicial language of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, by the substitution of the vernacular dialects for Persian throughout the presidency. The only languages between which the doubt lay, were, it seems, the Bengallee and Hindustanee. If either of these two is to be considered the vernacular at the presidency, and if the decision were to be regulated by such consideration, the preference would certainly be assigned to the former; but the general currency of Hindustanee, and the circumstance that it is infinitely more familiar to the judges themselves, coupled with its better adaptation to the recording of judicial proceedings, have been deemed more weighty, practical reasons for its introduction. We understand, accordingly, that the Sudder judges have unanimously memorialized Government that the Hindustanee should be recognized and established as the language of that Court, in substitution of Persian. It does not appear that the possible superior advantages of English over both have been taken into consideration at all; and we confess this has disappointed us not a little.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Feb. 23.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

These races, which occupied ten days, finished on the 3d February.

In reviewing the whole meeting, we hesitate not to say it has been in its sport superior to any since the days of *Esterhazy*, and *Champion*, and *Botherem*. We cannot, indeed, recollect any equal timing to that of this year: *Absentee* running the 2½ miles for Lord Auckland's Cup, with 8 st. 8 lbs., easy in 4m. 59s.; *Pirate* the 2 miles, 8 st. 6 lbs., easy in 3m. 58s.; *Lieutenant* running a second heat round the course with 11 st. easier in 3m. 31s.; *Absentee* again, the second heat, for the Tagore Cup, 2 miles in 3m. 59s.; *Rolla*, with 8 st., running a second heat, 1½ mile, in 2m. 58s.; *Absentee*, rating it with *Lieutenant*, 9 st. 2 lbs., against 10 st. 4 lbs., 2½ miles, in 5m. 28s., and *Pirate* winding up the whole by the best of all—the best time, perhaps, in India, pulled up almost to a canter to win, after running the 2½ miles, with 9 st. 3 lbs., in 5m. 1½s.

The meeting has certainly been deficient in its show of maiden Arabs (*Polypheuses*), as a country-bred, is certainly the

best we have had here for many seasons), as compared with former years. *Gondolier*, *Jim Crow*, and *Blackball*, seem to be the only ones to be picked out as worthy of mention. The last is certainly a dark horse. We are not quite sure what he can not do, after seeing him run the course with 8 st. 4 lbs., with his little training, in 3m. 32½s., and a second dead heat, with *Jim Crow*, in 3m. 33s. He will prove an ugly customer next year, if all right. From the public running, *Gondolier*, winning the two Welters easy (and should, we think, have beat *Polyphema* the second heat of the Handicap), is out-and-out the best maiden of the year.

Many of the stables were very unfortunate in accidents, lameness, &c., particularly Mr. White's: *Echo*, *Bowstring*, *Abdallah*, his best horses, all went wrong, and Mr. Dale again unable to bring *Astroluer* to the post, and his other trump, *Maguet*, never the horse he was last year, could not match with Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Villiers. The good riding of poor Hardy gave him, we are glad to say, the 3-mile heat for the Claret jugs. We much hope both Messrs. White and Dale will be more fortunate on their own heather at Kishnagur. In Mr. Grey's stables, *Begum* was wrong, and *Roostum* was injured the first time he started. Mr. Cockerell has been the largest winner: the Drawing-room Stakes, the Tradesmen Cup, and five other races falling to him, the Auckland and the Tagore Cups, and two other races, falling to Mr. Villiers.—*Beng. Hark.*, Feb. 5.

One of those distressing accidents which throw a gloom over the whole meeting, took place on the race-course on the 31st of January. After the start for the second heat for the Cup, a loose horse was observed galloping about. *Absentee* and *Lieutenant* went round the course at tremendous speed, were neck and neck past the hospital, and rating it for the turn in, when the horse, which had been gradually making for that corner, and which some riders had vainly endeavoured to stop, rushed clean across the racers, and the whole three, with the (two) riders, were instantaneously on the ground. The horses recovered themselves, but Hardy, who was riding *Lieutenant*, never moved again. His appearance indicated some dreadful concussion of the brain, and the medical gentleman who first saw him pronounced him at once dead. Hardy had been only two months in the country, but had proved himself a most excellent, faithful, respectable servant, and was as good a jockey as ever crossed a horse in India. His demeanour had strongly recommended him to the favour of all—stewards or owners—who had any communication with him; and his untimely death will be very generally lamented

among them. Joe, who was riding *Absentee*, fortunately escaped with only some slight bruises.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 1.

THE RESUMPTIONS.

The Court of Directors have recently written out to Government, to direct inquiries to be made, whether the labour of examining every rent-free tenure under this presidency, and of resuming those which are invalid, may not be cut short by a compromise with the zemindars; and the commissioners have been directed to ascertain how far this plan may be feasible. It is highly desirable that some such plan should be adopted, if it be found practicable; that is, if it can be effected without diminishing, to any extent, those reasonable expectations of a permanent increase in the revenue which Government have a right to indulge in, and without any violation of the public faith which has been pledged to the holders of free tenures. The simultaneous examination of every such tenure throughout the country gives birth to so much actual misery, and produces a general impression on the minds of the people so unfavourable to Government, that it must be an object of solicitude to abridge this period of anxiety, even at a small sacrifice of prospective revenue. But the negligence of former administrations has so greatly augmented the difficulties of the settlement, that one can scarcely calculate on the successful result of these inquiries. In one district, more than half the revenues are alienated by private individuals, whose ancestors took advantage of the confusion of the times to appropriate the property of the state to their private use. In another, these tenures have been multiplied by the most unblushing fraud. The name of the European officer who examined those titles, half a century ago, has been affixed to the deeds, but the accidental discovery of his original register, among the public records, has shown that this insertion is, in almost every case, a forgery. In another district, the resumption of the lands is found to reduce a vast number of the descendants of ancient Mohamedan families to beggary, and to throw the whole district into a fever of disaffection. In these difficult circumstances, it does not appear how any general principle of compromise can be introduced into every zillah. On the other hand, to carry every case of a rent-free tenure through successive courts, appears to be a herculean task, for the performance of which the Government have no adequate European agency, and which would involve delays calculated to wear out the zeal which has now been called into action. It is an occasion which very peculiarly calls for promptitude, decision, and perseverance.

If the question of rent-free tenures be not settled now, it never will be settled at all.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 18.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Amongst the circular orders issued by the Sudder Revenue Board are the following :

No. 3.—Mr. Officiating Secretary F. J. Halliday, on the 19th December 1837, informed the Board that, in the opinion of the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, a knowledge of the Persian language does not appear to be a necessary qualification for the office of deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833.

No. 4.—Mr. Officiating Secretary F. J. Halliday, on the 28th November last, informed the Board that it appeared desirable to the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for obvious reasons, that deputy collectors, under Regulation IX. of 1833, should possess, at least, a tolerable ability to read and speak the vernacular language of the districts to which they may be appointed. The Board have also been directed, in future, before submitting nominations of individuals to such situations, to satisfy themselves of the qualifications of the nominees in this respect, either through the local officers, or, where the nomination may be by the Board, by examination at their own office of the candidate's acquirements. The results of such inquiries or examinations are to be reported, with the nomination, for the Deputy Governor's consideration.

The Board have circulated the above orders among the Revenue Commissioners, and have instructed them that the orders ought to have a retrospective effect, and to ascertain, through the several collectors, and inform the Board of the names of those deputy collectors subordinate to them, who may not be able to read and speak the vernacular language of the district in which they are employed, and to inform those individuals that their removals will be recommended, unless within six months succeeding the communication of the orders to that effect they attain this indispensable qualification.

NEW HINDU SOCIETY.

A society is about to be established in Calcutta, under the name of "the Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge." The projectors of it are certain native gentlemen, famous for their extensive knowledge of English, and of unexceptionable character in every other respect. A copy of the proposal, addressed by them to their countrymen, to meet at the Sanscrit College Hall, will give an idea of its nature :

"To the rising generation of the Hindus.

"Countrymen :—Though humiliating be the confession, yet we cannot for a moment deny the truth of the remark so often made by many able and intelligent Europeans, who are by no means inimical to the cause of native improvement, that in no one department of learning are our acquirements otherwise than extremely superficial. We need only examine ourselves in order to be convinced of the justice of the remark. After the ground-work of our mental improvement has been laid in the school, and a school tuition seldom does more, we enter into the world, and never think of building a solid superstructure. The fate of our debating associations—most of which are now extinct, while not one is in a flourishing condition—as well as the puerile character of the native productions that appear in the periodical publications, are lamentable proofs of this sad neglect. If a tree is to be known by its fruits, where, with but one or two solitary exceptions, are the fruits to which we can point, with pride and satisfaction, as manifesting any degree of intellectual energy or extent of learning? We have ever sincerely regretted the want of an institution which would be the means of promoting frequent mutual intercourse among the educated Hindus, and of exciting an emulation for mental excellence. There is, at present, no occasion whereby we are ever called upon to congregate on an extensive scale, for the purpose of mutual improvement, and whence we may receive an impetus for applying ourselves to useful studies. Is it, then, not desirable to unite in such a laudable pursuit, by which the bonds of fellowship may be strengthened, the acquisition of knowledge promoted, and the sphere of our usefulness extended?

"With a view, therefore, to create in ourselves a determined and well-regulated love of study, which will lead us to dive deeper than the mere surface of learning, and enable us to acquire a respectable knowledge on matters of general, and more especially of local interest, we have thought it expedient to invite you to meet, in order to consider the proposal of establishing an institution which, in our humble opinion, is eminently calculated, not only to effect this great end, but likely to promote mutual good feeling and union—an object of no less importance. We cannot, of course, within the limits of a circular, give a detailed account of the plan we propose to lay before you, but allow us to state the following brief outline.

"Such members of the proposed society, as may be willing, should undertake to deliver at its meetings written or verbal discourses on subjects suited to their respective tastes, at such times as may be previously fixed by them, with a view to their convenience, and to the degree of

research and attention which the subjects may require; and if they should fail, without satisfactory reasons, to fulfil their pledges, they will be liable to pay a pecuniary fine. The purpose of this circular is to call a general meeting, to consider of the propriety of establishing the proposed institution, and to arrange the details."—*Beng. Hurk.*, Mar. 3.

ZEMINDARS' OR LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

A further meeting of the zemindars resident at and about Calcutta has been held at the Hindoo College, at which Rajahs Kalikissen, Radhakant, and Rajnarain, and Baboo Ramanauth Tagore, Pisonno Coomur Tagore, Kalinauth Roy, and many other respectable native gentlemen were present. The proceedings were conducted in Bengally. Rajah Radhakant presided in the chair. A resolution was passed for calling a public meeting at the Town Hall. Much enthusiasm was displayed by all present, and a prospectus of the society was adopted, in which the following are described to be objects of the society:—"To promote the general interest of landholders, and a cordial and friendly communication between all classes interested in land, without distinction of colour, caste, birth, place, or religion; to diffuse information on all subjects connected with the interest of the soil; to compose and settle differences and disputes amongst landholders; to endeavour to obtain a legal limitation to the claims of the state for the better securing of titles; to make respectful representations to Government when any regulation shall be promulgated injurious to the general interest of all connected with the soil; in the same manner, to ask for such new enactments as may be deemed important to the interests of the landholders and others connected with the soil; to ask for the repeal of all existing laws that may be prejudicial to the same classes; to extend the assistance of the society to individuals when a general principle is involved, in order that such cases may be appealed to superior authorities; to defend the members, by legal means, against the resumption measure, now in progress, and any further attacks of the same nature, or any encroachment upon the principles of the permanent settlement; to contend for the fulfilment of the pledge, by proclamation, to extend the permanent settlement to the North-west provinces; to assist landholders, living at a distance, in their business with the courts and public offices of the presidency, and generally to furnish them with advice on all matters properly connected with the objects of the society.

The concerns of the society are to be managed by a committee of twelve persons, to be elected by ballot, four to go out by rotation at the expiration of each year, and

their places to be filled by ballot. A meeting of the committee to take place once a month, or specially. A general meeting to be held quarterly. Each member to pay an entrance-fee of Rs. 5, and an annual subscription of Rs. 20. The committee is authorized to receive donations from any person. The committee are to be earnestly recommended to endeavour to establish branch societies in every district of the British Indian empire, with the view of establishing regular communications on all subjects connected with the object of the society. In case of death, any one of the heirs and representatives of a deceased member shall, with the consent of the co-heirs, have a hereditary right to be elected as a member, and be exempt from any fresh entrance-fee.

COAL IN INDIA.

The Report of the Committee of Investigation into the Mineral Resources of India (referred to p. 71) contains the following list of all the sites of coal at present known in India:

- Burdwan... Raniganje, the principal colliery.
- Chinakoorec, the best quality of coal.
- Various other beds have been occasionally opened.
- Adjai Seedpoorie,
- Parikarpore.
- Darbadanaghat, in boring.
- Benares road, 1 1/2th milestone, and other places.
- Hazueebagh.
- Rajmahal... Patsandeli Baghelpoore.
- Skrigilly.
- Hurra.
- Palamoo... Two principal beds.
- Amarath.
- Ridjegurh. Specimens not yet seen.
- Nurbudda... Towra river.
- Hoshungabad.
- Jubulpore.
- Sohagpore.
- Chanda.
- Wardanala.
- Cuttack... Mahanadi.
- Assam... Deuphapanee, near Bramakond.
- Lamroop river.
- Suffray or Disung river, near Kungpore.
- Dhunsiree river.
- Jumoona river.
- Kossila river, near Gowahate.
- Chilmari and Doorgapoor.
- Sylhet... Laour and other sites.
- Kasya hills, Chirrapunjee.
- Sarrarim.
- Manipur, near capital or boundary.
- Gendah, on Kuenduan river.
- Arracan... Sandoway district.
- Kyook Pyoo Island.

Moulmein... Anthracite at Bothung.
South India, Travancore, fossil seeds carbonized.

Himalaya .. Kamaon lignite.
Moradabad, lower grade.

Indus Cutch.

Peshawar.

The Report winds up with these observations :

"In the foregoing situations, coal has been traced from Burdwan to the westward, across the valley of Palamow, and from thence through the district of Sohagpore to Jubbulpore, and the neighbourhood of Sak, and the Towa river in the Nerbudda territories, 420 miles distant from Burdwan. Observing nearly the same parallel of latitude, it is found in the province of Cutch, whilst it is extended in the same line across the centre of India to the N.E. extremity of Assam, forming a zone that stretches from 69° to 93° E. longitude, embraced in an opposite direction between the 20° and 25° N. latitude: Chanda, on the Warda river, Cuttack, and Arracan, being its southern boundary, whilst the vale of Callinger, west of Allahabad, the Teesta river, at the base of the Sikkim mountains, and Upper Assam, form the northern limit.

"There are, however, two situations in which coal has been found distinct from this extensive and well-defined belt, namely, Hurdwar and Attok; the first near the source of the Ganges, and the second near that of the Indus. Although situated in the plains, yet both these situations appear to be too closely connected with the Himalaya, and too much detached from the tract now under consideration, to allow of their being considered in common with it. In the researches of infancy of this nature, for such we must as yet consider the state of our information upon the subject of coal, it would be wrong to attach exclusive importance to the peculiar distribution of the mineral just noticed, further than to observe, that this distribution appears to be highly favourable to all these objects for which coal is desirable.

"Cutch, the extreme western limit of what here might be named the carboniferous zone, is placed in the most favourable situation for yielding supplies for the navigation of the Indus, the coast of Malabar, and the Red Sea. The Nerbudda river extends seven hundred miles along the very centre of this zone, and coal in three situations is already found on its banks. The Soane, the Ganges, and the Hooghley, are each intersected by it, and the Bramaputra, and probably the Irrawaddi, are extended parallel to it throughout their navigable extent.

"Now if, on the other hand, this belt had been extended from the Punjab towards the south, scarcely a navigable river but the Indus alone would in such cases be

approached by it, and the interests of navigation would be as little benefited by the presence of a carboniferous zone, as if the valuable production by which it is distinguished were buried beneath the tablelands of the Himalaya. It is, therefore, sufficiently encouraging, in this early stage of the inquiry, to find the general distribution of coal so favourable; nor need we, as is evident from the Attock and Hurdwar coal, despair of finding supplies available for the navigation of the northern portions of the Ganges and Indus, as soon as inquiries are directed in those remote quarters to the objects here in view."

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS IN THE REVENUE COURTS.

Some proceedings have taken place in the revenue department, respecting the appointment of Mr. M. A. Bignell, as deputy superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs. Two of the Special Commissioners, Messrs. T. H. Maddock and E. R. Barwell, have thought that the appearance of a pleader of Mr. Bignell's talents in their courts, on behalf of Government, might lead to a suspicion that the judges were biased by the influence of his superior advocacy.

Mr. Officiating Secretary Hlalliday, on the 7th November last, in reply to the address of the Sudder Revenue Board, informed them, that the Deputy Governor of Bengal was pleased, at their recommendation, to appoint Mr. Bignell to be their deputy, in their capacity of superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs. The Board forwarded copies of the orders to the Presidency Special Commissioners, and to Mr. Bignell, informing the former, that Mr. Bignell would conduct all cases on the part of Government, and the latter to attend to receive instructions previous to entering on his duties; but the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Maddock and Barwell, addressed the Board, inquiring if they considered them to mean that Mr. Bignell should attend personally, and conduct the suits in their Court in which Government are parties. The Board informed the commissioners, that they considered the orders of Government to imply that Mr. Bignell should plead in person in the Special Commissioners' Courts in all cases in which the importance of the matter at issue, or any other circumstances, may seem to demand his personal attendance, and that Mr. Bignell could use his discretion as to the conduct of all other cases, either in person or by deputy, the responsibility resting wholly with himself. After receipt of the above, the Special Commissioners wrote to Government, stating the following objections to the appointment of an English gentleman to plead in their Court on the part of Government.

Though, they observed, the objections to the constant presence of an English gentleman, as the attorney of Government, in their Court, may be mainly obviated, the principle on which they deem it objectionable remained unaltered. According to Reg. III. of 1828, by which the Commissioners' Court is constituted, and the rules of practice by which the Commissioners are guided, the written pleadings comprise, in almost all cases, the entire argument on which judgment is to be passed on the decision of the resuming officers. The presence of pleaders on either side, excepting as a matter of form, and for the satisfaction of the Court, that its judgments are heard *in facie* before being embodied on its written decrees, is, in most cases, of no essential necessity; and to this circumstance may probably be attributed that, as there are no licensed vakeels or pleaders attached to their Court, the native pleaders are of a very deficient and inferior order of men, compared with those employed in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or any judge's Court in the Mofussil. It to great superiority in talents and acquirements in an European agent, were added the circumstance of his being a gentleman, living in the same society as the judge before whom he pleaded, with the advantage of verbal communication with the judge in a language unknown to the other parties present, there is reason to apprehend that suspicion that he swayed the judgment of the Court might not always be wanting. But believing that in reality it can make little difference in the issue of a cause, whether Government is represented by a native or European agent, during the reading of papers and passing orders in the appeals before them, it seems on every account inexpedient that they should admit the appearance of an advantage on the side of Government, which, in the minds of the people, would be implied from the attendance of an European agent to oppose the native agents employed in their Court, so calculated to increase the unpopularity of the resumption laws, and to affect injuriously the character of the final appellate Court in which they are administered.

Mr. Officiating Secretary Halliday informed the Special Commissioners, that the Deputy Governor was at the outset indisposed to agree with them in opinion, that their proceedings would, for the most part, be conducted quite as well without, as with agents and pleaders; and until he shall learn that pleaders, and good pleaders, are unnecessary in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the proceedings of which Court are, in all essential respects, the same as in the Commissioners', he will continue to think that the presence of a good bar has a wholesome effect even upon a good bench, and that the character of no Court

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is so little likely to be compromised as that in which the pleaders are upright, intelligent, and independent. If, as stated by the Commissioners, the agents usually employed in their Court do not answer to this character, the Deputy Governor thinks it very probable that the low standard of qualification hitherto deemed necessary for the Government agent in the Commissioners' Court, may have had no small share in producing such a state of things; and he is apt to believe that the employment of Mr. Bignell, on the part of Government, will create a demand by opposite parties for the aid of skill and talents in the prosecution of their appeals, and that thus the evil of an inferior bar, complained of by the Commissioners, will, through the very means which they at present deprecate, be at an early period removed from their Court. That Mr. Bignell's employment as a Government agent in the Commissioners' Court would tend, or be supposed by the public to tend, to sway the judgment of the Commissioners, his Honour never apprehended; and he has too high an opinion of the functionaries who preside in their Court, and of their estimation with the public, to admit that any such apprehension need be entertained.

THE STATE OF THE JUMNA.

Our noble river, the Jumna, exhibits at present a melancholy picture of fallen greatness; its waters, shrunk within their narrowest channels, with difficulty make their way over the numerous bars which intersect its bed; and the patient, persevering dandees may be seen, by turns, endeavouring to lift their clumsy, flat-bottomed boats, by inches, over the obstructions. We do not know how far the drought *per se* may have contributed to bring the Jumna to its present low ebb, but the withdrawal of its waters for the purposes of irrigation must have very considerable effect. There is a constant drain of water from the canals at Delhi, the banks of which are studded with men and bullocks, toiling to obviate the parching drought; and along the banks of the river, wherever a well can be sunk, or a couple of men obtain footing, the process of irrigation is perseveringly carried on. It would be hard to say which is worst, impeded navigation, or bad crops, although the former may be granted to be the lesser evil. The impediments might, however, in a great many cases, be overcome, by a small expenditure of money, and would, besides, furnish employment for many starving people. There are generally narrow sand-banks thrown across the channel, of a few yards in breadth, between which are long intervals of sufficiently deep water for easy navigation. Were a number of dredging boats or rafts, of the

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simplest and cheapest construction placed along the river at convenient distances, to clear a narrow channel across these bars, the good that would be effected would be very great. Over these bars the current is very small, owing to the bed of the river being so much wider than at the deeper parts; but a channel once opened, the greater body of water which would be accumulated, would keep it clear with little or no further trouble. There are several of these bars close to Agra, where experiments might be tried with advantage, and if successful, these would lead to the extension of the operations to the whole bed of the river, more especially below the city, the commerce of which is seriously impeded by these obstructions.—*Agra Ukhar, Jan. 27.*

EMIGRANT COOLIES.

The Calcutta *Christian Observer*, for January, has the following remarks on the emigration of Coolies:

"The supporters of colonial slavery have ever been ingenious in devising plans for maintaining the system in reality under different names. But the most singularly ingenuous movement which they have made, is to people their plantations from the shores of Hindustan. This benevolent method of employing *the poor starving people of Bengal*, suggested itself first to the philanthropic minds of our Mamitian neighbours. For some time, they were quietly conveying away the natives without the sanction of the Government, or at least in a manner which the authorities could not sanction. The numbers stowed away must have made the voyage to the Isle of France equally delightful with the *middle passage*. The public prints took up the subject, and in a great measure remedied the evil, by obtaining the establishment of a Government registry, which prevented men from being taken away per force, and regulated mercantile humanity in the matter of *quantity* to be shipped on each vessel. But after all, we may ask, do these Coolies know where they are bound for, and what they are to do? Are they quite satisfied with their condition at the Mamitis? Has there been no dissatisfaction? Do they receive any religious instruction? Are missionaries or others prohibited from labouring amongst them? Have any of their wives or families been sent to them? We put these questions in order to receive answers; for if they are not satisfactorily answered, we shall at once adopt means for obtaining authentic information on the subject. Some of them we *could* answer now. We are desirous of calling the attention of the public to this new scheme. The planters of the West Indies have eagerly grasped

at the idea, and equipped a vessel in England (which may now be on her passage) for the purpose of conveying a *cargo of Bengali agriculturalists to the West Indies as free labourers!* Did ever any mortal in this our earth hear of such an enterprize, even in this age of schemes? We have heard of the Sagar Railway Company, and of the Umbrella Society; but who ever conceived of a society for transporting the population of Bengal to the Western Isles, to be consigned to the tender mercies of sugar-planters? But to be serious—the slave-trade itself originated in a very similar kind of traffic; and we wonder very much that the originators of this scheme have not urged upon our youthful Queen the argument employed with the virgin despot, that it would be a fine opportunity to instruct them in the Christian faith! We would urge it on the Government to institute the fullest inquiry into this novel and mysterious traffic, before it grows to an evil not only to the country, but to the unfortunate people themselves, who may fall victims to West Indian scheming. Why do they not go to shores much more contiguous than Northern India? What has become of the question of caste? If a missionary had attempted to carry a cargo of natives to form a colony, what a hue and cry would have been raised! The peace, welfare and stability of the Government would have been endangered. But 'the children of this world are not only more wise,' but more daring and successful, than the 'children of light.' We can assure the movers in this trade that we will watch them with an eagle's eye, and that the trade shall neither be commenced nor continued without the most strenuous efforts on our part for its suppression, should it ever become, what we have no doubt it will if not watched, a resurrection of the slave-trade."

A correspondent in the *Englishman*, of January 4th, has thus satisfactorily answered every one of these remarks:

"The author of the article commences by literally stating that a slave-trade exists at this very moment in Bengal, though under a different name, and then declares his ignorance by asking information on every point, in the shape of queries! Now, in order that the public mind may not be biassed by pretended philanthropy—for there is neither argument, reason, nor truth, only mere assertion—I will undertake to reply to him who asks questions to have them 'satisfactorily answered,' though he *could* answer them himself.

"1st. 'But after all, we may ask, do these Coolies know where they are bound for, and what they are to do?' Had the questioner pushed his inquiries a

little further, he would have discovered that not only are the Coolies registered, that not only is 'mercantile humanity regulated,' but that every iota of the conditions under which they emigrate is explained to the Coolies by the officer appointed by Government for that purpose; and the consent of each must be given before the necessary permit is granted for them to be shipped. Q. 2d. 'Are they quite satisfied with their condition?' A. There can be no better proof than that very few desire to return, while those who have returned wish to go back to Mauritius. Q. 3d. 'Do they receive any religious instruction?' A. I am not aware that Padres have been sent down expressly for them; but let me ask, what instruction do emigrants to a new settlement in New South Wales, or the Back Settlements of America, obtain? Q. 4th. 'Are Missionaries or others prohibited from labouring among them?' A. Certainly not. Sunday is a day of rest with every labourer on the island. Q. 5th. 'Have any of their wives and families been sent to them?' A. They have always been encouraged to take their wives by an offer of remuneration for any work they may perform, but a prejudice exists on this point; monthly wages are paid both to the wives and children, if old enough. Q. 'But whoever conceived of a society (?) for transporting the population of Bengal to the Western Isles, to be consigned to the tender mercies of sugar-planters?' A. Why those who know of a society for populating Australia with Englishmen, aye, and even the West Indies with Irishmen and their families: are Coolies, to whom the climate is better adapted, to be *more* considered than our own countrymen? Questioner, however, was only joking; he nearly concludes before he becomes serious; and when he does, tells us that, 'the slave trade originated in a similar kind of traffic.' What, to free labourers emigrating from a populous country, where they are starving, to one where they can live in comparative affluence, and even luxury? Measured by this rule, a slave-trade is in embryo between England and Australia, or between the former and North America."

"The truth is, that 'the poor starving people of Bengal,' who exist here on Rs. 28 per month, in wretched jungle-huts, obtain each at the Mauritius Rs. 5 per *ensem*, a pukka house watted, every article of food and clothing, with medicine and medical attendance when sick; the number of hours they are to work is regulated by Government, their period of engagement is *never* beyond five years, at the end of which time their employers are bound to find them a free passage home; and above all, they are happy."

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The *Chundrika*, a Hindu orthodox paper, thus comments on the statements respecting human sacrifices in Burdwan, which has appeared in the *Samachar Darpan*: "There is, indeed, such a word as *Nur bolee*, that is, 'the sacrifice of men'; but the practice is forbidden in the Kulce Jogu. The *Poorams* inform us of the practices which were in vogue in the Sutyu, Treta and Dwapur Jogus, such as the sacrifice of cows, of men, of horses, &c. Human sacrifices were commanded in those early ages; and after they had been performed, the animals were restored to life. In the Kulce Jogu, it is commanded to worship the Gods by the sacrifice of goats and inferior animals; therefore, no one ever in this age practises those things which are forbidden; this is certain. If you say that, as the former rajahs secured the fulfilment of their desires by gratifying the goddesses with such sacrifices, so, some men falling into the same well of cupidity, venture upon the same practices: this cannot be by any means. [He proceeds to illustrate this, by an allusion to our Saviour.] In order to injure the character of the country, the editor of the *Darpan* credits and circulates the most extravagant fictions. We do not say that he is singular in this; all his countrymen have the same evil propensities. They most readily credit any thing which may asperse our national character. We will give an example of this. In their hatred of the people of this country, some wicked men spread a report that Hindoos, who were childless, were in the habit of promising the Ganges that they would offer up one of the children whom the goddess might give them; and this vow they kept when they obtained a family. This inhuman practice was charged on the Hindoos, and some person stated to the Council, that he had seen thousands of children thus sacrificed annually at the Dusuhura, whose bodies, floating down the river, passed into the sea. The members of Council, on hearing this, believed it, and passed a law forbidding it. What shall we then say about the English? They are all the same in their opinion regarding the Hindoos. If you say that the law in question did no injury to the Hindoos; that it neither affected their religion, nor their wealth; true, but it did most seriously affect their character; for such conduct is abhorrent to man. Even the birds and the beasts have some affection for their young; and these reports are tantamount to declaring the Hindoos to be more stupid and more cruel even than the brutes; for the Hindoos have no *shastrus* ordering God to be worshipped by the sacrifice of children, neither was there any such practice among them. This is our

reason for taking up our pen. It is not that the editor of the *Durpun* has disgraced the family of the Raja of Burdwan; all Hindoos must feel that he reflects dishonour on them."

NON-INTERVENTION POLICY.

A correspondent of the *Friend of India*, February 8th, shows the evil effects of the non-intervention policy by the following fact:

"Prior to the introduction of this ostensibly plausible policy, the courts of the different political officers, who had charge of divisions of protected Boondela territories, were fairly open to the lowest sordid, and where he had every redress for acts of cruelty or wrong of any kind, which his master might have exercised towards him; but the moment the representatives of our Government, who had control over these petty rajas, and now sovereign rulers, had orders to pronounce them independent, the poor riyat was left to the tender mercy of his raja. Every one of them, no doubt as a preparatory step towards a novel mode of spreading civilization and refinement over his dominions, first sent forth a mandate to their (once protected) jagirdars to relinquish their jagurs, and to leave all their effects behind; next the melnams to pay, without any murmur, a *burbast* (benevolence); last, not least, the pitiful zemindar to be screwed for a *ruckum* of ten or twenty rupees, after each village; to raise which sum, of course, the zemindar had power to use tortures, or any such other remedy. Being myself in foreign Boondelkhund when that mischievous policy of non-interference was proclaimed, I can vouch for the truth of what I state, and that without the least exaggeration. The Purna (Punna) raj, which was once pre-eminent for its justice, liberality, and lenity, began on this occasion, with the other states, to manifest in full relief how far it could govern now in its former wisdom, without the intervention of British rule. I was at the congress of all the chiefs and respectable jagirdars in the Purna State; their meeting was convened to discuss the question, why the British Government should now declare them *mookliars* of their own raj, after interfering so long, even in their domestic affairs? (An *Ukhbar nuversh* was kept by the Governor-general's agent, at each chief's durbar, to report every trifling event). The punchaet was held every night, at ten, and dissolved at three or four in the morning; curiosity kept me twenty-two days amongst these people, and I should have stayed until the congress was finally broken up, but a fever compelled me to leave Purna on the twenty-second day. I quitted the place with real regret, as the

try where a man lives is always worthy of observation. I had sufficient time, however, to form a correct estimate of the wisdom of the chiefs. The raja himself was an idiot, and his heart seemed as void of humanity, as his head was of brain. His kamdar or minister was a deep, designing man, and held sovereign sway over his master and his courtiers, (having been selected by the Governor general's agent!) His first move was to prejudice his imbecile raja to resume the jagir, granted to the Choubays, of Kalinjer, perhaps centuries ago; a mercenary army was raised and sent thither, but gallantly defied and repulsed by a handful of determined Brahmans; the jagirdars were, however, in a few weeks overpowered by numbers, and at last capitulated. Mm! this act of cruelty and hostility was not a kind of retributive justice for any offence on the jagirdars, but to gratify the notion of the minister, that there was no better method of improving the people and the finances, than by teaching them humility, by murdering and maiming, and increasing the treasury, at the expense of the property of the innocent. An example of such a tempting nature, set by a powerful ruler to his inferiors, was by them grasped at with incredible avidity; this strange trait in Boondela character ought not to surprise us, when we remember, that before our supremacy was permanently established in Central India, these people were no more than a horde of banditti, who assisted and sheltered the Pindarees."

FAMINE IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The scenes which are described as now too common in the Western Provinces, are calculated to open the coldest bosom to the call of benevolence. The heaven above is as brass, and the earth beneath as iron. The staff of life, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, has been for a time taken away. The villages, exhausted of their supplies of food, are deserted by the starving population, who eagerly crowd into the towns, in the hope of obtaining the means of prolonging existence; and in hundreds of instances perish before they can reach the means of relief. The principal cities present the most gloomy spectacles, in the emaciated forms of the dead and the dying.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 15.

MR. MACAULAY AND THE LAW COMMISSION.

We regret much that circumstances beyond our controul prevented our offering a few remarks last week on the observations of our contemporaries, regarding the treatment of Mr. Macaulay by the Calcutta press. We had at first intended to publish a catalogue of the terms applied to Mr. Macaulay's public

conduct, as a member of the Supreme Government; but when we had entered upon the task, and found, at the very outset, the terms *charlatan*, *cheat*, *swindler*, associated with his name, and that he was charged with having taken money upon false pretences, we confess we had no heart for the unpleasant task, and cheerfully dropped it.

Our reason for raising our protest against such language was, that there appeared nothing in Mr. Macaulay's official conduct to justify it; and though we have incurred the censure of our brethren by the course we have pursued, we must still affirm that no valid grounds have been advanced for this extraordinary and unwonted bitterness. He was appointed, under the provisions of the last charter, the fourth member of Council, and his duties were limited by Act of Parliament, to sitting and voting in Council, when it sat in its legislative capacity. It is true, that the circle of Mr. Macaulay's duties was extremely and ridiculously narrow; but it was the Act that reduced them within so small a circumference. There can be no doubt, from the character and attainments of Mr. Macaulay, that he would cheerfully have taken a share in the political deliberations of the Supreme Council; but the Act forbade it. He was not even appointed to frame laws, but simply to vote upon them after they had been drawn up. If Mr. Macaulay neglected the duties attached to his office; if he refused to give his assistance when new laws were under discussion; or even if he impeded generally the course of legislation, he was culpable. If not, upon what ground is this outcry raised against him? It is said, that some of the laws which were passed during the period of his incumbency were pernicious. Granting, for the sake of argument, that this is the case; why, in all fairness, is he to be singled out from among the five members of Council to bear the brunt of the obloquy which has been attached to them? His associates, by giving their sanction to the principles embodied in those laws, have, *ipso facto*, taken a share of the censure on themselves. If there was any one act more than another which was supposed to cast an indelible stigma on Mr. Macaulay, it was the so-called Black Act. It was described as his act and deed; and the attacks—we do not say abuse—of the press were directed on this account exclusively against him. But now, to our utter astonishment, we find the *Harkaru* declaring that *Sir Charles Metcalfe* had as much to do with that act as Mr. Macaulay! If it be not asserted then that he neglected any of the duties annexed to his office; and if in the most obnoxious of those measures which were ascribed to him, we now learn that an in-

dividual who had just left India, with the universal benedictions of the country, bore an equal share; we are at a loss to account for the extraordinary virulence of the attacks of the Indian press.

Respecting the code, which has been dissected with no friendly hand in the Calcutta papers, it appears to us singular, that the censure of every obnoxious enactment should be laid at Mr. Macaulay's door, unless it be intended to say, that whatever is objectionable must have flowed from him, and whatever may be praiseworthy from his colleagues. The code is treated throughout as the *Macaulay Code*, though his connexion with the law commission was entirely an accident. Is not this calculated to throw the actual members of the commission, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Millett, into disgraceful obscurity? Even supposing that every thing which the press objects to in the code originated with Mr. Macaulay, if his colleagues fully assented to the propriety of it, they thus divide the responsibility with him; and it is little and undignified to make Mr. Macaulay's character solely answerable for it. If, on the contrary, their more enlightened judgment, and more liberal principles, revolted from any objectionable maxim, but they had not sufficient moral courage to protest against it, then they were unworthy of the high station to which they were called, and their salaries have been a clear loss to the country.—*Friend of India, Mar. 1.*

NATIVE STATES.

Dellu.—Lord Auckland, on his visit here, owing to some difference in point of etiquette, did not visit the king.

Oude.—The character of the late Hukeem Melmdce Ally Khan stands out prominently from that of his countrymen, though it has been much overrated. His first administration of Oude was guided by more enlarged views than any that preceded it or followed—no very great merit. He endeavoured to introduce a reform in the financial management of the country, and erect useful public works, such as roads, canals, bridges, &c.; but the successful intrigues that caused his removal from office prevented his carrying many of his plans into execution. In his intercourse with the British, he was a singular exception to most of his countrymen. He mixed closely and freely with them, and admitted that the country was benefitted by their possession of it. Of the stability of their rule he showed himself thoroughly satisfied, by investing large sums in Government loans, particularly at a time regarded by the natives generally as one very critical to the British—during the

Burmese war — when the hukcem subscribed freely to the loan then raised. He also engaged in partnership with English merchants; though the result of his engagements with them in this line must have raised his opinion of the national character but very little. While at Futteh-gurh, he erected, at his own cost, a handsome bridge, but, it is said, rather with a view of pleasing Government, and thus interesting them in his return to Lucknow, than any more disinterested view. In private, he was ostentatiously charitable, and fond of show and display. As a Musulman, he was considerably before that class in India, though he had many of their prejudices. His views of government, though wider than theirs, were strongly coloured with the prejudice of creed and country. He possessed no knowledge to assist or guide his natural sagacity; his acts, to a considerable extent, were closely connected with self, were conceived with a view either to fortune or reputation — the latter for the especial use of the Calcutta Government; he was vindictive and cruel, though, like men of this disposition, "kind to his own;" in charity, his right-hand was thoroughly in the confidence of his left; and if they were open as day to this virtue, they were as apparently so. In short, the hukcem, if not altogether what his admirers say of him, was a very superior native, and one whose employment by the British Government would have been productive of the best results to his country. He was rigidly abstemious and temperate through the whole of his long life. His enormous wealth descends principally to his nephew, he having died childless.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 4.

The circumstance of Gholam Yehiah Khan being saddled on the Oude Government as nab, or minister, to the exclusion of the more deserving and intelligent Ahmed Ali Khan, has caused universal dissatisfaction, not on account of his being of a different persuasion to the reigning family, which is a matter of no great moment, but chiefly owing to his low origin and disreputable connexions; this was, no doubt, a source of grief even to his majesty himself, who did not, perhaps, in the present crisis of affairs, deem it wise to oppose, though, it is believed, he reluctantly gave his assent to, the measure. The fact is, the people of Lucknow labour under the erroneous idea, that it was this person's influence, joined to the collusion of others, that procured his majesty's accession to the throne. If, however, the individual in question has been nominated to the appointment with the advice, concurrence, and approbation of his lordship, it is sufficiently conclusive of its having been surreptitiously obtained by the grossest mis-

representation of his character and capacity for public business.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 6.

Cabul.—About four months ago, the ruler of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, having taken a *Koran* in his right-hand, and a sword in his left, came into the Choke Bazar of Cabul, and all the principal inhabitants crowded around him; to whom he, with tears in his eyes, said, that formerly he fought with Runjeet Sing for the sake of his country, but now he will fight for religion; therefore, if he fails in the war, their religion will be polluted by Kaffirs. They said, in reply, that if he would now take the field against Runjeet Sing, they are all ready to follow him.—*Loodianah Ukhbar*, Feb. 28.

Herat.—By the letters received from Herat, it appears that the invincible forces of Iran have marched from Mushed and encamped at the Fort of Kooryan, which is in the territory of the ruler of Herat, where both rulers had a great fight, and the ruler of Iran gained the day. He has established his thanah there. The ruler of Herat fought incredibly well, but being short of ammunition, gave up the field, and retreated into the fort of Herat, to which they have laid a siege.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 24.

Turkistan.—It is rumoured that the King of Turkistan had been, through the treachery of his courtiers, strictly confined, and his son is reigning on the throne. The Turks being enraged at the prince, sent messengers secretly to the king, telling him that if he wished to be released from the confinement, they could get him out of it, on terms of his consenting to what they asked for. In short, the king consented to their wish, and they made a subterraneous passage from his confinement to a distant place, through which the king was taken out into a city called Baddukshan, where he remained for some years, during which time, having gathered some troops and treasures, he took two districts of his own country. At this time he sent two letters, in the Turkish language, to the Hon. Company, telling that, should the English come into this part, they would get the whole of the Turkish Empire.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 10.

EXCERPTA.

The annual report of the Agri-horticultural Society mentions that the number of new members during the past year was 148, exceeding the aggregate number of the previous five years. The collections had been Rs. 16,000 during the year.

The annual melah or fair, at Saugor commenced the end of December, and continued up to the 20th of January. The boats of all sizes and descriptions far

exceeded the past year's assemblage, and were estimated at 70,000! and the number of souls to as many as 600,000. Articles of Asiatic produce were sold and exchanged to so large an amount as twelve lacs of rupees. The assemblage was, as usual, comprised of natives of Lahore, Delhi, Oude, Seringapatam, Bombay and the lower provinces, and a great many from the Nepaul and Burmese states. No remarkable accidents occurred; no affays or assaults; and from all accounts the melah was conducted very quietly.

From an account of the dāk circulation of the whole of the Indian press, from January 1837 to February 1838 inclusive, the whole net increase of daily circulation throughout the year appears to be, 638. Of the increase, the *Asya Ukkhar* claims 252, the *Englishman* 194, the *Oriental Observer* 120, the *U. S. Gazette* of Madras 206. The decrease has been shared between the *Hurkaru* 17, the *Indian Gazette* 27, the *Courier* 59, the *Fort St. George Gazette* (official) 220, the *Samachar Dimpia* 53, the *Meerut Observer* 123, and a few others in smaller proportions.

A sanatorium is to be erected in Arracan. The site selected by the medical officer is an elevated position contiguous to the sea-shore, about two or three miles distant from the station of Akyah.

The commander of the ship *Strathisla*, which lately arrived at Calcutta from the Malay coast, brought a shield which had been captured from the savages in Torry's straits. The shield is in the shape of a tortoise, and in it are set, in a state of preservation, the heads of the captain of a ship which belonged to this port, and was lost some time since, and seventeen of his crew and passengers. The heads bear all the signs of wounds which were inflicted on them. The captain's head is put in the place representing the head of the tortoise, and a boy's is at the tail, and either of the crew's on each side.

The use of the Persian language in judicial and revenue proceedings is abolished in the Bengal division of this presidency, by order of the Deputy Governor, under the recent act. The measure is to be carried into effect gradually, but the change is to be completely effected by the 1st January 1839.

Letters from the westward mention the arrival of Major Pew at Nussereabad with a 9-pounder drawn by camels, having made it from Delhi in fifteen marches; he made the last march into cantonments, a distance of thirty-four or thirty-five miles in a few hours, without in the least distressing the camels.

Government have sanctioned the estimate for completing the plustering of the Ochterlony monument, and repairing it. The amount is about Rs. 460.

By an act of Council, an arrangement is announced which has the effect of abolishing the Indian community from the payment of any postage on account of letters received or sent overland, always excepting the inland postage to and from the port of arrival or departure. This will reduce the postage of single steam letters from Bombay to Calcutta, and *vice versâ*, to fifteen annas. The postage from London to India and India to London is to be paid in London only.

The *Hurkaru* states, but we know not how far the statement can be relied on, that the magistrate of a district can call on any person whom he may suspect to be a bad character, to give security for his good conduct for a specified period; and should the denounced person not be able to furnish the same, he is committed to prison: that some of these persons are thus confined for numbers of years without any specific crime having been laid to their charge, only on the bare suspicion of their character, and want of bail; that the confinement undergone by some of these exceed in many instances the period of imprisonment awarded to actual perpetrators of the most heinous offences, and it mentions an instance of a person who had been confined upwards of thirty years in this way in the zillah jail of the 24-Pergunnas, and was only liberated on account of his old age, by an order from the Nizamut Adawlut, who decided, that at that age there was little or no fear of his seriously injuring the public peace.

A woman was carried off by a leopard from the garden-house of Baboo Shatoo Singh, at Chitpore. The animal, a tame one, was kept in the menagerie of the baboo; but a dog happening to pass before his cage, he broke violently through, and pursued the fugitive, who, however, escaped. The poor woman, happening to be in the way, became the victim of the animal's ferocity.

On the 10th January, at the Town hall, there was an examination of native female children, about five hundred in number, all Hindoos, who had received their education in four different schools, the central, the Muzapore, the Entally, and the Howrah. They were examined in the Gospel translated into Bengally, and from the answers they returned to questions put to them, they appeared to understand well what they have learnt.

Ever since the enactment of the Insolvent Act in India, the Danish authorities at Serampore have refused to give protection to debtors who abscond to that place, to avoid the enforced payment of the debts due by them.

A letter from Loodianah states, that "a camel-load of old Sikh-coins, in a very superior state of corrosion and illegibility, has just arrived here from Captain

Burnes or Mr. Masson. They were collected in Peshawar, and are destined for the Secretary to the Asiatic Society."

The line of road, which it has been determined to construct between Cachar and Munnipore, is fast progressing, and is likely to be soon completed, to the great convenience of the troops that may be required to advance for any military operations.

The inhabitants of the City of Palaces are likely to have a New Strand Road, as Government has it in contemplation to make one. The alluvials on the banks of the river, from Hauteolah down to their southern extremity have been surveyed, and it has been ascertained what would be the probable amount to be realized by selling them off. This has been found to be sufficient to cover the expenses to be incurred by the measure.

The *Samachar Durpus* complains of the prevalence of minor lotteries, through which the spirit of gambling is diffused in Calcutta throughout the native community, and which are a great curse to the country. Baboo Krishna Huree Bosoo is named as one of the proprietors of these lotteries.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal has issued an order, directing that the hours of business in all public offices in Calcutta, shall be at the least six in the day, and ordinarily from 10 to 4.

The *Friend of India* suggests the formation of a committee, in whose hands all the statistical reports from the functionaries of the State, and all communications which refer to the geography and statistics of the country, should be placed, with the view of determining whether they are worthy of being preserved through the medium of the press; and that they be printed in a cheap form, upon the plan adopted by the Parliamentary Record Commission.

The first transaction of the new Mirzapore Bank is announced in the *Courier*. A firm in Calcutta has taken notes of this bank to the amount of Rs. 20,000, payable on demand at the Union Bank.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. for the last half-year. Independently of this handsome profit, there is a reserve fund of Rs. 13,179.

At the death of Prince Sooleman Shookoh, the brother of the late King of Delhi, at Agra on the 24th February, it is said that Brigadier Cartwright, by the aid of the military, procured a forcible entry for one of the descendants of the prince into the house of mourning, whose misconduct had alienated him from his family.

Government were the fortunate holders of the lac of rupees in the February lottery. Had not this sum turned up in their favour, it is stated that the

lottery would not have yielded more than Rs. 5,000.

It appears, from the operations of the Savings' Bank of Calcutta, that during the four years and a quarter, in which the bank has existed, the amount of deposits has been twenty-three lacs and a half of rupees; the withdrawal, eight lacs and a half; leaving a balance in favour of the receipts of Co.'s Rs. 15,00,000.

The *Agra Ukhbar* announces that Sir H. Fane, the Commander-in-chief, intends to return to England, *via* Bombay, at the close of the present season.

"It is a satire upon the British Government, that whilst it is educating the lower and middle class of the natives of this country, or rather of its own territories, the education of those who rule over the destinies of thousands was not attempted before investing them with the responsibility of governing states or jagus."—*Friend of India*.

In the first edition of the Bengalee Regulations, an Englishman is designated by the term *Bikaiti topce-wala*, "Hat Wearer of Bilat (Europe)."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EVIDENCE.

The *Madras U. I. Gazette*, January 20, with reference to a remark in the *Herald*, from "an experience of several years' close attendance in the Supreme Court," that "the natives, as a body, have no more hesitation in asserting what is false in the witness-box, than they have out of it," observes: "We have never attended civil courts of judicature, but we have probably had as much experience in military ones as most men of the same length of residence in India, and on that experience we venture to offer our entire dissent from our cotemporary's opinion. The generality of witnesses in the Supreme Court are neither remarkable for high caste, or respectability of character, and there are certain people at Madras who gain a livelihood by taking false oaths. Our opinion of the natives of India, as a body, founded on the better part of twenty years' intercourse, with perhaps the better classes of them, is far more favourable. The natives are accused of habitual disregard of truth, and there are strong grounds for the accusation; yet the kind of mendacity to which they are prone, rather comes under the head of what Miss Edgeworth terms 'white lies, to serve a friend,' than the wilful utterance of deliberate falsehood. But at the same time we must do them the justice to record our belief, that the

very individuals who would not hesitate at a slight departure from the truth in common affairs, would be horror-struck at the very idea of swearing falsely. We have met with many instances of the strongest regard for truth, and the highest sense of honour amongst the natives. We have met with men who, rather than utter a deliberate falsehood, would see their families reduced to beggary; and others who rather than take an oath at all in court, in support of their own just claims, when many thousands were at stake, would submit to extraordinary pecuniary losses.

A few years since, a very wealthy and respectable native gentleman, who holds the situation of Kuzzaunchee to the treasury at the residency of Nagpore, had a claim for a large balance against a Moolmaun merchant, residing in the cantonment of Kamptee, and finding it impossible to obtain a settlement in any other manner, was reluctantly compelled to apply to the officer commanding the force; when, in conformity with instructions from Army Head Quarters, a Court of Requests, under Reg. VII. of 1832, was assembled. The plaintiff, a high caste Brahmin, after stating the amount of his claim, amounting to Rs. 12,600, was asked if he would swear to his statement, which he unhesitatingly declined, saying that he would much rather relinquish his claim altogether, than take an oath in court regarding a pecuniary transaction, wherein his own interests were concerned, as such would be in some degree a stigma on his character. He was then asked if he would make the solemn declaration, laid down in the Judge Advocate General's regulations; which, after hearing read, he equally declined, as the Brahmins of Hindoostan consider such declaration far more objectionable than an oath itself. The defendant being then asked if he acknowledged the justness of the debt, at once fully admitted the plaintiff's claim; although perfectly aware that his doing so would ensure a decree against himself, and that such decree would necessarily involve the seizure and sale of all that he possessed, since he had no other means of liquidating the debt; but he hesitated not in this his honest admission, although very sensible that such admission would at once reduce his family to beggary."

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

Captain Wallace, of this presidency, has published the following cure for the cholera:—Two tea-spoonfulls of strong decoction of cloves, cinnamon, and spice; one tea-spoonful of red pepper; one tea-spoonful of black pepper; sixty drops of laudanum; to be put into a large claret glass, which fill two-thirds full of brandy or arrack; then add boiling hot water sufficient to make the dose as hot as the patient can conveniently take it. One-half of the above dose to be given, and, if retained, no more will be required; if rejected, of course to be repeated. To a strong person, the whole of the above dose may be given; in cases of children, the dose must be reduced according to their age. Major Wallace mentions that some grated nutmeg should be put in the dose. The greatest care will be necessary in purging the patient with castor oil.

The German missionaries in Tinnevely, where the disease has raged dreadfully, say: "We have prepared and largely used Major Wallace's cholera mixture; we are happy to say that it has proved in many cases successful. In our own immediate neighbourhood, we had applications for medicine in sixty-three cases, of which eighteen were fatal, and forty-five recovered by means of the mixture. We have reason, therefore, to bless God for this medicine; though it has not been successful in all cases, yet in most it undoubtedly has been so."

A correspondent in the *Bombay Gazette* speaks of the extraordinary effect of this medicine given in desperate cases; adding: "I have no doubt, unless followed by doses of castor oil, the medicine would, in many cases, produce fatal consequences."

THUGS.

Our correspondent at Chittoor has acquainted us, that a joojee has been apprehended in that zillah, who on examination had admitted his connection with the tribe, and confessed that he had taken an active part in many cases of Thuggee. It is certainly most strange how these people manage to keep their *metier* a secret. Only a very few years since, the officer commanding a regiment in the Nizam's service received an official communication, containing the description of a certain individual in his own corps, accused of being a Thug. The description was so precise, that the officer felt convinced that a particular havildar was the person to whom it referred, and such turned out to be the case. The havildar had been several years in the service, and had always borne a most excellent character.—*U. S. Gazette*, Jan. 24.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. MC DONNELL.

The public entertainment given to Mr. *Æ. R. Mc Donnell*, on Saturday last, by the native gentlemen of Madras, was a "subscription nautch," at the residence of G. V. Juggarow, in Vepery. The European gentlemen were about sixty in number, principally of the civil and military services; and several ladies were present (U)

also. The following programme exhibits the entertainment above stairs.

A set of three Mahomedan dancing-women, dancing in a circular form round the hall.

A young Hindoo girl, dancing on the sharp edges of swords, which are fixed in a ladder, at the same time cutting pieces of sugar-cane, applied below her feet.

A set of eight Hindoo dancing-women, each of them holding a string fixed in the ceiling, dancing in different ways, and forming the strings into nets, ropes, &c. at the same time singing and beating time with their feet and hands.

A set of three Hindoo dancing-girls, dancing in the Carnatic form.

A Hindoo dancing-girl, dancing in the Hindoo form, to an English tune.—Music with European instruments.

About the middle of the entertainment, Mr. Mc Donnell was approached by C. Strenavassay Pillay and G. V. Juggarow, and whilst the former stood by, bearing the cup to be presented to Mr. Mc Donnell, G. V. Juggarow addressed the gentleman in a neat speech, expressive of gratitude for his kindness, and regret at his departure.

It was said that the value of the jewels on three of the girls, who were dancing together, could not have been less than ten thousand pagodas! They were literary covered with brilliants, not excepting their noses, which were positively tortured with precious stones.

The rather alarming exhibition of a young girl dancing on the sharp edges of swords, which formed the second act, was repeated late in the evening; but on the second occasion, she cut limes with her heels, instead of sugar-cane. It appears hardly credible that a delicate little girl should be able to stand on the edge of a sharp sword, and at the same time, by pressing with her heel, cut a lime in two on the same instrument.

Throughout the evening, the European guests, and especially the ladies, experienced the most polite and unremitting attention from the native gentlemen who gave the entertainment. A room was laid out with every luxury to gratify the palates of our omnivorous countrymen—wine cooled to a fault; and, indeed, nothing omitted which could render the entertainment worthy of the occasion.—*Herald*, Feb. 7.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

The *Elizabeth*, which run on shore, near Linga Chetty's Choultry, fifty-seven miles south of Madras, on the night of January 9th, and was lost, carried out a number of Wesleyan missionaries and their families, under the Rev. Mr. Crowther, for the renovation of the Indian Methodist Mission. Others are to follow. Mr. Crowther

comes out with almost unlimited powers, which extend not only over continental India, but include likewise the entire district of North Ceylon.

The passengers in the *Elizabeth* were safely landed.

MYSORE.

The Mysore Province is represented as being in a generally improved and flourishing state, reflecting the highest credit both on the judicious arrangements of the commissioners, and the zealous support of his subordinates. The superintendents of the divisions, into which the Mysore territory has been parcelled out, being now located in the district under their charge, is said to have infused a great degree of confidence into the ryots, as tending to relieve them from the oppression to which they were subjected heretofore. Confidence in Government is a feeling to which these poor people have been hitherto completely strangers; but the system of extortion and irregularity from which they have so long suffered has at length entirely disappeared, and they express themselves, as we are told, fully sensible how much the change of rulers has been to their advantage.—*U. S. Gaz.* Jan. 13.

EXCERPTA.

A new post route has been established from Bellary to Bombay. The Madras runners convey the mails to Beejapoor, where they are relieved by those of Bombay, and the arrangements are so much improved, that the post comes in now in five days, although heretofore it has never been less than seven or eight; and two years since, upwards of ten days was the usual time occupied in the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and Bellary.

The commanders of ships trading to Madras, understanding that a new light is to be exhibited, have suggested to the Chamber of Commerce their conviction, that it would be most beneficial to all ships frequenting the port of Madras, to have the new light-house erected near the Custom-house.

A correspondent of the *Madras U. S. Gazette*, who has recently visited Mercara, the capital of Coorg, and several other parts of that country, gives a very favourable account of its appearance, and the feelings of the inhabitants towards the British Government. The people are represented as infinitely more contented and happy now than they formerly were under the ex-rajah. The numerous roads in progress, under the direction of Capt. Le Hardy, will soon give the means of easy and safe communication throughout the country, and its inhabitants appear fully aware of the advantages arising therefrom. An excellent road has been

already formed from Fraser-pet to Mercara, through a dense jungle. Another, through an equally close and difficult district, has been commenced, and is rapidly progressing towards Cannanore. These undertakings, whilst they facilitate travelling and transporting the produce of the different talooks, afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants, who are somewhat surprised to find themselves liberally and regularly remunerated for their labour, a thing rarely known or expected under their former ruler.

The *Conservative* has been discontinued, and the conduct of the *Male Asylum Herald* has fallen into conservative hands.

Prince Henry of Orange reached Madras, in the *Bellona*, on the 1st March.

A correspondent of the Madras papers has made known the death of the Rajah of Cochin, which occurred recently.

The repair of all the roads in the presidency is determined upon, and the most efficient superintendence and arrangement for preserving them in repair is under the consideration of the proper authorities. The repair of the great western road is immediately to be commenced; 1,600 convicts have been assigned to the duty. Preparations have already commenced for mending the sea road.

There was a sale of Company's paper at the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot, February 2d, amounting to nearly three lacs of rupees, belonging to the late Laudable Society. The attendance at the sale was very numerous both of natives and Europeans; and the bonds fetched about 2 per cent above the previous nominal rates. The highest premium of the loan 1825-26 was 6½ per cent.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY FUND.

The following circular has been issued, under the authority of the Commander-in-chief, from the Military Fund Office, 23d October 1837:—

"We beg to circulate the general account-current of the Bombay Military Fund for 1836-37, which exhibits an increase in the funded capital for that year, of Rs. 1,39,188 5.

"We also annex an appendix to the triennial valuation of annuities circulated with the accounts for 1835-36, showing the value of annuities granted, and the lapses during the year 1836-37. The result is satisfactory, as it shows an unappropriated capital of Rs. 4,66,979. 15. 0, or an increase of Rs. 76,823. 15. 5, since last year, after providing for all our liabilities up to the 30th April last.

"Although these results are gratifying, in so far as they show that the resources of the Military Fund are improving, and that there is good reason to believe it to be now established on a secure and permanent basis, still we think it necessary to remark, that the surplus has been occasioned by the absence of casualties among the higher ranks of the army; and that the necessity of providing for a number of large annuities would speedily absorb it:

"The following officers have been elected provisional directors:

Major J. KITH,
N. CAMPBELL.

We have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) D. BARR, Col. Pres. &c.

Abstract of probable value of annuities and allowances to widows and children, admitted up to 1st May 1837, and then surviving, and of the surplus capital of the fund at that date:

Liabilities for widows' annuities, 1st May 1837 ...	Rs. 9,82,942
— children's allowances, do	3,60,222
	<hr/> 13,43,164
Total amount of property possessed by the fund, 1st May 1837	18,10,144
Deduct liabilities	13,43,164
	<hr/>
Remains surplus, Rs.	4,66,980

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

At the annual general meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, a note was read from Rear Adm. Sir C. Malcolm, with a sugar cane, brought by Capt. Cogan, N.I., from Zanzibar. This splendid specimen measured 8 ft. 3 in. in length, and 6 in. in circumference. Capt. Cogan has undertaken to procure a supply at the proper season. No sugar, even of the coarsest description, it appears, is made at Zanzibar. Also a letter from the revenue commissioner, with directions, in English and Mahratta, drawn up by Dr. Lush, for the cultivation of the potatoe in the Deccan. The cultivation of this valuable root is rapidly on the increase at Belgaum, Mahabuleshwer, and at several villages round Poona, which now furnish ample supplies to the Bombay market.

EXCERPTA.

The Supreme Court of Bombay has recently, for the first time, exercised the privilege of admitting persons to practise as attorneys and solicitors, who have received their legal education in India only.

The attorneys, who had been admitted in England and then at Bombay, have petitioned against the invasion of their exclusive privileges.

A young Parsee of Bombay, Ardaseer Cursetjee, the second builder in the dockyard, is just about to proceed to England to perfect himself in the art.

The custom, which we several years ago reprobated, of having nautesches of dancing-girls to amuse the native portion of the company, we were gratified to find, has been discontinued by Sir Robert Grant. By discountenancing nautesches altogether, as our Governor has done, and not permitting them at his durbars, as well as at his public entertainments, he has set an example which reflects much credit upon him. We trust that the day is not far distant when a European, whether in his public character or private capacity, will feel that more shame than credit is reflected on him by being seen in the society of public prostitutes, listening to their immoral songs, or gazing on their scarcely decent performances.—*Durpun.*

A Government notification, dated 31st January, announces, that, "in order to mark the sense which Government entertain of the merits of Ramchunder Ambajee, duffurdar of the Candesh Collectorate, the Governor in Council, is pleased to confer on him the title of *Roy Bahadoor Sulmho Ullah Roy Bahadoor*; and to direct, that the address 'Locakut Wu Wholeeat Maab' be used in all official communications to that gentleman."

Capt. Harris, who has been travelling in the interior of South Africa, was exhibiting at the Town Hall of this Presidency, in February, some zoological specimens obtained by him in his journey; amongst others, a curious animal, hitherto undiscovered, which he has termed the *Sable Antelope*.

Ceylon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislative Council.—On the 22d, a meeting of the Colombo merchants took place, to consider a letter received from the Colonial Secretary, by the direction of the Governor, having reference to the filling up of the Legislative Council of the island. It appeared, that previously, Mr. Read, the head of the body, was asked if he still objected to taking a seat in Council, in the manner in which it had formerly been offered to him; and, on his replying that he had, he was requested to communicate to the other merchants, His Excellency's readiness to appoint to the vacant seat any one of the body whom they should select. It was, there-

fore, to consider this question the meeting was convened; when three gentlemen, qualified as to period of residence, &c. were proposed. Mr. Crowe, as the only one present who declared his willingness to accept a seat; Mr. Jeffrey, who is absent on the coast, and Mr. Ackland in England: which last-named gentleman, after some discussion, was selected by a large majority.—*Observer, Jan. 31.*

Religious Intelligence.—On the 6th, a meeting took place of gentlemen, both Episcopalian and Presbyterian, favourable to the project of procuring a clergyman of the Scots Church for Colombo; when a petition to the General Assembly's Committee for Colonial Churches was adopted, and a committee of management chosen to procure signatures, and to use such other means as may be necessary to promote the object.—*Observer, Jan. 10.*

On the 8th, a missionary meeting was held in the Fort Wesleyan Chapel. The Hon. the Chief Justice was expected to preside, but was prevented by the necessity of his leaving Colombo for the Northern Circuit. He, however, in a letter read to the meeting, assured the meeting that he wished "a successful continuation of their Christian endeavours, the warmth and sincerity of which he had long had opportunities of feeling and acknowledging." Mr. Justice Jeremie took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Justice Jeremie, in a very able and energetic speech on the evidences of Christianity afforded by the fulfilment of prophecy; and also by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, and by all the Wesleyan missionaries of this part of the island.

On Sunday, the 14th, after the celebration of high mass, the superior and vicar-general of the mission of Ceylon, the Most Rev. Vicente De Rosario, with ten priests, took their seats, which had been prepared for that purpose in the church of St. Lucia. The vicar-general then produced two briefs from his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. appointing the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Vicente De Rosario, bishop and vicar-apostolic of this island; which were read by the rev. secretary of the mission from the pulpit, and explained to the congregation present, in the several native languages. The bishop afterwards delivered a most feeling address to the priests and congregation; after which a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by the priests, who then waited upon the bishop and embraced him. The congregation who were present expressed the greatest joy at the appointment and wishes of prosperity upon the occasion.—*Chron. Jan. 18.*

Dutch India.

NEW TARIFFS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES FOR JAVA AND MADURA,
COMMENCING 1ST DEC. 1837.

Tariff No. V.

Import Duties on Goods the produce or manufacture of Countries eastward of the
Cape of Good Hope, and not included in Nos. I. & IV.*

Articles.	Foreign Vessels.	Direct from place of origin if Neth. or Col. Vessels.
Basket and Mat-work	12 per cent.	6 per cent.
Candles, wax	f. 20 per pecul.	f. 10 per pecul.
Coals	6 per cent.	Free.
Copper and Copper-work	12 do.	6 per cent.
Clothing, Cotton, and Woollen	25 do.	25 do.
—, Silk and Linen	12 do.	6 do.
China Goods (not otherwise specified)...	12 do.	6 do.
Cotton Goods—see Tariff No. 2		
Dammar and Rosin	6 do.	Free.
Drugs and Medicines	12 do.	6 per cent.
Earthenware	12 do.	6 do.
Elephants' Teeth	12 do.	6 do.
Fire-works, China	12 do.	6 do.
Furniture	21 do.	12 do.
Garze and Crape... ..	12 do.	6 do.
Gold and Silver-work, ditto Thread	24 do.	12 do.
— Ditto, in Bars, Dust, or Coin	Free.	Free.
Grass Cloth, China	24 per cent.	12 per cent.
Gunny-bags	24 do.	12 do.
Horses and all other Animals	Free.	Free.
Iron Pans (quallies)	12 per cent.	6 per cent.
Jewels, real	Free.	Free.
Lacquered ware	12 per cent.	6 per cent.
Lead	24 do.	12 do.
Leather, Wrought, &c.	12 do.	6 do.
Marine Stores	12 do.	6 do.
Opium		Only admitted in Entrepot.
Oil, Coco-nut	6 do.	Free.
Provisions, Salted Meat, &c.	24 do.	12 per cent.
—, other sorts	12 do.	6 do.
Paints	12 do.	6 do.
Payongs, Chinese, Japan, &c.	12 do.	6 do.
Sakie and Soy, Japan	12 do.	6 do.
Salt		Prohibited.
Saltpetre	12 do.	6 per cent.
Silks	12 do.	6 do.
Soap	12 do.	6 do.
Spelter	24 do.	12 do.
Stationery, Writing-paper, and Books	24 do.	12 do.
—, Chinese Offering-paper	12 do.	6 do.
Stores, Marble-flooring, &c.	12 do.	6 do.
Sugar	12 do.	6 do.
Tea	12 do.	6 do.
Toys, Beads, Trinkets, &c.	6 do.	Free.
Tobacco, in leaf or rolled	f. 20 per pecul.	f. 20 per pecul.
— Manilla Segars	f. 2 per lb.	f. 1 per lb.
— Other sorts	f. 1 do.	f. 1 do.
— Snuff	f. 10 do.	f. 10 do.
Wheat	24 per cent.	12 per cent.
Sundry goods not specified, produce as above, and not included in Eastern Archipelago	12 do.	6 do.

China Junks (having only Chinese Goods on board) pay on the entire cargo, as follows:

From Nympho ...	Large Junk	f. 6,000	—	Small Junk	f. 4,000.
Canton ...	do.	f. 5,000	—	do.	f. 3,000.
Emoy ...	do.	f. 4,000	—	do.	f. 2,000.
Tyenglien ...	do.	f. 4,000	—	do.	f. 2,000.

* See last vol. pp. 236 et seq.

The *ad valorem* duties payable per Tariffs I. & IV. are levied on the invoice amount, adding 30 per cent., or at the market price, if the invoice produced is not satisfactory. On the amount of import duties, 5 per cent. "pier duty" is also levied. On goods usually invoiced, or sold by weight, one per cent. "weigh duty" is charged. The pecul weighs 125 Dutch pounds (136 English pounds); the pound is the old Amsterdam pound.

Colonial vessels pay as foreign on all goods imported from the westward of the Cape, and on this account the distinction of "Netherlands vessels" is made.

Tariff No. VI.

Export Duties.

Articles.	Per Neth. ship direct to Holland.	Per Neth. or Colonial vessels to other ports.	Per Foreign vessels to any port.
Arrack, 1st and 2d sort ...	Free.	f. 6 per leager.	f. 6 per leager.
Beche de Mer ...	—	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
Birds' Nests ...	—	6 do.	12 do.
Camphor, Japan ...	f. 3½ per tub.	f. 7 per tub.	f. 7 per tub.
Coffee, Java and Sumatra ...	f. 2 per pecul.	f. 4 per pecul.	f. 4 per pecul.
Cloves ...	f. 9½ do.	f. 19 do.	f. 19 do.
Copper, Japan ...	f. 3½ do.	f. 3½ do.	f. 7 do.
— Coin ...	Free.	Free.	Free.
Gold and Silver ditto, by Chinese to China ...	—	6 per cent.	5 per cent.
—, in other cases ...	1 per cent.	4 do.	4 do.
—, uncoined, including Ja- pan Kobangs ...	2 do.	2 do.	1 do.
Hides, Cow ...	f. 4 per 100.	f. 8 per 100.	f. 8 per 100.
—, Buffalo ...	f. 3 do.	f. 6 do.	f. 6 do.
Indigo ...	f. 100 per lb.	f. 100 per lb.	f. 100 per lb.
Jewels ...	Free.	Free.	Free.
Horses ...	—	f. 20 each.	f. 40 each.
Mace, Amboyna and Bencoolen	f. 10 per pecul.	f. 20 per pecul.	f. 20 per pecul.
Nutmegs, Amboyna and Bencoolen	f. 9½ do.	f. 19 do.	f. 19 do.
—, Wild ...	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
Pepper ...	f. 1 per pecul.	f. 2 per pecul.	f. 2 per pecul.
Oil, Coco-nut or Katchang ...	f. 1½ do.	f. 1½ do.	f. 3 do.
Rice ...	10 cents per pcl.	10 cents per pcl.	10 cents per pcl.
Rum ...	f. 6 per leager.	f. 6 per leager.	f. 12 per leager.
Salt ...	Free.	Free.	Free.
Sandalwood ...	f. ½ per pecul.	f. ½ per pecul.	f. 1 per pecul.
Sapanwood ...	10 cents per pcl.	20 cents per pcl.	20 cents per pcl.
Tin ...	f. 4 per pecul.	f. 4 per pecul.	f. 4 per pecul.
Tobacco, Java ...	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
Tortoise-shell ...	2 do.	2 do.	4 do.
Sugars, 1st and 2d sort ...	Free.	6 do.	6 do.
—, inferior, and Syrups, not suitable for the European or American market ...	—	Free.	f. ½ per pecul.
Wax ...	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
Goods not specified in above, pro- duce of Eastern Archipelago ...	2 do.	2 do.	4 do.
On all goods which have paid the maximum duties of 2½ and 25 per cent. ...	Free.	Free.	4 do.
On other goods ...	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	4 do.

Coffee, to Holland. Security to be given, or payment of the additional duty, if not landed in Holland.

Specie. Sums not exceeding f.500 for private use, permission being obtained, may be exported free of duty.

On the amount of export duty, 5 per cent. is charged for pier duty, as on imports.

Colonial vessels, loading for Holland, are on the same footing as foreign.

It appears that there is a mistake in the translation of the Tariff No. 11. (last vol. p. 236). The duty of 25 per cent. on cotton and woollen manufactures is stated to be leviable on the goods "valued every three months at the lowest rates." This is an error: the fact being, that a tariff of *minimum* prices is published quarterly, below which, the goods, however inferior, cannot be valued at the Custom-house; and it therefore not unfrequently happens, that this *minimum* rate is from 10 to 15 per cent in advance of their actual market value.

Farms.—On the 20th, 21st, and 22d November, the government farms for the residences of Bantam, Batavia, Buitenzorg, and Krawang, for 1838, were sold, and brought as follows:

Opium Farm, 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ peculs opium per annum, and not less to be taken by the farmer; 3ths Turkey, and 1th Benares Turkey at f. 120 cop., and Benares at f. 125 per catty (yielding a gain of not less than f. 450,000). And, in addition, a sum of	f. 324,000 cop.
Head-money (Chinese)...	22,800 "
Slaughter of buffaloes ...	41,400 "
Do. pigs	43,200 "
Fish	61,800 "
Gambling	133,200 "
Wayangs	14,400 "
Sawang chops (retail licences)	111,600 "
Tobacco	82,500 "
Thousand Islands (lime from the)	5,400 "

Total ... 885,300

Agio 20 per cent., is, in silver, f.737,750.

The farms for 1837, were let last year for f.533,235.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 16th Nov. 1837: "The object of my late trip to the interior was to visit several of our country constituents, sugar and coffee planters. I was scarcely prepared for the wonderful change that has taken place in the face of the country in the central districts, during the past five years. One of our constituents has a sugar work, producing about 10 000 pikuls of sugar, and gardens, producing about 18,000 pikuls of coffee. Part of his property is situated on the Merassee, at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, thermometer at 64°, and peaches, strawberries, raspberries, &c. growing about the house I occupied in abundance. With reference to the change in the face of the country, I may mention that I drove my carriage through a teak forest, scarcely penetrable on foot three years ago; saw hills, formerly covered with jungle, laid out in gardens, now bearing luxuriant crops of coffee, and hundreds of square miles in the lowlands

planted with sugar-cane; the magic wand of Vanden Bosch has really done wonders. The natives are happy and contented, and their condition much improved since I last visited the eastern provinces. I found one of the princes of Solo busy erecting a sugar-mill, and planting out a large portion of his lands with canes. The natives have also erected many indigo works, and have almost the cultivation entirely in their hands. People may abuse the Dutch as colonists, and criticise their old-fashioned notions of political economy; but I can adduce proofs, that the island is well-governed, and its resources brought out to the utmost."—*Cal. Englishman*.

Our letters from Batavia mention that the Bonjal chieftain, whose *arrival* is announced in a late Batavia paper, and who had signalized his courage in the recent war of the Dutch in the Padries country, was in reality a prisoner, and on his way to Banda—the endless gaol of such foes to Dutch ambition as unhappily fell into their hands. They had obtained possession of this chieftain's person by their usual perfidy—he was persuaded to embark in a boat, in order to communicate with the resident at Padang, who it was represented was then at his dwelling-house outside of the Padang river on the coast; but as soon as they were out of the river, he was carried on board of a sloop-of-war then lying in the roads. The unfortunate man, finding himself thus betrayed into the hands of his foes, was loud and deep in menaces, which could then no longer avail him. He is now on his way to that dreary thralldom to which all those are consigned, who, after a courageous resistance to Dutch oppression, are guilty of the folly of trusting to their plighted faith. —*Sing. P. P., Jan. 4.*

Penang.

The *Penang Gazette*, January 13, states that Capt. Rundle, who had visited Keda, with a letter from the resident councillor to the raja, to procure the release of Mrs. Bresley, had returned without being able to obtain an interview with the raja, who studiously avoided all communication with him, and refused to give any reply to the letter. Capt. Rundle remained at Keda eleven days. Two Siamese, natives of Soonkraa, whom Capt. Rundle brought from Keda, deposited at the police-office here, that Mrs. Bresley and her companion were still at Soonkraa; that when Capt. R. was there, both the women were shut up in the fort, and being detected in an attempt to see him, were put in chains; that two days

after his departure from thence, the women took poison, but an antidote was administered to them, and they recovered; and the eldest of them was subsequently punished with fifty stripes of the rattan.

Singapore.

We learn from Rhio, that the gun-boat, in which the resident of that place lately paid a visit to this settlement, went cruising on her return, in company with another, in search of pirates, the particular object being to fall in with Pangalima Tallie, the brother of the more noted Pangalima Pasang; both of them having about two months ago committed piracies on the coast of Siak, capturing several boats, and despatching their crews in cold blood. In this object the Dutch gun-boats fortunately succeeded, the palm of Tallie having been taken, with himself on board, and she is stated to be such a splendid craft for pulling as well as sailing, that her capture out at sea by the gun-boats would have been almost impossible; but they fortunately came upon her when in a creek, where they jammed her close-in, putting it out of her power to escape, and compelling her to surrender. It is supposed that Pasang was also on board, and that he was among those, of whom there were a good many, who contrived to effect their escape into the jungle.

We are also informed that another small junk, from some place on the coast of China, had a few days ago been driven on shore, on the east coast of Bintang, with six men on board of her, nearly dead from starvation, and in such a state of debility that they could neither walk nor were capable of speech. The crew had originally consisted of nine men, and the bodies of three, who had died two days before, were found on board in a state of putrefaction, and emitting an odour which must have aggravated the sufferings of the survivors, but whose united strength was insufficient to cast them overboard.—*Free Press*, Jan. 18.

The Nicobars.

Advices from Rangoon, of November 23, mention that the Danes had broken up their settlement at the Nicobars, and withdrawn all their people, having hired the English schooner *Hebe*, to assist in effecting their removal, which took place towards the end of October. The natives of the island were ignorant of the causes which induced the Danes to abandon their settlement.—*Sing. F. P.*, Dec. 21.

China.

Opium Traffic.—It is reported that the lieut.-governor made the following remonstrance to the governor, at a late interview, which has led to some little estrangement between these two officers. "The former strict orders have not yet been enforced. I understand that the buying of opium still goes on at Lintin; and if this is the case, how is it possible that your Excellency can have ordered any strict investigation; on the contrary, opium has even been brought inside the river to Whampoa, so that the more strictly it is forbidden the nearer it comes! All these disreputable proceedings arise from the corruption of the Custom-house cruizers, and their receiving bribes. Of what use, then, are the prohibitory regulations?" To these observations, says our slip of news, the governor had not a word to say in reply.

It is also reported, that the governor is aware that opium is sold from the ships at Whampoa; but the hong merchants, on being repeatedly questioned on the subject, denied that the ships have brought any opium into the river. The governor then gave verbal orders to the two Sze officers to take the matter in hand, and desired them to go and search the ships. This duty, however, they were afraid to undertake, and represented the difficulty of it to the governor, saying that they apprehended such proceeding might occasion some affair that was not thought of; the governor then dropped the subject.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 13.

Disturbances.—Two clans have been fighting in Tung-kwan heen, distant about two days' journey from Canton, and an officer of the district has been killed. On the 6th, the governor despatched officers and five hundred troops to quiet the disturbance.—*Ibid.*

Funeral of a Hong Merchant.—After the decease of a Chinese, his relatives fix on a propitious day for his funeral, and the body is frequently kept above the ground many months. The hong-merchant King-qua died about two months ago, and last Monday was by his friends fixed upon for the burial. The body having to be embarked on the river, a temporary gateway had been erected of bamboo, on the water's edge. At seven in the morning the procession moved towards the gate. A large concourse of people assembled to see the sight, and they, as well as a double row of tables covered with fruit and sweetmeats, formed a lane, through which the procession passed. First came, each carried in a kind of open sedan-chair, borne by coolies, fifty roasted pigs, with shining lackered-like-looking hides, sentimentally adorned with flowers;

these were followed by a number of similar chairs, with other eatables, all equally embellished. Following these was a number of mourners. After these came a sedan-chair, containing the portrait of the dead, and following this another, containing a board with the titles of Kingqua. This chair was immediately followed by the deceased's friends. Last came the coffin, under a very handsome canopy of party-coloured silk, the chief mourner and other members of the family, dressed in sackcloth, unshaved, and having no covering to the feet but straw sandals, such as are worn by the meanest Chinese. The chief mourner appeared, according to the customary etiquette, so much weighed down by grief, that two servants had to support his tottering steps, and even with this aid he seemed ready to sink to the ground at almost every stride. Within the apartment of the gate, refreshments were offered to the friends of the deceased, who dispersed after the body had, under a salute of cannon, been deposited in the boat. After burial, and after their having been offered to the deities, the fifty pigs and other eatables before-mentioned were distributed among the poor.—*Canton Press, Dec. 23.*

Ophthalmic Hospital.—The *Chinese Repository*, for January, contains the seventh report of the proceeding, of this institution, which has now been established two years, during which period 4,575 Chinese patients have been received, 1,225 of whom have been admitted during the last term—from 4th May to 31st December. The expenses of the year have been 1,692 dols. The report contains a numerical statement of diseases; amongst which, those of the eye, of course, greatly predominate. Two cases of *opium mania*, during the last term, and fifteen cases during the two years' existence of the institution, are enumerated. This interesting fact is not without its value with reference to the *opium question*; that in a city and suburbs, containing nearly 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and celebrated for its "flowery gaiety," only two cases of *opium mania* should occur in six months, and fifteen in two years, is evidence that the use of opium is not productive of such fatal effects as is generally supposed, or that the quantity consumed is not in excess.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 6.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, October 16th.—*Donnison v. Faunce.*—This was an action of *Assault*.—*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26. No. 103.*

trespass and false imprisonment, brought by one magistrate against another. The plaintiff, Mr. Henry Donnison, had been in the commission of the peace, at Brisbane Water, for eight years, having been appointed by Governor Darling. The defendant, Capt. Faunce, was formerly an officer in the 4th regt.; but having sold out, previous to the departure of his regiment for India, with the intention of becoming a settler in the colony, his name was placed in the commission of the peace, and he was in 1836 appointed by Sir Richard Bourke to the police magistracy of Brisbane Water, then vacant by the resignation of Mr. Warner. The only magistrates resident in the district at the time of Capt. Faunce's appointment were Mr. Donnison and Mr. Warner. The district of Brisbane Water is represented as the resort of cattle-stealers. Soon after the arrival of Capt. Faunce in the district, he committed Mr. Donnison on a charge of cattle-stealing. Other charges of perjury, conspiracy, and magisterial delinquency, were added, but these were abandoned. On the charge of cattle-stealing, he was kept in confinement in the lock-up, from the 5th to the 10th January. He was then brought up on another similar charge, and committed. Having applied for permission to visit his home, it was granted; but the keeper put irons on Mr. Donnison, as by Capt. Faunce's direction. The irons were on from two o'clock one day till ten o'clock the next. The plaintiff was brought to trial, under direction of the Attorney General, and acquitted by the jury.

Mr. Donnison conducted his own case; the defendant's was conducted by the Attorney General. Amongst the witnesses for the plaintiff, his attorney was examined, who stated, that perceiving Mr. Donnison in the lock-up with an iron on, he went to Capt. Faunce, and asked him the reason he had been ironed; he said his reason was, that a constable of his had heard one of Mr. Donnison's men say he would go through fire and water; and that, in a conversation he had had with him respecting going home, Mr. Donnison said, "If my men were to rise and take me away from your constable, what could he do?" After some conversation, Capt. Faunce consented to order the irons to be struck off.

The Attorney General said, that there had been a strong *prima facie* case against the plaintiff, and where a magistrate had reasonable ground to suspect guilt, he was bound to commit. With regard to the ironing, he called a witness named Roberts, a free stock-keeper of Capt. Faunce, who deposed to Drew, the chief constable, having admitted that he had put on the irons without the captain's order—Drew having sworn on this trial that Capt. (X)

Faunce had given him what he considered an order to put Mr. Donnison in irons.

The *Chief Justice* said, that the evidence furnished a good legal defence to the charge of having imprisoned the plaintiff without reasonable cause, and therefore, the jury must dismiss that part of the case from their consideration; for, by the 7th Geo. IV., it is enacted that where any person is brought before a magistrate on a charge of felony, the magistrate is to exercise his discretion. The jury were not called on to say whether he exercised a sound discretion—it was enough that he did exercise a discretion. If a magistrate acted corruptly, he was liable to a criminal prosecution; but where he merely makes a mistake in the exercise of his discretion, his conduct is not questionable. There was no doubt the defendant had committed a great mistake, but he was not punishable by an action. The important fact that came for the consideration of the jury was, the ironing the defendant without reasonable or probable cause. They must inquire whether Capt. Faunce ordered the irons to be put on; and secondly, whether he was justified in so doing; and he would at once tell them that a magistrate or gaoler has no right to put a prisoner for trial in irons, unless he has fair and reasonable grounds for presuming that he meant to escape. There certainly had been no evidence that the plaintiff contemplated an escape; on the contrary, he had plenty of opportunities if he wished to do so.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £350. The judge refused to certify for counsel.

October 20.—*Erparte W. Inglis, in the matter of H. C. Wilson, Esq., J. P.*—This was an application for a criminal information against Col Wilson, the first police magistrate of Sydney, for an alleged assault upon Hannah the wife of William Inglis, on the 30th of September. Taking the affidavits on the one side and on the other, it appears in substance, that about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th September last, Inglis and his wife, both free emigrants, had occasion to go to the house of a Captain Richards, at Miller's Point, in which vicinity the magistrate also resides, and whilst the husband went into the captain's house with a bundle, he left her waiting in the street till his return. The magistrate passing by at the time, became impressed with a suspicion that Inglis, the husband, was carrying a new coat for himself (the magistrate) from Pendray the tailor, and that the man must necessarily be an assigned convict servant; and he asked the woman who she was, without telling her who he was. The woman gave some short answer, which seemed to

give the magistrate offence, whereupon he told her who he was, and threatened to send for a constable; she then became alarmed, and told him that she was the wife of Inglis the tailor, who, it appeared by her affidavit, had just gone into Captain Richards' house. The magistrate believing her to be an impostor only because he happened to know two worthless persons of the same name who had given him a great deal of trouble in his official capacity, ordered a constable to go and ascertain who she was, and if she had no certificate or reference to give, to put her in the watch-house. The woman, being laid hold of by constables, resisted, and begged not to be sent to the watch-house, telling the constables who she was, and where her husband was; she was either thrown on the ground or threw herself down, and being far advanced in pregnancy, fainted from the excitement, as she swore, although this latter fact is denied. At this juncture the husband came out of Captain Richards' house, and having satisfied the magistrate of his mistake, Inglis and his wife were allowed to go about their business.

The *Chief Justice* delivered the judgment of the Court. He observed that every intendment is made by law in favour of magistrates, to secure an independent and unfettered execution of their office for the public welfare. Whilst the law is thus tenacious of the sacredness of the office of a magistrate, it is no less jealous of any abuse of the trust committed to its ministers. For any breach of the law, through ignorance or mistake, they are liable to an action for damages as a civil remedy; and for any corrupt or unworthy abuse of their powers, they are liable criminally. Whatever alleged cause of complaint the present applicant may have had, he has elected to abandon his civil remedy, and has chosen to abide by this proceeding by criminal information. It is incumbent on the Court, therefore, to see whether he has laid any ground, on which, by the general rule of law, a magistrate is liable criminally for acts done under colour of his office. By the general rules of law, a justice of the peace is not liable to a criminal information unless it is imputed to him, that he has been guilty of any malicious, oppressive, cruel, or corrupt conduct in his office. In the present instance it is not charged upon the magistrate in question that he was influenced by any of these motives, and this rule must therefore be discharged. It remains, however, to be considered, whether we ought to discharge this rule on the terms usually adjudged in cases where an application of this kind is satisfactorily answered. The peculiarly anomalous state of society in this part of the Queen's dominions has rendered it expedient on the part of the legislature to

vest magistrates with powers unknown in any other part of the British dominions. Although ostensibly this may be characterised as a penal settlement, it has for some years past been assuming the auspicious position of a free colony of Great Britain, peopled by a vast body of native and emigrant inhabitants, naturally jealous of any infraction of the personal rights of free British subjects. A code of laws applicable to one class of the inhabitants of the colony, however numerous, requires great circumspection, when sought to be applied to another. The Bushranging and Vagrant Acts of the colony arm the magistracy with very extensive powers, but those provisions are so well defined as not to lead to much abuse, when wisely and judiciously administered. The former authorizes any person employed in the police, or any free person whatever, "having reasonable cause to suspect any person to be a transported felon or offender unlawfully at large, immediately to apprehend every such suspected person, and him to take before the nearest justice," &c. The latter defines who shall be deemed vagrants, such as persons having no visible lawful means of support, common prostitutes, habitual drunkards, and common beggars. Such persons may be convicted by a single justice on his own view. If it had been averred in the present instance that the wife of the applicant, from her conduct and demeanour, could reasonably induce the magistrate to believe or suspect that she fell under any of the predicaments pointed out by the local ordinance, we should have felt ourselves bound to discharge this rule with costs. No such exculpatory matter, however, has been suggested. Although it cannot be predicated that in this matter the magistrate acted from any unworthy motive, yet it is difficult to come to the conclusion that he fairly acted within the scope of his authority, or had any reasonable ground for suspecting that this female, standing quietly in the street, came under any of the classes of persons contemplated by the Bushranging or the Vagrant Act. It is this view of the case which induces us to think, that whilst we are of opinion that the rule for the criminal information should be discharged, yet that it ought to be discharged on payment of the costs of the application.

February 12th. — William Blackhall, John Martin, and Joseph Watkins, were indicted for stealing five £1 notes from the dwelling-house of Edward Green, at Illawarra, on the 8th October, he and his wife being put in bodily fear.

Blackhall pleaded *guilty*, the other prisoners *not guilty*.

The prosecutor stated that he was a settler, residing about three miles from

Wollongong, in a slab hut, covered with bark. His hut was attacked by a party, who said they were bush-rangers, and who demanded their money; the prosecutor's wife gave them some £1 notes, and while doing so, he fired, and one of the men fell; the rest left, carrying off their wounded companion. The prosecutor gave an alarm, and Blackhall was tracked by his blood, and found. He and the other prisoners belonged to an ironed gang. "It is called an ironed gang at Wollongong," the prosecutor said, "but there are not many that wear irons."

The principal witness against the prisoners was Newell, a prisoner of the crown, who was at the stockade at Illawarra where Blackhall was found. He said, the night Green was robbed, Watkins came to the hut he slept in, where he (witness) was up reading the *Sydney Gazette* newspaper! They had a fire and light all night. Martin was a stock keeper. Watkins asked witness if he would go to the hospital and call Blackhall, which he did. Blackhall was sitting on the bench drinking something, and Watkins and he went out. About the middle of the night witness got up to smoke his pipe, when Watkins came back, "all in a totter of shaking," saying they had been at old Green's, and that Blackhall was shot. Witness let him into the hut; the sentry was fast asleep. Any of the men could get out at night; several robberies were committed about that time by the stockade men; the sentry's pistol was lying alongside him. He saw Martin the next day; he acknowledged being with the party.

On his cross-examination, this witness admitted that he had been transported for life for highway robbery; that he had been frequently flogged in the colony; adding ingenuously: "I was often in trouble while I was at the stockade; I cannot say properly how many robberies I have been concerned in at Illawarra; quite a dozen, and always had my share; I was brought up to the seafaring business when I was a boy, but I lived several years by gambling; I was however sent to gaol for gambling at fairs. I have been four years in the colony and have taken every opportunity of plundering; that was my study."

The *Chief Justice*, in summing up, pointed out the extreme caution with which the evidence of such a man as Newell ought to be received, and the jury acquitted both Watkins and Martin, who were remanded on other charges.

The *Sydney Gazette* comments with severity upon the lax system of penal discipline disclosed in this evidence: quoting a statement by Sir Richard

Bourke to Lord Glenelg, in which it is said, "Since the addition of a regiment to this command, I have been enabled to place these (iron) gangs under proper control," it refers to the picture drawn by Newell, of his "sitting comfortably at the side of a rousing fire, smoking his cigar, and indulging himself with a perusal of the *Sydney Gazette*;" and observes: "Let our readers but peruse the details of the trial of these men, and judge whether we have done injustice to Sir Richard Bourke and his system of convict discipline, in the remarks we have from time to time thought it our duty to make on that subject."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Highlanders.—The acting governor has kept faith with the Highlanders, who arrived here lately in the *Midlothian*, by enabling them to settle in a body where they can have, as was stipulated by them at home, the ordinances of religion dispensed to them in their native tongue. The Government have consented to allow them two months' rations, and to send them to Hunter's River, at the cost of the crown, whither they will immediately proceed, having entered into an arrangement with Mr. Eales, an extensive landholder, which will enable them to settle on a portion of that gentleman's estate, situated at the junction of the William and Hunter Rivers. Mr. Eales has covenanted to allow them undisturbed possession of certain lands for five years at a very moderate rent, at the expiration of which period they are to pay a higher rent, proportionably with the increased value of the land; in the mean time, he supplies them with twelve months' provisions, the cost of which is to be defrayed by them from the produce of their farms. Mr. Eales has also consented to give them a piece of land for the erection of a church and school-house. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre accompanies the Highlanders to their place of settlement. An arrangement of this nature will doubtless be advantageous not only to the Highlanders, but to Mr. Eales also.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Jan. 11.

Dhangurs.—The *Peter Proctor* has brought fifty or sixty Indians, with their families, to Sydney, to the order of John M'Kay, Esq. late of India.—*Commercial Journal*.

The Jury System.—The jury system of New South Wales, in all its branches, works badly. The anticipated alterations in the jury system in the new charter for the colony will, it is hoped, be such as to set at rest all complaints on this subject; but, as some time must necessarily elapse before these alterations can be brought into operation, it seems advisable that some means should be adopted to

secure, or to enforce, the attendance of special jurors, whose neglect materially hinders the progress of the public business in the Supreme Court. To enforce the attendance of respectable gentlemen on the petit jury in criminal cases is, we apprehend, a hopeless case, so long as these juries are constituted as they now are. To show the opinion entertained on this subject, we may be permitted to mention an anecdote sufficiently illustrative of itself. Asking one day a friend of ours, whose name figures very frequently in the list of fines, why he exhibited so much repugnance to the discharge of his duty as a juror, we received an answer sufficiently laconic: "Better," said he, "be fined five pounds than have my pocket picked of a watch worth fifty!"—*Sydney Gaz.*, Oct. 17.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lieut.-Governor.—Sir J. Franklin set out on his annual tour of inspection on the 1st January.

Wesleyan Chapel.—The corner-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel, in Hobart Town, was laid on the 26th December, by Sir John Franklin, the lieut.-governor, in the presence of 2,000 persons.

Excursion to Mount Wellington.—A party, consisting of Lady Franklin, Mrs. Macmonachie, Miss Franklin, the Hon. Mr. Elliot, the Rev. Mr. Lillie, Mr. J. Price, and Mr. Frankland, made an excursion to the summit of Mount Wellington in December last. On arriving at Sassaparilla Valley, a romantic little spot, at the head of a secluded ravine, at the foot of the great northern buttress of Mount Wellington, the party commenced their journey on foot. A rude pathway, formed by the descent of timber, climbs abruptly from near the head of the ravine, and by this track the party began the ascent. Towards the summit of the mountain, its whole face is strewn with basaltic rocks, piled, thrown down, fractured and rolled into every conceivable combination of form. The atmospheric action having worn away the metallic constituents from the surface of these masses, leaving the hornblende and mica in high relief, their faces are rough, and afford sure footing. From the flag-staff at the summit, a noble landscape was seen. A substantial breakfast, and a *siesta* on the tufted mountain plants, enabled the party to examine the localities. Before descending from the mountain, Lady Franklin seated herself on the summit of the cairn, which has been raised on the highest point, with the map of Van Diemen's Land spread before her. The entire horizon was beautifully clear, and even the rugged chains of mountains

around Lake Pedder were painted in bright relief against the sky. The party commenced the descent, and reached Sassafras Valley without accidents, and arrived in Hobarton. A few days after, another party of ladies and gentlemen made a similar excursion by the same route. On their return, a portion of the party, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Stuart, Lieuts. Macgregor, Domville and Crookshank, and Mr. J. L. Burnett, separated, and determined to find their own way to the camp in Sassafras Valley. They, however, missed the route, and were benighted; a heavy thunder-storm came on; the trees took fire, and the whole forest was in a blaze. Next day, an express was despatched to Hobarton, and a detachment of troops with bugles was sent in search of the wanderers. A corps of guides was formed, and the bush was scoured; at length a faint "coo-ee" was heard from a tangled gully. The detachment rushed towards the sound, and soon joined Capt. Mackay's party, consisting of himself, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. Domville, and Mr. Burnett, who, faint and hungry, were just about to break up from their wretched bivouac, and to proceed in a direction which would have still more effectually lost them! Lieuts. Macgregor and Crookshank were shortly afterwards picked up in another quarter. The latter gentleman ran an imminent risk of destruction. He preceded the whole party; and having very recently arrived in the colony, was quite unacquainted with the country. The peculiar state of the atmosphere gave to the masses of smoke, lingering in the burning ravines at his feet, the appearance of bays of still water; and, alured by this deceptive appearance, he was enticed into one of those lugubrious gulleys, whose acquaintance is so studiously shunned by the experienced travellers of Van Diemen's Land. After living for a considerable depth into the ravine, he perceived that he was nearly enveloped by fire, and that it was ascending! On endeavouring to retrace his steps, he found he was too much exhausted to disengage himself from the ravine. He, however, struggled on till he could go no further, when, summoning all his remaining strength to give one last "coo-ee," he was heard by Lieut. Macgregor.

Loss of the "Schah."—The *H. T. Courier*, January 12th, contains an account from the master of the *Schah*, of the loss of that vessel, off Cape Howe, on the 20th December, with the lives of the following individuals—Mr. John Raine, Mr. Thos. Dean, Mr. Shephard, Miss Brown, Miss Tyrell, Mrs. Toby, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Williams and child, Thos. Brown, &c. In a dead calm, with a heavy sea, he strong current carried the vessel upon

a reef, the anchors not holding. The vessel went to pieces, and the master, three passengers, eight of the crew and a boy, walked almost naked to Twofold Bay.

Sir John Jeffcott.—The following particulars of the death of Sir John Jeffcott, which appear in the *H. T. Courier*, January 5, differ from those given in p. 118.—"An outlet had been discovered from lake Alexandrina to the sea, which he was engaged in examining, with Capt. Blenkinsop and five seamen, in a whale-boat. It appears that, while so occupied, a quantity of whalebone was discovered lying on a dry beach, which Capt. Blenkinsop, not willing to quit so valuable a prize, stowed into his boat to such a degree, that she lost her buoyancy, and on coming into a heavy sea, swamped, when Sir John Jeffcott, Capt. Blenkinsop, and two of the sailors perished: the rest, who were good swimmers, attained the shore. This formed Sir John Jeffcott's third peril by water, within a narrow space of time. He was first wrecked in the *Isabella*, in proceeding to Spencer's Gulf, and had taken his passage to return here in a vessel called the *South Australian*, which, lying outside the harbour to discharge cargo, was driven ashore in a gale. Sir John, at the period of the fatal occurrence, was preparing to return to this colony; and we learn, at the same time, that the Colonial Advocate of the settlement of South Australia had united his name to the list of resignations and dismissals."

PORT PHILLIP.

The recent accounts from this new settlement, are of a promising nature. The summer has been very warm, but the sheep are very healthy, and their increase 100 per cent. Young wethers average not less than 60lbs. each, some being 80lbs. Many of our fellow-colonists, who have with their flocks squatted themselves down at this land of promise, are about to visit Sydney, for the purpose of attending the sale there of crown lands at Port Phillip. The stock-owners at Port Phillip, at present, appear to be in no want of money, inasmuch as they still refuse to dispose of the wethers for less than 25s. each, whilst in this colony they can be obtained for 12s. or 15s. each.—*Bent's News*, Dec. 23.

New Zealand.

The Rev. S. Marsden, in a visit to the eastern side of New Zealand, gives the following description of the proceedings of the natives, and the character of the Europeans there: "It is upwards of seven years since my last visit. On my arrival here, I found two of the principal chiefs at open

war—Pomare and Titore; in consequence of which, the whole island was in the greatest commotion. The chiefs from all parts have assembled, with their men, to support either Pomare or Titore. I have repeatedly visited both parties, with a view of bringing them to terms of peace, but have not succeeded. The Rev. H. Williams has used every means in his power, but as yet without effect. There were 131 Europeans in Pomare's *Pa*, or fortification, and a great number in Titore's camp. These are generally men of the most infamous character; runaway convicts, and sailors, and publicans, who have opened grog-shops in the *Pas*, where riot, drunkenness, and prostitution are carried on daily. What will be the issue of the contest, cannot be foreseen. Pomare's *Pa* is very strong; it appears to be impossible for Titore to take it. A few days ago, Titore sent eight hundred men, in forty-two war-canoes, to attack Pomare's *Pa*; but they returned, after much firing between both parties, without effect. Two war-canoes met, and engaged, when three men belonging to Titore were killed; two of them were brothers, and men of high rank."

Of the mission station, at Waimate, he gives an account, which is in strong contrast with the preceding: "I am at present at Waimate, which was formerly one of the most warlike districts in the island; and I could not learn that one individual had joined the contending parties. Waimate is the most moral and orderly place I ever was in. A great number of the inhabitants, for some miles, have been baptized, and live like Christians. There are neither riots nor drunkenness, neither swearing nor quarrels; but all is order and peace. The same effects I have observed to be produced by the Scriptures and labours of the missionaries in other districts. My own mind has been exceedingly gratified with what I have seen and heard, and I have no doubt that New Zealand will become a civilized nation. I consider the missionaries, as a body, very pious, prudent, and laborious men."

Accounts have been received in Sydney, that the expedition under Baron de Thierry had completely failed, and that the Baron's retainers, on their arrival, had to shift for themselves; in fact, they were nearly destitute. All would have been well pleased to return to Sydney, but unfortunately were without the means.—*Sydney Gaz.* Jan. 13.

The Baron, himself, however, gives a different account of the matter. He states that he arrived at New Zealand on the 4th December, with his followers, and was warmly welcomed. After assembling some of the native chiefs, he found his claim to his territories warmly opposed under the influence of some of the white

residents. The Wesleyan missionaries had purchased a portion of his lands over him, and Mr. Russell and Capt. Young had also purchased, in a full knowledge of his previous claim. The natives were thus induced to say, that they fully acknowledged having signed the deed obtained for him by Mr. Kendall, but that they did not receive the thirty six axes mentioned in it. The chief Neve (now called Thomas Walker) at length agreed to give him possession of a district, part of which had been re-purchased by Capt. Young, who acceded to the arrangement, on condition of receiving £100, to withdraw his pretensions. A few days after landing, the Baron took some of his men to the land, but they were seduced away by one of the white residents, and, in defiance of written stipulations, they deserted him, leaving him without artisans; the party related to, telling them that they might "snap their fingers" at the Baron, for that there was no law in New Zealand. He concludes his letter by saying: "The Rev. Mr. Marsden foretold, with prophetic truth, what has happened with the bulk of my emigrants; and had his advice to me been given before I had engaged to take them, I would have saved much money, and still more vexation, by trusting my first efforts chiefly to the New Zealanders, and leaving at Sydney the unprincipled people whom I was unfortunate enough to bring away."

Sandwich Islands.

The Report of the American Board of Missions, on the condition and prospects of the mission here, states that, during the year 1836, the mission solemnized 1,350 Christian marriages, admitted 212 natives to the church, and printed 157,929 books, and 11,606,429 pages. The whole number of native church-members is 916; the number received from the beginning is 1,078. The whole attendance in the congregations each Sabbath, on an average, is 14,500, or about 900 to a congregation. Of the *Kumu Hawan*, a semi-monthly paper, 3,000 copies are circulated; at Wailuku there were 600 subscribers for this paper; the natives write more and more for its pages. A monthly publication of twelve pages, designed chiefly for children, was commenced a year ago. "On the whole, though a work of vast magnitude remains to be done before the people will compare with civilized Christian communities in their social and domestic character, and general condition and habits, there is a constant and very perceptible improvement in all these respects. In one respect, the islanders may take precedence of all civilized communities: the manufacture, sale, and use of ardent spirits is prohibited on all the islands,

except Oahu; and on that island a petition was drawn up and signed by the chiefs, and more than 3,000 of the most respectable natives of Honolulu and its vicinity, asking the king to suppress entirely the sale, manufacture, and use of such spirits."

On the subject of the expulsion of the Roman Catholic priests, the Board says: "The Romish priests, who were banished from the islands some years since by order of the Native Government, returned to Honolulu in a British vessel last spring, and were peremptorily ordered, by the acting governor of Oahu, to leave the islands in the same vessel in which they came, but refused to do so. On the facts being reported by the governor to the king, who was then at Maui, the order to depart was confirmed, and coercive measures were employed, and the priests taken on board the vessel. The owner of the vessel, who was on board at the time, refused to receive them; and, on being compelled to yield, both himself and the crew went ashore, carrying the flag with him, which he presented to the British Consul, who burned it in the streets. Great excitement prevailed at Honolulu in consequence of these events."

The *Sandwich Island Gazette* is becoming a vehicle of information, and exhibits all the characteristics of a journal of a polished country. In looking over the files, full of all the usual advertisements and notices of a busy sea-port, it is impossible not to reflect on the extraordinary change, which a few years, comparatively speaking, have created in these remote islands. Hotels, libraries, warm baths, printing-offices, churches, theatres, auctions, all the circumstances and accompaniments of European civilization, are now to be found where Cook met with untutored savages, rude and uncultivated shores, and an untimely fate. A public meeting had been held to erect a light house on the island of Oahu, in honour of the distinguished navigator.

Soon after six o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the sea fell very rapidly, about eight feet, leaving several vessels aground; the weather was clear and pleasant. Thermometer at 74° 5', barometer 30° 96', fine breeze from the N. E., squally at intervals. The water, after remaining stationary a few seconds, rose again to the ordinary high-water mark, and at six hours forty minutes again receded four feet six inches perpendicularly, in twenty-seven minutes; it then again rose to the same height as before, and fell again six feet three inches; the third time it rose four inches higher than before; after the fourth, all the ebb and flow, which had hitherto occupied about twenty-eight

minutes each, gradually diminished and varied in time, flowing in ten and ebbing in twenty minutes; this continued during the night, and part of Wednesday forenoon; the rapidity with which the water rose and fell varied considerably in different parts of the harbour. At no time did the water rise above high-water mark, although it fell nearly six feet below low-water mark. Towards midnight the wind subsided and much rain fell, but there were no unusual atmospheric appearances, or any trembling of the earth; the whole commotion appeared to be in the sea. The same phenomenon occurred at these islands in May 1819, without any earthquake here or at the other islands.—*Sandw. I. Gaz.*, Nov. 18.

Madagascar.

On the 17th September, the French ship *Mathilde* cast anchor in the port of Tamatave, on the eastern coast of Madagascar, having on board the six ambassadors, who the previous year departed from Tamatave, as deputies from the Queen to the courts of France and England. They returned in good health. On landing, they were saluted with twenty-one guns, and received with great honour in the judge's residence. They were extremely well attired, some in military uniforms, and some as civilians. The change in their appearance from what it was last year was most striking. An English gentleman in the town received an invitation from one of them. In one of the dinners so given, the gentleman alluded to was placed by accident by the side of one of the young secretaries, who expressed a hope, that the visit of the deputies to Europe would work a happy change in the government of Madagascar. He never ceased to speak in raptures of the Europeans, and particularly of the fairer portion. In general, all who conversed with the deputies were highly pleased with their affable manners.

It appears that the French corvette *La Prevoyante* is immediately to proceed to the bay of St. Augustin, on another part of the coast of Madagascar, not subject to the Queen Ranavalala Manjaka. The character of the inhabitants is mild, and transactions with them were conducted with much facility, until, some little time since, they placed themselves in a position of hostility, owing to the ill-treatment they had experienced.

The relations between this island and France has attracted much attention in the Mauritius papers.

It appears that a civil war of extermination is raging in the island, and the Queen Ranavalala Manjaka's troops are destroying every thing before them, men,

women, children, cattle and crops, without distinction.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut. Governor Stockenstrom.—The result of the action of Capt. Stockenstrom against Capt. Campbell (see p. 119), for a libel, has excited a great sensation, particularly on the frontier. Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town were illuminated on the receipt of the intelligence.

The Attorney-General, in summing up for the plaintiff, insisted on the contradictions in the testimony of the witnesses. He contended that the justification had not been made out any further than that the plaintiff had shot a Caffer, and was close to him, and that there was no evidence of his having dismounted and taken his gun from his servant. He also directed the attention of the court to the discrepancy between Pretorius's evidence and his deposition, as to the age of the Caffer killed, and also as to his being armed. He maintained, moreover, that the libellous matter containing the words "Now Botha, we can revenge ourselves to-day; you for your brother, and I for my father," had not been justified by the evidence in justification; and, therefore, that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, with some damages, for this part of the libel.

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Cloete, the counsel for the defendant, said, "It is not necessary to call on you, Mr. Cloete, to sum up. Every question of law or fact connected with this case stands merged in the plea of justification, which raises but one question of fact to be decided by the court as a jury. A jury never gives reasons for its opinion. This court has, at times, given reasons for its judgment; but in a question like this, considering, from the manner in which the justification has been so fully and satisfactorily made out, that it would be a perfect waste of time to enter into observations as to that fact, the court feel themselves certified in at once declaring that there shall be a verdict for the defendant, with costs."

In the course of the trial, Mr. Justice Menzies observed: "The issue we are trying is, did the plaintiff shoot a Caffer at the time that Caffer was unarmed? and nothing more."

The *S. A. Advertiser*, March 28, has given "a short history of the case," in order "to show how the hostile spirit manifested by certain parties against Capt. Stockenstrom originated, and how it has been nourished until it broke forth in a storm of perjury, that threatened, at one moment, to overwhelm him." This is done by extracting facts given in evidence

by witnesses examined on oath, before the Supreme Court, in the regular course of judicial proceedings; depositions on oath made before magistrates; and documents published and accessible to all. The object is to show that Capt. Stockenstrom has fallen a victim to a conspiracy got up against him out of revenge for the part he has taken in favour of the aborigines.

Cafferland.—A dispute, begun, carried on, and finished in a characteristic manner, between two Caffer Chiefs, Umkai and Pato, occurred last month. A petty captain of Habana's family, tribe of Umkai, seized and carried off a young woman of the tribe of Pato. Pursuit was promptly made, the woman recovered, and the captain or petty chief beaten by Pato's people. Umkai espoused his cause, and demanded satisfaction for the affront, which was positively refused; on which he attacked a kraal of Pato's, near the Beka station, and carried off all the cattle. Pato's people retaliated, and seized the cattle of two kraals belonging to Umkai; and to give him every opportunity of attempting a rescue, they slaughtered a beast on the nearest hill, then proceeded a little farther, and deliberately slaughtered another; but Umkai kept quiet. On the 14th, however, Umkai took another lot of cattle from Pato, whose people then seized a large herd, supposing them to be Umkai's own. Umkai then sent a Pakati to Pato to propose that each party should give up what they had taken, and the two chiefs met at Mr. Shepstone's station, in whose presence the affair, after several hours' consultation, was amicably settled, Umkai acknowledging that he was wrong, that he had been the aggressor, and promising to settle all disputes hereafter in a friendly manner. The cattle were all restored, and the commotion, which had spread over all that part of the country, terminated at once. Much credit is due to Mr. Shepstone, who brought the chiefs face to face. When all was over, they requested him to communicate the result to the Lieut. Governor.—*S. A. Adv. Feb. 7.*

Eastern Frontier.—The following Government minute dated March 5th, has been published: "His Ex. the Governor, with the concurrence of his Honour the Lieut. Governor, has been pleased to direct that, in future, monthly returns shall be published, showing—the actual state of the civil relations between colonists of the Eastern Frontier districts and the neighbouring native tribes; the observance or infringement, on either side, of the existing treaties with those tribes; the particulars of all depredations committed in that quarter during the preceding month; the means taken to recover the plunder, or to procure redress, together with the success or failure of those means; and whether,

in each case of depredation, due precaution had been taken to watch and guard the property which was stolen. These returns will be compiled from the most authentic sources of information; and those whose duty it will be to furnish materials for their preparation, will be held strictly responsible, not only for the perfect correctness of the intelligence communicated by them, but also for the faithful insertion in their reports of every particular relative to the matters reported on, which, being supported by a reasonable degree of proof, shall have been brought within their knowledge. The object of the intended publication is, to prevent the public from being misled, from the want of official information, as to the true state of civil affairs on the Eastern frontier; and to afford to all persons who may have reason to believe or suspect that the published returns are incorrect, partial, or defective, the opportunity to disprove the statements therein contained, or to seek for such information as shall set their suspicions at rest."

Sir John Herschell.—At a meeting of the South African Literary and Scientific Institution, on the 10th of March, the following address was read to Sir John by one of the secretaries:—

"To Sir J. F. W. Herschell, President of the South African Literary and Scientific Institution.

"The Council and Members of the South African Literary and Scientific Institution would respectfully express their deep regret that, by your approaching departure from the colony, they must lose the singular advantages bestowed on them by your holding during your residence here the office of their president. They most gratefully express their acknowledgments for the interest conferred on their meetings, by the notices which you have in that capacity kindly laid before them in respect to the general progress of men in all the departments of science, and especially for the information at all times liberally offered to them, in respect to those great divisions of knowledge cultivated by yourself, and the varied incidents which your observations have continually presented. The Institution has been by your means brought into correspondence with eminent men, and with societies for similar objects in other lands, and may thence expect to derive advantages beyond what it is entitled to claim by its limited resources and endeavours. The reports with which you have favoured the Institution on the subject of Meteorology, and the proposals contained in them for the advancement of that science, have tended much to awaken a universal interest in its importance, and to combine and direct the efforts of observers over the world. We assure you that

we shall ever remember the kind sympathy and interest you have shown in our endeavours, and we hope that Providence will be watchful over you, and afford means and opportunities by which society may be still further benefited by your exertions, and may continue to afford that eminent place in its respect which the highest attainment and discoveries may claim. We respectfully request your acceptance of a medal in gold, with the device of the Institution, as the only mark of respect at present in our power to bestow."

Sir John replied in terms expressive of his regret at leaving a country where he had lived three years in great happiness, in the enjoyment of an intercourse of uninterrupted kindness on the part of those whom he met; and of his continued interest in the Institution, and of his readiness to forward measures for its benefit.

The Emigrant Farmers.—The *Zuid Afrikaan*, of April 6th, publishes the following letter from Mr. J. P. Muller, of Swellendam, dated Port Natal, March 16th, which confirms the account of the massacre of the emigrant farmers, of which some doubts had been entertained: "We were, on our arrival here, not a little alarmed on hearing from the missionary Owen, who was an eye-witness of the massacre, that Mr. Retief had gone to Dingaan with sixty burghers, and some 'achterryders,' in order to enter into a treaty of peace with him; that the party was kindly received and treated by Dingaan until the fourth day, when, at the point of their departure, Dingaan prevailed upon them to take some milk, for which purpose they went to a certain spot unarmed, when they were suddenly attacked and barbarously murdered, upon which Dingaan immediately sent the greatest part of his force to the encampment of Maritz, which they attacked at the dawn of day, while they were all asleep, murdering a great number, chiefly women and children—some say in all 240, others 170; the exact number I will, however, state in a future communication. Young Biggar, who was trading with the farmers, is also murdered. The farmers, it is said, have gone out on a commando against Dingaan, and from this place upwards of 1,000 have also left to join them. The attack by Dingaan's people on the encampment only lasted until the farmers were in arms, when they immediately repelled the enemy, pursued them, and killed, as it is said, some thousands; the enemy, however, succeeded in taking some cattle. All the missionaries and Capt. Gardiner leave this; mostly all are on board of the *Mary*. Capt. Gardiner handed a letter to the inhabitants here, from Government, purporting that the English Government will have nothing to do with this place."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ABSENTEE REGULATIONS.

Fort William, General Department, Jan. 3, 1838. — The following Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information :—

(Here follows Act 1 Victoria, cap. 47, entitled ' An Act to repeal the Prohibition of the Payment of the Salaries and Allowances of the East-India Company's Officers during their absence from their respective Stations in India;' dated 12th July 1837).

The Hon. the President in Council having considered the terms of sections i. and ii. of the above Act, and also of paragraph 3 of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors,* is of opinion, that the exemption granted by that Act from the provision of the Act 33d George III., which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the Hon. Company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same in consequence of sickness, under the rules established by the Governor-general in Council, with the sanction of the Hon. Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on this subject can be established hereafter to take effect before their approval by the Hon. Court.

The President in Council, deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction, and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the Act in question, directs the following rules to be published, together with the Act 1 Victoria, cap. 47, for general information.

Civil Servants.

1. Civil servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates countersigned by a member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of

* Para. 3. The absentee regulations enacted by the Supreme Government, and approved by us, with the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, are those which you will observe in giving effect to the provision of this Act.

the pilot leaving the vessel in which they embark, to the date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions :

If the salary exceeds Rs. 2,000 per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, one-eighth for one year, and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than Rs. 500 per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more that the prescribed deduction, at the rate of one-eighth, would reduce the allowance drawn to less than Rs. 500 per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to Rs. 500 per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence-allowance of their rank only; but no such servant, absent on leave on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ than that of a junior merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period for which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation; and the offices of servants who may not return within that period will be vacant, and hable to be filled by fresh appointments. Civil servants who may so over-stay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, or account, to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached, for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence-allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above-specified in favour of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their

agents, after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

5. Civil servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security, in such amount as may be required by the Government, for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any civil servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a civil servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

Military Officers holding Civil Situations.

7. Military officers employed in the civil departments, and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in general orders in the military department.

10. The civil auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea, under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner as is provided for civil servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate; but it is hereby provided, that civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

Ecclesiastical Department.

11. Chaplains proceeding to any place

beyond sea for the benefit of their health, under the rules prescribed for officers of the ecclesiastical department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as civil servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

Pilots.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the pilot service under the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors.

13. Members of the pilot service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the master-attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the marine surgeon or assistant surgeon; the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances, without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the Cape, or elsewhere, under the following rules.

14. Branch pilots, master pilots, mates and volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified, to proceed to the Cape, or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon. Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to their rank in the following table:

	Monthly Allowances.*	Passage Money.
Branch Pilot ...	Sa. Rs. 500	500
Master ditto.....	250	400
Mate ditto	120	350
Senior 2d Mate	80	320
Junior ditto	70	300
Volunteer	60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money, and draw allowances, as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her pilot for sea, as follows:

	Passage Allowance.
Branch Pilot.....	Sa. Rs. 1,435 5
Master ditto	956 14
Mate ditto.....	765 8
Senior 2d Mate.....	669 13
Junior ditto	574 2
Volunteer	478 7

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Fund.

Allowances payable during Sick Leave in Europe.

Branch Pilot...	Sa. Rs. 200 per month.
Master	90 ditto.
First Mate	50 ditto.
Second ditto	40 ditto.
Volunteer	40 ditto.

16. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape, or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the colonial surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A member of the pilot service absent under the above rules may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowance stated, either through his agents at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot; provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by Government to cover any refunds to which he may become liable, in case of proceeding to Europe, or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided, upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored, or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

General Rule.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause i. Act I Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that, if they embark with the permission of Government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the

same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules, no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service, after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government, in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the Act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

Pilots, Additional Rule.

Jan. 24.—The allowances stated in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of the Rules published in the general department under date the 3d instant, as to be drawn by members of the pilot service, will be paid in sicca rupees to those members only who were in the service before the 17th June 1835, and to those who entered the service after that date, they will be passed for the same amount in Company's rupees. The passage money to members of the pilot service of both the above classes will be paid in Company's rupees; the entry of sicca rupees before these allowances being an erratum.

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

General Department, Dec. 27, 1837.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the following Resolution be published for general information:

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce having brought to the notice of Government that inconvenience is experienced from irregularity in the hours of attendance at the different public offices, the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to prescribe that the hours of business in all public offices shall be at the least six hours in the day, and ordinarily from 10 to 4. It is understood to be necessary for the convenience of the mercantile community, that the Custom House shall be open at 10 o'clock, if in any other

office, from the difficulty of obtaining the early attendance of a due proportion of the establishment, business cannot conveniently commence before 11 o'clock, the head of such office shall give notice of that being the hour at which the office will open, and that it will continue open for the transaction of business until 5 p.m.

It is expected that the head of every office will always be present to examine and countersign the book of attendance kept as a check upon the establishment.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Judicial Department, Jan. 2, 1838.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces extends to the following districts, viz.—Backergunge, Bancoora, Baraset, Behar, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpoore, Gogra, Burdwan, Dacca, Dinagepore, Furreelpore, Hooghly, Jessore, Malda, Midnapore, Monghyr, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh, Noacolly, Nuldea, Patna, Pubna, Purnea, Rijeshahye, Rungpore, Saran, Sugar Chumparun, Shahabad, Sylhet, Tipperah, Tirhoot, and 21-Pergunnahs.

OVERLAND POSTAGE.

General Department, Jan. 17, 1838.—The Government of India having received from the Hon. the Court of Directors a copy of a letter addressed to the secretary to the Postmaster-general in England, to the Hon. Comt. dated 11th Sept. 1837, from which it appears that an Act (1 Victoria, cap 76) had been passed by the British Parliament for regulating the postage to be levied on letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and India by her Majesty's Mediterranean packets, the President in Council deems it necessary to publish, for general information, the rates of postage established thereby, in supercession of those established by clause xxxiv. of Rules for the management of the Post-office department, passed by the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council on the 30th Aug. 1837.

The following are the orders contained in the letter above referred to, to which the Postmaster-general and postmasters in the different presidencies of India are hereby required to give attention.

"The Act 1st Victoria, cap. 76, having authorized a postage of 1s. single, 2s. double, 3s. treble, and 4s. for an ounce weight, and for every quarter of an ounce beyond that weight the postage of a single letter, upon all letters passing between any port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf and the East-Indies, which are not conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by her Majesty's Mediterranean packets, I am

commanded by the postmaster-general to request you will move the Court of Directors to give instructions to their postmasters in India to demand this rate upon all letters, which shall not be enclosed in the mails despatched from Falmouth for the East-Indies, which will be made up in boxes, marked 'East-India mail from the United Kingdom, by her Majesty's Mediterranean packets,' with the exception of letters put into the post-offices of the United Kingdom, which shall be addressed to India, *via* Marseilles, and upon which, as the postage alluded to would have already been paid in this country, no additional rate should be demanded. Letters of this description can be easily distinguished from their having the postmark of the town in the United Kingdom at which they were posted, in addition to the address of *via* Marseilles. With the exception of these two classes—namely, letters contained in the mail boxes, and those addressed *via* Marseilles—all letters conveyed to the East Indies by packet, will be liable to the charges in question, which can only be collected by the Company's postmasters from the persons to whom they are addressed in India.

"With respect to the return correspondence, this rate must not be taken in India on either of the two classes of letters before-mentioned, whether they shall be simply addressed to the United Kingdom, or passing through it to countries beyond, or whether directed to it *via* Marseilles, as the postage can be collected in this country. On all other letters, however, the rate must be demanded at the time the letter is posted in India, as the only means of securing the charge, the Post-office having no method of collecting it in the countries to which the letters will be addressed."

Under the above orders, inland-postage only will be leviable in India on letters arriving from or received for transmission to the United Kingdom, *via* any port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. If letters arrive from or are addressed to any other place than the United Kingdom, so that the postage will not be leviable therein, the following rates will be levied in India, at the place of delivery, or of receipt for transmission:

Letters or Sealed Packets of any description.
Single—Not exceeding 1 tola weight—8 annas.
Double—Not exceeding 1½ tola weight—1 rupee.
Treble—Not exceeding 2½ tola weight—1 rupee 8 annas.
Single Postage being added for each additional ¾ tola weight.
Note.—Eight annas has been assumed as equal to one shilling.

A scale, according to weight, has been substituted for the rule regarding single and double letters, for uniformity with the system generally in force in India, and because the postmasters have not the means of discriminating between single

and double sheets : 3 tolas also have been assumed as equivalent to an ounce.

No ship postage, under schedule B, Act No. XVII. of 1837, will be leviable in India on letters transmitted in the manner provided for in these rules, notwithstanding that they may have been conveyed, or may be forwarded between India and the Red Sea or Persian Gulf in sailing vessels.

The orders received hitherto, containing no provisions in respect to newspapers, pamphlets, or other unsealed packets of printed papers, transmitted via the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, these will be subjected in India to no charge beyond that of inland-postage duty.

THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Jan. 23, 1838.—Resolution.—The President of the Council of India in Council having been pleased, on the 4th ultimo, in conformity with Section 2, Act No. XXIX. of 1837, to delegate to the Deputy Governor of Bengal all the powers given to the Governor-general in Council by that act, the Deputy Governor has resolved, that in the districts comprised in the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, the vernacular language of those districts shall be substituted for the Persian in judicial proceedings, and in proceedings relating to the revenue, and the period of twelve months from the 1st instant shall be allowed for effecting the substitution.

His Honour is sensible that this great and salutary reform must be introduced with caution, involving, as it does, the complete subversion of an old, deeply-rooted system.

He, therefore, vests the various heads of departments with a discretionary power to introduce it into their several offices, and those respectively subordinate to them, by such degrees as they may think judicious, only prescribing that it shall be completely carried into effect within the period above-mentioned.

For his Honour's information, a report of the progress made in the introduction of this measure will be required on the 1st July next, and again on the 1st Jan. 1839.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the general department for the issue of instructions to the above effect, in respect to the offices subject to that department.

COL. RAPER'S MEMORIAL—MILITARY RETIREMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Feb. 2, 1838.—The following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, is published for the information of those officers who concurred in the memorial addressed by Col. V. Raper, of the 70th regt. N. I., to the

Hon. the Court of Directors, praying "that the three years granted for furlough may be included in the periods prescribed by the Hon. Court, as entitling their officers to pensions."

To the Adj. General of the Army.

Sir:—I am directed by the Hon. the President in Council to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and for communication to the parties concerned, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have declined to comply with the prayer of the memorial from Col. Raper and other officers, which accompanied your assistant's letter, No. 725 of the 29th Dec. 1836; but have, at the same time, granted additional advantages to the senior officers of the army, in respect of retiring pension, as announced in G. Os. No. 258 of this date.*

Fort William, 29th Dec. 1837.

LOCAL HORSE.

Camp, Paneeput, Feb. 28, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to sanction an increase to the 1st corps of Local Horse, of an additional or tenth resallah, into which will be incorporated such number of the forty sowars, originally raised in the civil department for Jheend, and now employed in the Blutte country, as may be found in every respect fit for the service.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

Camp Kayrah, March 19, 1838.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the address of the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 19th Dec. last, are published in G. Os. for the information of the army.

Para. 7.—"We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of major-general of the colonels of Her Majesty's army, serving in India, who were senior as such to colonels of our army, promoted to the rank of major-general by the brevet of the 10th Jan. 1837.

8. "Under the special circumstances in which local major-generals are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place; provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff, allotted to the major-generals, or brigadier generals and brigadiers of the Queen's and Company's troops respectively."

NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

General Department, March 19, 1838.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having appointed Andrew Amos, Esq., to be

* See last vol., Register, p. 247.

fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, and the Hon. Andrew Amos, Esq., having arrived at this presidency in the ship *Robarts*, the said Andrew Amos, Esq., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat as fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

March 21.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having appointed William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., to be a member of the Council of India, to succeed provisionally in the event of a vacancy occurring during the absence of T. C. Robertson, Esq., and a vacancy having so occurred by the death of the Hon. Henry Shakespeare, Esq., the said William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., has this day taken the oaths and his seat as third ordinary member of the Council of India, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

Legislative Department, March 26, 1838.

—The Hon. the Court of Directors having, with the approbation of the Right Hon. the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, recommended the appointments of Frederick Millett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, as member, and James C. C. Sutherland, Esq., as secretary, of the Indian Law Commission;

The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, has this day been pleased to appoint Frederick Millett, Esq., to be a member of the Indian Law Commission, and James C. C. Sutherland, Esq., to be secretary to the said commission in the place of Mr. F. Millett.

ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Fort William, April 9, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowances of officers of Her Majesty's Service removed from one presidency to another, shall, up to the date of their departure from the presidency, at which they are serving, be governed by the regulations of that presidency, and subsequently by those of the presidency to which they are transferred.—G. Os. Gov. Gen., No. 150, of 25th July 1836, are in consequence cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 22. Mr. James Young to officiate as a member of Indian Law Commission, in room of Mr. C. H. Cameron, called up to Supreme Council.

Feb. 6. Khajeh Uleem Oollah to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Azimgur.

22. Mr. W. H. De Gruyther to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Furruckabad.

28. The following officers to be postmasters, viz.—Civil Assist. Surge. A. Beattie, at Allahabad; W. Gordon, M.D., at Mirzapore; G. Paton, M.D., at Allypore; J. Goss, at Futtelghur; J. Jackson,

at Ghazepore; J. B. Dickson, in charge of civil medical duties, to officiate at Saugor; Brigade Major Capt. H. Hay, at Bareilly; Lieut. and Adj. J. Skinner, 1st Local Horse, at Hansi.

March 6. Mr. T. J. Turner to be commissioner of Agra division. Mr. Turner to continue to officiate as a member of Sudder Board of Revenue till further orders.

Mr. R. Lowther to be commissioner of Allahabad division.

7. Capt. T. D. Carpenter, superintendent of ex-Rajah of Coorg, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares.

10. Lieut. D. Ross, assistant to resident at Gwalior, to officiate as superintendent of Bhuttee territory, during absence of Capt. Thoresby, or until further orders.

13. Mr. G. T. Lushington to be magistrate and collector of Etawah, from date on which Mr. S. G. Smith vacated the appointment. Mr. Lushington to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector at Bareilly till further orders.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to be magistrate and collector of Allypore, from date on which Mr. T. P. Woodcock may vacate the appointment.

Mr. E. H. Morland to be civil auditor, North-western Provinces, in suc. to Mr. G. F. Harvey.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, Mr. Gubbins to continue to officiate, with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of Porepore pergunnahs of Goorgoon district, till further orders.

Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as judge of Meerut during Mr. Glyn's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. G. T. Lushington to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly during absence of Mr. Benson, or till further orders.

20. Mr. W. P. Goad to be special deputy collector in zillah Mymensing and Dacca, v. Mr. M. W. Carruthers, dec.

Mr. J. Stanforth to be special deputy collector of Rajeshahye, Dinagpore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna, v. Mr. Goad.

Mr. G. U. Yule to officiate as special deputy collector of Mymensing and Dacca during absence of Mr. Goad, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Onslow to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Behar.

Mr. C. J. H. Graham to be a ditto ditto in Rajeshahye.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to be a ditto ditto in Tipperah.

Mr. J. Wheeler to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Pubna, v. Mr. Yule, and likewise directed to complete special duty which was assigned to Mr. Yule on 31 Jan. 1837.

22. Mr. Henry Vinsant to be an assistant under commissioner of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.

26. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs to be superintendent of Nuggur division of Mysore territory, v. Mr. H. Stokes. Lieut. Dobbs to continue to officiate as superintendent of Chittledroog division, until further orders.

Capt. I. Briggs to be 3d assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H. H. the Rajah of Mysore, v. Lieut. Dobbs.

Hon. H. B. Devereux to be 4th assistant to ditto ditto, v. Capt. Briggs, and to officiate as 3d assistant; and Lieut. H. Montgomery to officiate as 4th assistant to commissioner.

27. Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Atherton to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rajeshahy during absence of Mr. Dirom, or until further orders.

Syed Hosseyn Buksh to be sudder ameen in zillah Beerblloom.

28. Mr. H. W. Torrens to be deputy secretary to Government of India and Bengal in secret and political department, v. Mr. Trevelyan; to take effect from date of his departure.

Mr. Lane Magnac to do duty in office of secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, until further orders.

30. Mr. Wale Byrn to officiate as deputy collector of Calcutta, during absence of Mr. Francis.

Lieut. R. W. C. Doolan to officiate as principal assistant to commissioner at Saugor, until further orders.

April 3. Mr. C. Grant to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Nosacolly, in room of Mr. C. T. Davidson.

4. Mr. J. P. Grant, deputy secretary to Government of India in judicial and revenue departments, to officiate as deputy secretary in general, secret, and political departments of Government of India.

Mr. G. C. Plowden to continue to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of Bengal in judicial and revenue departments.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be special assistant in general, secret, and political departments.

Assist. Surg. Henry Taylor to be postmaster at Gyah.

Messrs. A. Ross, H. Vansittart, and W. Muir, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached, the two former to the Bengal presidency, and the latter to the North-western Provinces.

Mr. W. L. M. Toone, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from England on the 15th March.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, the resident at Nepal, reported his having resumed charge of the residency from Mr. A. Campbell, on the 5th March.

The services of Mr. H. Stokes, lately superintendent of Nuggur, under the commissioner of Mysore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 13. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, leave of absence for twelve months, from 20th Nov. 1837, for health.—March 1. Mr. R. C. Glyn, to visit hills north of Dehra, for six months, for health.—7. Mr. W. S. Donningthorne to proceed to the hills, for twelve months, for health.—Mr. C. W. Kinloch, to visit north of Dehra, till 5th Nov. next, for health.—10. Capt. C. Thorsby, superintendent of Bhuttee territory, from 2d April to 15th Nov. next, to visit Mussooree.—13. Capt. M. Smith, principal assist. to commissioner in Saugor district, to sea, from Bombay, for nine months, for health.—Mr. M. S. Tierney, to visit hills north of Dehra, till 1st Dec. next, for health.—21. Mr. Henry Walter's leave to Europe cancelled, at his own request.—23. Mr. C. J. H. Graham, to Cape, for two years, for health.—27. Mr. C. Tottenham, to N.S. Wales via Mauritius or Cape, for two years, for health.—30. Mr. Charles Francis, to Singapore, for three months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 4. The Rev. W. Palmer, A.B., to be junior presidency chaplain, from 17th Feb. last.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the President in Council).

Fort William, March 19, 1838.—8th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Barbor to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. G. Fagan to be lieut., from 20th Feb. 1838, in suc. to Capt. C. H. White transf. to inv. estab.

Supernum. Cornet F. W. Drummond brought on effective strength of cavalry.

74th N.I. Capt. Andrew Spens to be major, Lieut. H. W. Leacock to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Gordon to be lieut., from 1st March 1838, in suc. to Maj. H. MacKenzie dec.

Assist. Surg. James Anderson, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Beerbhoom, v. Assist. Surg. G. Rae placed, at his own request, at disposal of Com-in-chief.

Lieut. John Gilmore, corps of engineers, to take temporary charge of Burrissal division.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Joseph Turton to be capt., v. Capt. L. Burroughs retired, with rank from 10th Oct. 1837, v. Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes dec.—2d-Lieut. W. K. Warner to be 1st-lieut., v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson dec.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Mill brought on effective strength of regt. of artillery.

Assist. Surg. John McGaveston to be surgeon, v. Surg. G. G. Campbell retired, with rank from 1st March 1838, v. Surg. J. Turner retired.

Lieut. J. Whiteford, 65th N.I., placed at disposal of Government of Bengal, for purpose of being employed in Thuggee department in Moorsahabad circle.

March 26.—Cadet of Infantry C. T. Chamberlain admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

March 31.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Logie, M.D., to have temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Hooghly, during absence of Dr. Wise.

April 2.—Infantry, Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. H. Kemm to be colonel, from 11th Nov. 1837, v. Col. (Maj. Gen.) Robert Patton, C.B., dec.—Major James Eckford to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. H. Kemm prom., with rank from 21st Jan. 1838, v. Lieut. Col. James Watkins retired.

4th L.C. Capt. Wm. Burlton to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles O'Hara to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet George Jackson to be lieut., from 26th March 1838, in suc. to Major John Barclay transf. to inv. estab.

Supernum. Cornet F. N. Edmonstone brought on effective strength of cavalry.

6th N.I. Capt. J. G. Drummond to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. C. Kailer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Bernard Cary to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1838, in suc. to Major J. Eckford prom.

47th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. T. Raban to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. D. Goodyard to be lieut., from 2d March 1838, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. T. Bolton dec.

Assist. Surg. John Smyth, M.D., to be surgeon, from 17th March 1838, v. Surg. Robert Tytler, M.D., dec.

Major J. G. Drummond, 6th N.I., placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor-general, for purpose of surveying a line of road from Agra to Bombay.

April 9.—8th N.I. Capt. George Hicks to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Gordon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. G. Landon to be lieut., from 8th Jan. 1838, in suc. to Major J. L. Day dec.

29th N.I. Capt. John Satchwell to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. FitzSimons to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. S. Stewart to be lieut., from 6th April 1838, in suc. to Major D. D. Anderson retired on pension of a colonel.

Major Richard Home, 73d N.I., to officiate as presidency paymaster during absence of Major Stoddart on med. cert., or until further orders.

April 9.—Surg. James Rauken, M.D., permitted to resign temporary appointments of officiating sec. to Medical Board, and officiating presidency surgeon, and to return to his duties as civil surgeon at Delhi.

Surg. James Hutchison (having returned to presidency) directed to resume charge of his office as secretary to Medical Board.

April 11.—Assist. Surg. James Fagan app. to charge of medical duties of civil station of Gyah, v. Assist. Surg. Taylor.

Assist. Surg. John Wood app. to charge of medical duties of civil station of Rungpoor, v. Assist. Surg. Pagan.

(By the Commander-in-chief).

Head-Quarters, Jan. 12, 1838.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capts. G. R. Crawford, from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat., v. W. J. Macvane from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. H. Ludlow (on furl.) from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.—1st-Lieut. F. B. Boileau (on furl.) from 3d tr. 3d brigade to 4th comp. 7th bat.; G. T. Graham, from 1st comp. 4th bat. to the 1st comp. 2d bat.; F. C. Burnett (on furl.) from 6th comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieut. s. W. K. Warner from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat.; C. Boulton from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 7th bat.; E. Kaye from the 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat., but will do duty at Dum-Dum until conclusion of practice season.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 1st Local Horse, to afford medical aid to Hurrannah Light Inf. Bat., and to other troops and establishments at Hansi; date 27th Nov. 1837.

Jan. 13.—The following officers to do duty at Convalescent Depot at Landour, during approach

ing hot season, and to join by 1st of April:—Capt. and Brev. Maj. Squire, H.M. 13th L.I.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Meredith, ditto; Lieut. C. Sawyer, H.M. 3d Buffs.; Capt. C. Modie, H.M. 16th F.; Capt. G. H. Bolagang, 72d N.I.

Jan. 15.—Capt. R. Roberts (on furl.) removed from 1st tr. 2d brigade to 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery; and Capt. G. R. Crawford, from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade ditto.

Jan. 23.—Surg. H. Newmarch, 2d brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 2d comp. 2d bat. ditto; date Meerut 11th Jan.

Jan. 26.—Assist. Surg. W. Jacob, 66 h. to proceed to Saugor, and afford medical aid to 64th N.I.; date 11th Jan.

Feb. 2.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell, 53d, to receive medical charge of left wing 44th N.I.; date Bandah 19th Jan.

Feb. 8.—The following Eastern Frontier order, dated 10th Jan., confirmed:—Surg. J. S. Sullivan, 36th N.I., and at present doing duty with Sylhet Light Infantry Bat., on being relieved from medical charge of latter corps by Assist. Surg. J. Davenport, M.D., to proceed to Jumaulpore, and perform medical duties of 50th N.I., pending arrival of his own regt. at that station.—Assist. Surg. A. Gibson, doing duty with 30th, to assume medical charge of 50th N.I. on his arrival at Jumaulpore, and proceed with it to Barrackpore.

Feb. 15.—2d Lieut. W. K. Warner, 1st comp. 6th bat., to do duty with 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery; date Benares 3d Feb.

Feb. 19.—Assist. Surg. J. Smyth, M.D., 63d N.I., to take medical charge of a detachment of European recruits, &c. proceeding from preademy to Allahabad and Agra by water; date 25th Dec. last.

March 5.—Lieut. E. T. Tierney, interp. and qu. mast, 20th N.I., to act as station staff at Mynpoore, date 19th Feb.

45th N.I.—Lieut. G. Biddulph to be adj., v. W. Biddulph, who has embarked for Europe.

March 19.—Surg. A. Simson, M.D., 46th, to afford medical aid to 33d N.I. on departure of Surg. G. Smith; date Jubbulpore 15th Feb.

March 9.—Ens. J. S. Knox, 12d, to act an interp. and qu. mast, to 26th N.I., v. Duncan, nominated to a situation in political department.

Capt. E. F. Day, 1st comp. 1st bat. artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. C. Brown, C.B., commanding Benares division, v. McShome posted to horse artillery.

March 10.—Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., to afford medical aid to Newar division of artillery; date 4th Feb.

March 13.—Ens. R. H. Yer, 11 M. 17th E., to be aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-Chief, from 1st March.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. H. Ludlow to act as adj. to right wing 4th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. Glas to perform medical duties of 34th N.I., at Futtighurh, during absence, on leave, of Surg. R. Tytler; date 31 March.

March 14.—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, to take medical charge of detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour; date Meerut 2d March.

March 15.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield, attached to civil station of Mynpoore, to afford medical aid to 20th N.I.; date 4th Feb.

Ens. J. S. Bristow, at his own request, removed from 6th to 71st N.I., as youngest of his rank.

March 19.—The following medical officers directed to do duty under orders of superintending surgeons at stations specified, instead of in divisions to which the three former were attached in G.O. of 20th Feb.:—Assist. Surgs. G. S. Caidew, at Dinapore; L. T. Watson, at Cawnpore; J. Arnot, M.D., at Meerut; and E. V. Davies, at Meerut.

March 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Taylor, attached to civil station of Dacca, to afford medical aid to 32d N.I.; date 29th Jan. last.

62d N.I. Lieut. C. E. Grant to be interpreter and quarter master.

March 21.—Lieut. Brev. Capt. and Adj. J. B. Backhouse, 1st brigade horse artillery, to act as adj. to 57th division of artillery; date 10th March.

Capt. A. Abbott, 1st comp. 3d bat. artillery, dis-
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rected to proceed forthwith to Delhi, and to place himself under orders of Major P. L. Pew, who, under instructions from Right Hon. the Governor General, has been required to repair to that station, for purpose of been employed on special duty.

Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th, to act as interp. and qu. mast, to 1st N.I., v. Sandeman prom.

10th N.I. Lieut. R. Ramsay to be interp. and qu. mast, v. Grange, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

March 23.—The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surg. N. Morgan (on furl.) from 62d to 7th N.I.; J. Menzies (new prom.) to 62d do.—Assist. Surgs. E. Tritton (on furl.) to 5th N.I.; J. Stokes, M.D., (on furl.) to 22d do.; J. S. Login, M.D., to serve with artillery at Dum Dum; R. J. Brasscy (on furl.) to 37th N.I.

March 24.—Lieut. Col. T. Oliver (on furl.) removed from 3d to 12th N.I., and B. Sismore (on furl.) from 12th to 3d do.

7th L.C. Lieut. C. Ekins to be adj., v. Tabor, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. J. Smith, 40th N.I., to act as adj. to flank corps of 29th, 4th, and 71st N.I., during period they may be employed at a distance from head quarters of their corps, date 5th March.

Lieut. S. C. Starkey to act as interp. and qu. mast, to 7th N.I., v. Huddleston nominated to a temporary civil situation; date 14th March.

Col. Bressford, having returned from leave of absence, has resumed duties of military secretary to Com-in-Chief.

March 26.—Surg. T. Tweedie (on furl.) removed from 6th to 65th N.I., and Surg. B. Wilson (new prom.) posted to 6th do.

March 28.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, on being relieved from his duties as officiating civil assist. surgeon at Monghaur, to proceed to Dhanpore, and do duty with H.M. 31st regt.; date 13th March.

19th N.I. Lieut. W. L. Mackeson to be adj., v. Smith, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

6th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Hatchell to be adj., v. Smith, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

March 29.—2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye, 3d comp. 1st bat. artillery, to command detachment of gendarmes at Kyauk Phyo, Arracan; date 12th March.

Lieut. V. Lamb to act as interp. and qu. mast, to 51st N.I., v. W. L. Umb proceeding on leave; date 10th March.

Ens. T. H. Shum, 25th, at his own request, removed, as junior of his rank, to 33d N.I.

Permitted to Reside, &c.—March 5. Mr. J. V. Law, pension estab., to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore instead of Futtighur.—6. Capt. T. C. Wilson, inv. estab., to reside at Delhi, and draw his pay and allowances from Agra pay-office.—19. Capt. J. D. Nash, inv. estab., to reside and draw his pay and allowances at presidency.—Capt. C. Wilson, inv. estab., to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from deputy pay master at Meerut.—26. Lieut. G. Peengree, inv. estab., to reside in north-western hills, drawing his pay and allowances from deputy pay master at Meerut.—28. Capt. C. H. White, inv. estab., to reside in hills north of Deyrah, drawing his pay and allowances from deputy pay master at Meerut.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—March 26. Major John Barclay, 4th L.C., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—April 2. Maj. D. D. Anderson, 29th N.I., from 6th April, on pension of a colonel, in conformity with Regulation of 29th Dec. 1837.

Resigned situation.—Mr. T. C. Pennington, assistant to executive officer, Midnapore division department of public works.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 9. Ens. C. G. Landon, 8th N.I.

FURLONGHS

To Europe.—April 9. Lieut. Wm. Lamb, 51st N.I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for (Z))

furloough to Europe).—March 15. Lieut. and Adj. F. Rainsford, 67th N.I.

To visit ditto [preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea].—March 20. Surg. G. Smith, 33d N.I.—26. Capt. N. Lewis, 63d N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 19. Lieut. J. W. Fraser, corps of engineers, for two years, for health.

To the Hills.—March 30. Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, M.D., attached to Lucknow residency, for eight months, for health.

Cancelled.—March 26. The leave to proceed to Bombay granted on 11th Dec. last, to Capt. G. Cox, 60th N.I.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

March 24.—Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, at present civil surgeon at Gyah, posted to 2d regt. of infantry in this force.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Foot. Ens. W. J. Dorehill to be Lieut. without purch., v. Whitworth dec., 10th March 1838.

55th Foot. Lieut. J. R. Macraeth to be adj., v. Heriot, who resigns the adjutancy only, 17th March 1838.

FURTOUGH.

To England.—Jan. 12. Lieut. D. E. Ballinhard, 13th L.D., for health.—Lieut. R. B. Bennett, 40th F., on private affairs.—March 8. Cornet C. H. D. Donovan, 13th L. Drags. for one year, on private affairs.—15. Lieut. T. Parker, ditto, for two years, for health.—Lieut. W. M. Julius, ditto, for ditto ditto.—Lieut. R. E. S. Hutchinson, 31st F., for two months, to Calcutta, and thence to England.—Lieut. F. E. Seabell, 62d F., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. Col. England, 4th F., on ditto.—Capt. J. E. Innes, 39th F., for health.—Lieut. R. Gibson, 62d F., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Feb. 15. Capt. G. Hogarth, 26th F., for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals on the River.

MARCH 10. *Atlas*, Gullett, from Bourbon.—28. *Elizabeth*, Glass, from Ceylon; *Julia*, Richards, from China, Singapore, &c. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smellie, from Moulineau.—22. *Jessy*, Auld, from Panang.—25. H.M.S. *Rattisbonke*, Hobson, from Amherst and Rangoon.—31. *Betsy*, Sutfield, from Bombay, Quilon, and Madras.—APRIL 1. *Selma*, Luckie, from Liverpool and Madras.—2. *Wilham Gray*, Bartol, from Boston.—3. *Pearl*, Stark, from Mauritius.—4. *Lancier*, Aubin, from Mauritius and Madras; *Wate*, With, Ryneill, from China.—7. *Afred*, Janson, from Mauritius.—8. *Flora MacDonald*, Mayor, from Rangoon; *New Gave*, Johnson, from Madras.—9. *Margaret*, Tapley, from Rangoon.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 23. *Dorcy*, Austin, for Calcutta.—APRIL 1. *Indiana*, Gillet, for Cape and London; *Boat of Chace*, Scott, for Mauritius.—11. *Rosburgh Castle*, Cumberland, for Cape and London.—12. *Ch. Rossignol*, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Seager.

MARCH 20. *Bright Planet*, Steel, for Australia.—23. *Blanche*, Paul, for Liverpool; *Marian*, McCarthy, for London.—25. *Eulalie*, Duzelle, for Bourbon; *Azel*, Warlen, for Singapore and Penang; *Lucy*, de la Roche, for Moulineau and Penang.—27. *Ima*, Correll, for Havre; *Guyne*, Fairweather, for Moulineau and Rangoon.—29. *Baboo*, Brock, for London; *John Hepburne*, Robertson, for Moulineau and Rangoon.—30. *Norfolk*, Ballard, for Boston; *Catherine*, Brown, for Cape; *Euphrasia*, Payet, for Mauritius.—APRIL 1. *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; *Earl Grey*, Addison, for Liverpool;

Pudora, Addison, for Hobart Town.—3. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for Rangoon.—4. *Subrose*, Smith, for Ceylon; *Donna Maria*, Bowman, for Stockholm; *Volunteer*, McMillan, for Singapore and China; *Frasquita*, Herrickson, for Bourbon.—6. *Mogul*, Beauport, for Havre.—8. *Seostis*, Yates, for London.

Freights to London (April 7).—The great scarcity of tonnage keeps up rates, and the following quotations are firmly maintained, viz.—Broken Sugar, £4 per ton. Sugar, £3.10s. per do.; Salt-petre, £5.5s. per do.; Rice, £6. per do.; Coffee, £6.6s. per do.; Oil Seeds, £6 per do.; Oils, in cases, £7 per do.; Hides, £6.10s. to £7 per do.; Lute and Safflower, £6 to £6.6s. per do.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £6.10s. per do.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £7 to £7.10s. per do.; Raw Silk, £7.10s. to £8 per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dye, 10. At Simla, Mrs. W. Philipe, of a son.
25. At Pewra in Kumaon, the lady of Capt. Holmes, 7th N.I., of a son.
Jan. 1. At Bishnath, in Assam, the lady of James Wemyss, Esq., 44th N.I., of a son.
8. At Suckerole Factory, Poorneah, Mrs. William Botelho, of a son.
13. At Dum Dum, the wife of Mr. W. B. Syme, of a daughter.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Green, of a son.
— At Benares, Mrs. C. F. Gwatkin, a daughter.
17. At Loodhannah, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 17th N.I., of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Francis George, of a daughter.
Feb. 16. At Hussingabad, the lady of Capt. B. Browne, Artillery, and revenue surveyor, of a daughter.
27. At Humeerpoor, Mrs. R. C. Warnes, of a daughter.
28. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. H. Palmer, 40th N.I., of a daughter.
March 4. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Beaumont, of a son.
6. At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Polwhele, 42d N.I., of a daughter.
— At Mooradabad, the lady of Lieut. J. Towgood, 35th regt., of a daughter.
7. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Alston, 60th N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Kurnaul, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. A. V. DaCosta, of a daughter.
9. At Amere, the wife of Mr. G. D. Boyd, of a daughter.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of L. A. Richey, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. M. Rodrigues, of a daughter.
13. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Burkin-Young, of a son.
— At Agra, Mrs. James Stuart, of a son.
17. At Pulsoora Factory, Zillah Rajeshyee, Mrs. A. C. Memier, of a son.
19. At Futtighur, Mrs. C. Brierly, of a son.
20. Mrs. George K. Melteddie, of a son.
21. Mrs. P. Victor, of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. L. Dunne, veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Cold, King's Own Dragoons, of a daughter.
24. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. H. Wilcox, of a son.
26. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. H. Thullier, Artillery, revenue survey depart., of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Alex. Humfrays, Esq., 110th Artillery, of a daughter.
27. In Chowringhee the lady of Lieut. C. W. Montrieux, N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Pearson, country service, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of N. C. Biale, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Gego, of a son.
— Mrs. F. H. Paterson, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Lish, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Richard Deefholts, of a son.
31. At Calcutta, the lady of James Ogilvie, Esq., of a son.

- At Deyrah, in the Dhoon, the lady of Capt. John Fisher, of a daughter.
- April 1.* At Muttra, the lady of Cornet W. B. Masley, 10th L.C., of a son.
- 2. At Rajmahal, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq., of a son.
- 6. At Beerbhoon, the lady of John Hadley P'Oyly, Esq., civil service, of a son.
- The lady of the Rev J. Weitbrecht, Burdwan, of a daughter.
- 8. At Chinsurah, the lady of Capt. M. Smith, 11th. 9th regt., of a daughter.
- 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rose, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Decr. 23.* At Calcutta, Mr. W. Bails, H.C. Bengal Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Stapleton.
 - Jan. 8.* At Purneah, Mr. L. D'Rosario to Miss M. E. Bonall; also, Mr. C. D'Rosario to Miss M. S. Bonall.
 - 13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. D'Cruz, an assistant in the General Treasury, to Julia, daughter of the late Mr. Gabriel Christie, of Chandernagore.
 - March 12.* At Chinsurah, J. Sankey, Esq., of 11th. 9th Foot, to Mrs. Sarah Anne Bromley.
 - 15. At Calcutta, James Alves, Esq., to Miss Flora Lyon.
 - At Meerut, George Larkins, Esq., Horse Artillery, to Miss Emma Caruchan.
 - 19. At Agra, Eusign Walker, European Regt., to Helen Cunningham, second daughter of the late W. B. Creighton, Esq., of Dalkeith, Scotland.
 - 20. At Allahabad, J. T. Royce, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Lambert, Esq., of the same service.
 - At Havel Bagh, Andrew Walker, Esq., assist. surgeon Kumaon Local Battalion, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Britton, Esq., of Forrest Hill, Kent.
 - At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Godfree to Miss Anne Margaret Hamilton.
 - 28. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hubbard to Mrs Charlotte Reedy.
 - 29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. B. M. Ross to Letitia, only daughter of Mr. P. W. Powers.
 - April 2.* At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Edward Templeton to Miss Mary Anne Le Clerc.
 - 3. At Hutownie, Wm. Cooke, Esq., of Irwarrah, to Mrs. Eliza Nisbett.
 - 7. At Mirzapore, Edward A. Reade, Esq., of the civil service, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late H. N. Burnard, Esq., of Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
 - At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. Leicester to Jessy Maria, eldest daughter of Thos. Bartlett, Esq.
- We have been requested to contradict the erroneous announcement of the marriage of Mr. Thos. H. Hockly to Miss Louisa Mahon.—*Beng. Huk.*

DEATHS.

- Jan. 26.* At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Da Costa, widow of the late Mr. John Da Costa, aged 50.
- March 9.* At Meerut, Lieut. J. Whitworth, of H.M. 3d Buffs, from an attack of cholera.
- 10. At Bareilly, Jane, wife of Mr. H. I. F. Berkeley, principal sudur moon.
- 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. D'Rosario, aged 62.
- At Monghyr, of fever, Sophia, wife of Capt. Charles Griffin, 51st N.I., aged 30.
- 13. At Mymensing, M. W. Carruthers, Esq., of the civil service, aged 27.
- 17. At Chandernagore, Mons. Claude Brunet.
- 18. At Calcutta, Charles Frederick Young, Esq., of the civil service, third son of Sir W. Young, Bart., East India Director, aged 26.
- 20. At Calcutta, the Hon. Henry Davenport Shakespeare, Esq., member of the Supreme Council of India, aged 52.
- At Calcutta, of cholera, Lieut. Cooke, of H.M. 9th Foot, after eight hours' illness.
- At Calcutta, of cholera, Amelia, wife of Geo. Henderson, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 40.
- 21. At Agra, of cholera, B. W. Marshman, Esq., second son of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, aged 30.
- Mr. Wm. Johnson, of cholera, aged 19.
- Mr. J. T. Laurence, of cholera, aged 34.
- Mrs. Anna Maria Grillard, aged 46.
- 22. Of cholera, Mrs. E. Davis, aged 42.
- 23. At Dacca, C. D. Elias, Esq., aged 35.
- At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of the late Mr. Joseph Matthews, of the judicial department, aged 75.

- 24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Rittman, aged 38.
- At Calcutta, Miss Louisa Lee, aged 16.
- Mrs. E. C. Rodrigues, aged 25.
- Master Robert Orton, aged 16.
- 25. At Calcutta, Frances Hanway, lady of Geo. Uxley, Esq., of the civil service, aged 21.
- At Calcutta, Mr. J. Espence, aged 27.
- 26. Miss Joana Pereira, aged 40.
- 27. At Calcutta, Monsieur Frederic Thron, of la Rochelles, aged 37.
- 28. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Maxwell, wife of Capt. Maxwell, aged 57.
- 29. At Calcutta, William L. Malone Toome, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.
- The Rev. C. Knorpp, of the Church Mission Society, aged 31; also, on the 2d April, Anne, his sister, aged 26.
- 30. At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Voseomcellos.
- April 2.* At Calcutta, of cholera, Major Henry Andrews, K.H., of H.M. 3d Light Dragoons. Major A. was an old Warreloo officer, and only arrived in India in the *Roberts* on the 20th March.
- At Meerut, of fever, Capt. G. R. Carnac, of H.M. 3d Buffs, after a few days' illness. This officer, who was senior captain in the regiment, had served with it for a period of nineteen years.
- Mr. Peter Betterney, aged 54.
- 3. At Calcutta, Mr. R. H. Fleming, aged 22.
- 4. At Calcutta, of cholera, Col. George Alex. Dyce, aged 50, for many years in the service of her Highness the late Begum Sombre, and father of D. O. Dyce Sombre, Esq., who succeeded, by will, to the whole of the personal property of the Begum.
- 6. At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Maule, of H.M. 26th Cameronians, aged 27.
- 7. Of cholera, Mrs. S. Robinson, aged 70.
- Of cholera, Mr. J. D'Mott, aged 67.
- 9. At Calcutta, Mr. George Molis, teacher in the Hindoo College, aged 41.
- Lathe.* In the Western Provinces, of small-pox, Capt. Bosragon, of the Infantry.
- At Gwalior, Sara Bie, the wife of the Maharajah; also, some time previous, his infant son, and heir to the throne.
- At the village Chotada, eight cows from Gwalior, Robert Tyler, Esq., surgeon Bengal medical establishment.
- At Calcutta, Anna, relict of Dr. Austin, Madras medical service, aged 27.
- Whilst employed in surveying the post road from Madnapore to Nagpore, Capt. George Abbott, 15th N.I.
- At Lucknow, Ghulam Aheda, the recently appointed prime minister of Oude.
- At Lucknow, Beharee Lall, the great buker.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The head quarters of the 8th N.I. to proceed to Singapore, to be there stationed, instead of at Malacca, as ordered on 26th Jan. last. The remaining three companies of the 8th to be stationed at Malacca.

The 1st N.I. to March from Vellore to Madras, to be there stationed.

The 48th N.I., on its arrival from the Straits, to march to Vellore, to be there stationed.

The 40th N.I. to be embarked for Moulmein, to be there stationed.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

SUBADAR HOUSSAIN KHAN.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Place, Dec. 23, 1837.—At an European general court-martial, held at Mercara, being an appeal to an European court (under the provisions of Reg. III. of 1829), on the 23d Nov. 1837, Subadar Houssain Khan, of the 4th

regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, preferred by Ens. Wm. Lawless Seppings, of the same regiment :

Charge.—"I charge Subadar Houssain Khan, of the 4th regt. N.I., with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, when examined as a witness before an European general court-martial, assembled at Cannanore, on the 22d June 1837, upon the trial of Lieut. Oliver Day Stokes, of the same regt., given false testimony on oath, in the following instances :

First. "In having falsely stated that the arms of the detachment of the 4th regt. N.I. were piled at Pooncha on the morning of the 11th May last, about 5½ minutes after Lieut. Stokes had left the detachment.

Second. "In having falsely stated that on that occasion the whole of the detachment piled their arms.

Third. "In having falsely stated that he did not hear any of the men of the detachment at Pooncha on the morning of the 11th May last abuse or threaten to shoot Lieut. Stokes."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—On all the instances of the charge, that the prisoner, Houssain Khan, subadar 4th regt. N.I., is not guilty.

The court having found the prisoner not guilty, as above stated, doth fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part of the charge.

(Signed) WILLIAM ISACKE, Lieut.-col.,
and President.

After an attentive consideration of the whole circumstances of the case, I am unable to reconcile the court's verdict with the evidence on record, and am therefore constrained to withhold my confirmation of the proceedings.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Genl.,
and Com.-in-Chief.

JEMADAR SIED HOUSAIN.

At an European general court, held at Mercara, being an appeal to an European court (under the provisions of Reg. III. of 1829), on the 23d Nov. 1837, and continued by adjournment, Jemadar Sied Houssain, of the 4th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, preferred by Ens. Wm. Lawless Seppings, of the same regiment :

Charge.—"I charge Jemadar Sied Houssain, of the 4th regt. N.I., with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, when examined as a witness before an European general court-martial, assembled at Cannanore, on the 22d June 1837, upon the trial of Lieut. O. D. Stokes, of the same regt., given false testimony on oath in the following instances :

First. "In having falsely stated that the blow given with a musket by Lieut. Stokes to the late Private Paupiah was a moderate one, and not violent.

Second. "In having falsely stated that he did not hear the men of the detachment, after the death of the late Private Paupiah, abuse or threaten to take the life of Lieut. Stokes.

Third. "In having falsely stated that the arms of the detachment were piled at Pooncha eight or nine minutes after the death of the late Private Paupiah."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—On all the instances of the charge, that the prisoner, Jemadar Sied Houssain, 4th regt. N.I., is not guilty.

The court having found the prisoner not guilty as above stated, doth fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part of the charge.

Disapproved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Genl.,
and Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. — The Commander-in-Chief is most unwilling to dissent from a court's verdict, or to remark on its decisions, but in the present instance he feels it his duty to do both, as the decisions given by the court on this trial have deprived the prosecution of evidence which was legal, pertinent, and would appear to have been most material to the proof of the charge.

In one instance, the court decided that the prosecutor should not be allowed to examine certain individuals in support of the prosecution, merely because they had been sent for and questioned by him regarding the charge after they had been summoned for the defence; erroneously supposing that a witness summoned on one side, was not competent to give evidence on the other. These individuals were non-commissioned officers, and although summoned for the defence, they were not examined thereon; the prosecutor questioned them publicly—the act in itself was, therefore, as innocent as it was necessary—and in the absence of all proof to the contrary, no legitimate inference could be drawn therefrom prejudicial to either party.

In another instance, the court decided that the prosecutor should not be allowed to question Capt. Osborne regarding the threats and abuse set forth in the second instance of the charge, unless he could prove that Capt. Osborne was in the camp of the detachment of the 4th regiment one hour after Private Paupiah's death: a reference to this instance of the charge will suffice to show the erroneousness of this decision, no allusion being made therein to such threats and abuse having been given within any specified period after that event.

The latter decision was the more extraordinary, as immediately after its entry on

the face of the proceedings, the court permitted the prosecutor to ask Capt. Osborne whether, from what he heard and saw on that day, he had reason to believe that the men had threatened to take Lieut. Stokes' life, and on his answering in the affirmative, and that he had various reasons for coming to that conclusion, the court would not allow the witness to be asked to state what those reasons were; thereby deciding that the conclusion was evidence, but that the facts from which it was drawn were not.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 27. Mr C. P. Brown to act as secretary to College Board and to Native Education Committee during absence of Capt. Rowlandson in attendance on Com-in-chief.

March 27. H. Montgomerie, Esq., to act as second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division, during absence of Mr. Haig on sick cert., or until further orders.

H. Frore, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur.

30 C. R. Cotton, Esq., to act as 2d member of Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. D. Elliott, or until further orders.

Alex. Maclean, Esq., to act as temporary member of Board of Revenue.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rayachmundry.

J. H. Bell, Esq., to act as deputy collector of sea customs at Madras.

April 4. T. Clarke, Esq., to act as head assistant to register to Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, during absence of Mr. Crozier on sick cert., or until further orders.

10 John Orr, Esq., to be civil auditor and superintendent of stamps.

W. Ashton, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Cuddapah; but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during employment of Mr. Maclean on other duty.

J. Goldingham, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Guntur.

C. R. Baynes, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

C. T. Kaye, Esq., to be first assistant to accountant-general.

G. P. Dunernque, Esq., to be second assistant to accountant-general.

Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow has been permitted to resign his appointment of assistant to the civil engineer of the 2d division, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

P. H. Strombom, Esq., has reported his return to the presidency on the 9th April.

Errata.—In the Order of Government, dated 12th Dec. 1837, appointing certain officers and gentlemen to take charge of the post-office department at specified stations in the interior, for "deputy postmasters," read "postmasters."—In the Order of the 19th Dec. 1837, respecting Murray Dos Pillay, for "deputy postmaster-general," read "deputy postmaster."

Furloughs, &c.—March 27. D. Elliott, Esq., for six months, to Nellgherries, for health.—30. F. H. Crozier, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, and if necessary, to Europe, for health.

* See last vol., Register, pp. 257, 258.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Permitted to resign the Service.—March 20. The Rev. W. J. Aislabie, leaving the date of his resignation to be determined by the Court of Directors.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1838.—Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th N.I., to be major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, so long as his regt. shall continue to form part of troops composing force in those provinces.

Capt. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N.I., to be fort adj. of Cannanore, so long as his regt. shall continue to form part of troops composing that garrison.

March 27.—Madras European Regt. Lieut. T. F. Nicolay to be qu. mast. and interpr.

Surg. James Richmond to be a superintending surgeon, v. Haines dec.

Surg. W. A. Hughes to act as garrison surgeon at Masulipatam, v. Richmond prom.

Superintending Surg. D. Boyd removed from Ceded Districts to Mysore division, v. Haines dec.

Superintending Surg. James Richmond posted to Ceded Districts.

March 30.—40th N.I. Ens. C. A. Blagrove to be lieut., v. Peshall dec., date of com. 24th March 1838.

Asst. Surg. Thomas Taplin to be surgeon, v. Campbell dec.; date of com. 15th March 1838.

Asst. Surg. Duncan Munro to be surgeon, v. Haines dec.; date of com. 20th March 1838.

Brigadier John Bell appointed to command of Bellary, and Brigadier John Green to command of Palaveram.

Capt. J. E. Butcher, deputy assist. com. gen., to be assist. com. general.

Capt. J. Robertson, sub. assist. com. gen., to be deputy assist. com. general.

Capt. G. Broadfoot, acting sub-ass't. com. gen., to be sub-ass't. com. general.

Lieut. E. E. Millar, 1st L.C., to be acting sub-ass't. com. general.

April 3.—The services of Asst. Surg. W. Lawrie, M.D., placed at disposal of Supreme Government; and those of Surg. D. Vertue replaced at disposal of Com-in-chief.

Asst. Surg. Thomas O'Neill permitted to resign charge of Government Dispensary, at his own request, retaining his situation of surgeon to Female Asylum.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Davidson to be superintendent of Government Dispensary.

Asst. Surg. John Richmond to be garrison ass't. surgeon of Fort St. George, but to continue to be garrison surgeon of ditto.

Asst. Surg. Samuel Rogers to act as garrison assist. surgeon of Fort St. George.

The services of Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., placed temporarily at disposal of Government of Travancore.

April 6.—Madras Europ. Regt. (right wing). Ens. A. A. Geis to be lieut., v. Jones dec.; date of com. 30th Dec. 1837.

Capt. J. Woodward, 32d N.I., to act as paymaster in Mysore during absence of Capt. Collin.

April 10.—Lieut. C. A. Orr, corps of engineers, removed from 3d to 2d division.

April 12.—1st Lieut. T. T. Pears, of engineers, re-admitted on estab. from 18th Feb. last, the date of his arrival at Secunderabad.

Lieut. Henry Watts, corps of engineers, and superintendent of roads at presidency, to take charge of chief engineer's office, during absence of Lieut. Lake on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hall, 49th N.I., to continue in charge of office of superintendent of roads, during employment of Lieut. Watts on above duty.

April 17.—15th N.I. Ens. James Eykyn to be lieut., v. Bué dec.; date of com. 11th April 1838.

10th N.I. Lieut. W. G. P. Jenkins to be qu. master and interpreter.

Cadet of Infantry C. W. Tulloch admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 19, 1838.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wornley, horse brigade, to proceed to Bangalore, and afford aid to horses of A. and E. troop at that station.

Jan. 22—The following removals and postings ordered in Artillery:—1 appt. T. Huddle from 4th to 2d bat.; P. J. Begbie, from 2d to 4th do.; J. G. Bell (late prom.) to 1st do.—1st-Lieut. J. Babin (late prom.) to 3d bat.—2d-Lieuts. 11. T. M. Berdmore from 2d to 3d bat.; A. Foulis from 3d to 4th do.; J. T. Scott (late prom.) to 1st do.

Jan. 26.—Ensigns C. Dysart and D. G. Pollard, of 47th, to join their corps on its arrival at Cuddapah.

Jan. 29—Ens. R. W. Godfrey, 20th N.I., to do duty with 18th regt. at Bangalore, until 31st July 1838.

March 19.—Capt. C. W. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., removed from V. to IX. district; and Capt. T. B. Chalton from latter to former district.

March 20.—Lieut. Col. C. P. James removed from 6th to 51st N.I.

March 21—Surge. C. Jameson (late prom.) posted to 18th N.I., and G. W. Schemman (late prom.) to 41st do.

Assist. Surg. B. J. Everett to afford medical aid to Golundauze bat. of artillery until further orders.

Assist. surg. W. Shedden removed from Singapore, and app. to medical aid to detachment of 8th N.I. at Malacca.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Jackson removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery to do duty with H.M. 6th regt.

March 27.—Ens. R. W. Godfrey, of 20th N.I., directed to join his corps.

March 28.—Ens. C. J. Allardice removed, at his own request, from 5th to 52d N.I., in which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. R. S. Wilson.

April 2.—Lieut. J. T. Ashton, horse brigade, to take charge of details of horse and foot artillery proceeding to Bangalore.

April 3.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Napier from 26th to 48th N.I.; J. Wilson from 1st to 45th do.; W. Strahan from 48th to 26th do.; A. B. Dyce from 54th to 1st do.—to take effect from date of Lieut. Col. Wilson's arrival at Dindigul.

April 6.—Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

The following removals ordered:—Surge. R. Barke, M.D., from 36th to 18th N.I., C. Jameson from 18th to 32d do.; T. Taplin (late prom.) to 42d do.; D. Munro (late prom.) to 36th do.

April 12.—Assist. Surg. W. G. Prichard, M.D., app. to medical charge of convicts proceeding to Straits on brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*.

Assist. Surg. D. V. Packman removed from doing duty with H. V. 4th regt. to 40th N.I., and to join immediately.

Examinations.—Lieut. A. C. Pears, of the artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Secunderabad, has been reported qualified as interpreter. The authorized moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Lieut. W. G. P. Jenkins, acting qu. mast. 10th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bellary, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 27. Ens. T. Hanes, 9th N.I.

FURLOUGH'S.

To Europe.—March 23. Lieut. M. Wood, 9th N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay (to embark from western coast).—2d-Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, engineers, for health.—April 3. Lieut. W. D. Erskine, 7th L.C., for health (to embark from western coast).

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 27. Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N.I., for health, and eventually to Europe.

To Neigherries.—March 30. Capt. G. J. Mant, deputy judge adv. gen. Poonah div. of army, for one year, for health.—April 6. Lieut. W. H. Miller, deputy com. of ordn. at Cannanore, for five months, for health.—Capt. I. C. Coffin, paymaster in Mysore, for six months, for health.

To Western Coast.—April 3. Capt. John Mann, 25th N.I., until 1st April 1839, for health (eventually to sea).

To Sea.—March 30. Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, 25th N.I., until 31st Oct. 1838, for health.

To Cutch.—Feb. 2. Ens. J. P. M. Biggs, 38th N.I., until 26th May 1838.

Cancelled.—March 27. The leave to sea granted on 17th Nov. 1837, to Capt. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I.—April 17. The leave to Neigherries granted on 2d March 1838, to Maj. Gen. Doveton, c. n.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 24. H. M. S. *Larne*, Blake, from Moulineau.—27. *Haicke*, Rundle, from Moulineau.—28. *New Grove*, Johnston, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—*Eliza Jane*, Walker, from Pondicherry.—29. *Sir Arch. Campbell*, Cooke, from Amherst, &c.; *Emma*, Hudson, from Port Louis.—**APRIL 2.** *British Monarch*, Purvis, from Moulineau; *Louisa*, Stobell, from Rangoon and Tranquebar.—3. H. M. brig *Alceon*, Thomas, from Trincomallee; H. M. S. *Wellfleet*, Matland, from Trincomallee (bearing flag of Rear Adm. Sir F. L. Matland).—4. *Resolution*, Dixon, from Calcutta.—5. *Federica*, Sergeant, from Vizagapatam; H. M. sloop *Victor*, Crozier, from Negapatam.—7. H. M. S. *Larne*, Blake, from Trincomallee.—9. *Recovery*, Johnson, from Sydney, Singapore, &c.—10. *Neptune*, Ferris, from Hobart Town; *Adynarium*, Pike, from Car Nicobar and Pondicherry; *Union*, De la Combe, from Pondicherry and Lunga Chetty's Choultry.—11. *Bullant*, Questa, from Point de Galle, Ceylon; *Mauritius*, Tilly, from Pondicherry; *Catherine*, Leitch, from Liverpool.—12. H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, Hobson, from Kedgeree; *Osweg*, Fleming, from Philadelphia.—13. *May and Susan*, Perrot, from America.—14. *Dart*, Scott, Spence, from London and Cape.—17. *Malcolm*, Eyles, and *Edward*, Wade, both from London.

Departures.

MARCH 30. *Emma*, Hudson, for Calcutta; H. M. S. *Larne*, Blake, for Trincomallee.—**APRIL 1.** *Reinburg*, Eschauzier, for Padang; *New Grove*, Johnston, for Calcutta.—3. *British Monarch*, Purvis, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—4. *Fanny*, Sherill, for Malacca and Singapore.—5. *Kent*, Shreeve, for Northern Ports.—7. *Eliza Jane*, Walker, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—11. *Ruparel*, Butler, for Bombay.

Passengers.

Per Recovery, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Hogg; P. H. Stromborn, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Chambers, Lieut. Gibson, Lieut. Helton, Lieut. Kennedy, Ens. Boyle, and Ens. Brass, all of H.M. 4th regt.; Mrs. Gibson, Misses Dobson and Roles; Mr. J. Gibson; Lieut. and Mrs. Bridge, H.M. 3d regt.; 134 men, 12 women, and 16 children, all of H.M. 4th regt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. R. Cotton, 37th N.I., of a son.

Dec. 25. At Chicacole, the lady of Arthur Freese, Esq., civil service, of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Grimes, 8th N.I., of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Royapuram, the lady of A. J. Ormsby, Esq., of a daughter.

2. At Cuddalore, the lady of W. H. Bayley, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

3. At Cannanore, the lady of H. D. Cooke, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

Feb. 28. At Jaulnah, the lady of the Rev. J. G. Lugard, of a daughter.

March 8. At Cuddapah, the lady of Major J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Bolarum, the lady of Lieut. Howorth, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Arcot, the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., asst. surg. 5th L.C., of a daughter.

24. At the Farm in Mysore, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. Gilchrist, of a daughter.

— At Belgaum, Mrs. Beynon, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. J. R. J. Baggot, of a daughter.

29. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. De la Coubie, of a daughter.

30. At Madras, the lady of Arthur Marleane, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Madras, Lieut. Archibald Douglas, of the Engineers, of a son.

April 1. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Thorpe, 27th N.I., of a son.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. E. Usher, 61st N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of G. P. Dumergue Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. C. Wahab, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Perendoor, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Fischer, 4th N.I., of a son.

8. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Boulderston, 25th N.I., of a son.

9. At Madras, the lady of Henry Hooper, Esq., 4th L.C., of a son.

— At the Neulgherries, the wife of Mr. H. R. Dawson, of a son.

10. At Bellary, the lady of D. Boyd, Esq., superintending surgeon Mysore division, of a daughter.

17. Mrs. R. P. Dalgarns, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Madras, Capt. William Rawlins, 40th N.I., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Major Coulman, H. M. 52d regt.

12. At Madras, John Richmond, Esq., to Harriet Maria, second daughter of Henry Chamber, Esq.

— At Cuddalore, Mr. J. Judge to Miss J. Moore.

31. At Madras, Mr. George Bease to Miss Hannah Dulonga Strange.

Feb. 25. Mr. J. Thompson to Miss B. Pereira.

26. Mr. E. Hequet to Miss M. De Magney.

March 15. At Vepery, Lieut. and Qu. Mast Sutt, 52d N.I., to Femina Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Capt. A. Stewart, of the Madras army.

July 19. At Madras, Marinaduke Langdale, Esq., H. M. 41st regt., to Miss Henrietta Chapman, of St. Thomas.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12. At Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth Lupton, relict of the late Dr. F. Lupton.

14. At Moulmein, Capt. H. R. Moore, H. M. 62d regt., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Moore, half-pay 14th Foot, aged 27.

Feb. 20. At Singaricoudah, Mr. James Mc Gill, of the Nizam's Service.

March 10. At Tievandrum, Capt. J. Falkney, 15th Bombay N.I., attached to the Nair brigade.

15. At Ranpice, Surg. A. Campbell, of the medical establishment.

21. At Bangalore, William Haines, Esq., superintending surgeon Mysore division.

24. At Madras, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Peshall, of the 40th regt. N.I.

27. Miss Antonia O'Bellar, aged 50.

28. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mary, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Tanner, aged 71.

29. At Madras, Eliza, wife of I. G. Ford, Esq., acting third member of the medical board.

April 3. At Sydpet, H. R. M. Chingelvaroy Moodelhar, aged 84. He was one of the Nautumkura's, and a merchant of St. Thomé.

8. At Pursewalkum, in his 70th year, Mr. W. Roberts, Unitarian missionary.

11. At Vellore, Lieut. J. P. Buee, 15th N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COMMAND AT AURUNGABAD.

Bombay Castle, March 27, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is

pleased to direct, that whenever a regimental officer succeeds to the command at Aurungabad, he is to be placed on the same footing as the officer commanding in Cutch, and shall draw an extra allowance of Rs. 120 per mensem, but without giving the command of his regiment to the next senior officer. The allowance of Rs. 250 will be drawn only by an officer who may be specially appointed by Government to the command of the fortress, and such officer will not hold the command of the corps.

KILLEDARS AND NAIBS.

Bombay Castle, March 30, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Hon. the Court of Directors, in sanctioning the arrangements for improving the condition of the native soldiery, which were published in G.O. dated 8th June 1837, resolved that the distinctions exclusively enjoyed by the native officers of the Bombay army, under the denomination of killedars and naibs, with the allowances thereto annexed to them, are to be gradually extinguished by the death of the present possessors.

RETIRING FUND FOR THE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, April 7, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G.O. dated the 3d May last (sanctioning the receipt of subscriptions for the formation of a Retiring Fund for the regiment of artillery under this presidency) be held to be rescinded by the G.O. dated the 14th of Sept. last, and that the subscriptions that have been already received be refunded under instructions that the acting military accountant will issue to the several paymasters.

ABSENCE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, April 18, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having proceeded to sea on the 11th instant, and Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B., being the senior general officer upon the staff of this presidency, all reports and returns of the army are to be made to him at Poona, until further orders.

PASSAGE-MONEY, H. C. STEAMERS.

Bombay Castle, Steam Department, April 18, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that no reduction is allowed in the amount payable by passengers proceeding by the Government steamers, on account of their landing or embarking at Cosseir, instead of at Suez.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

April 7. Mr. Henry Brown to be assistant judge and sessions judge at Poona, and assistant to agent

for strikers in the Deccan, but to continue to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

22. Mr. J. A. Forbes to be acting senior magistrate of police.

General Department.

April 6. Mr. E. E. Elliot, acting senior magistrate, to perform duties of postmaster-general, and Mr. R. E. Barra those of commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. Boucher on leave to Mahabeshwar Hills.

23. Mr. E. E. Elliot to be postmaster-general of Bombay.

25. Mr. Little to act as superintendent of government printing establishment, during absence of Mr. Graham.

Territorial Department.

April 17. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Poona.

23. Mr. F. Boucher to be opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Messrs. J. A. Forbes, R. K. Pringle, and E. Montgomerie, have returned to their duty in the civil service of this presidency.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt resumed charge of his duties as register of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut on the 11th April.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, accountant-general, and revenue, judicial, and military accountant, took charge on the 14th April.

Leave of Absence, &c.—April 14. Mr. Doveton, civil auditor and mint-master, to Mahabeshwar Hills, for one month, on private affairs.—26. Mr. J. H. Jackson, to Rutnagherry, for one month, for health.—Mr. J. Pyne, to Mahabeshwar Hills, for one month.—Mr. A. Spens, an extension at Cape of Good Hope, for six months, for health.—25. Mr. Graham, deputy postmaster, to Mahabeshwar Hills, for three weeks.—Mr. W. H. Harrison, to Nellocherry Hills, for one year, for health.

ECCLIASTICAL.

March 29. The Rev. H. Jeffreys, acting archdeacon, permitted to proceed to Mahabeshwar Hills, for purpose of performing divine service there, and allowed to be absent from his station from 1st April to commencement of the monsoon.

The Venerable H. Jeffreys, A.M., acting archdeacon and senior chaplain at the presidency, was inducted on the 1st April, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, into the archdeacon's chair, in the Cathedral of this Diocese, and thereby confirmed in the office of archdeacon of Bombay, and appointed commissary for the archdeaconry.

H. Alderson Woodhouse, Esq., solicitor, was appointed, on the 4th April, by his Lordship, to the office of registrar to the diocese of Bombay.

Furlough.—April 24. The Rev. C. Parker, chaplain Bengal estab., to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1838.—Ens. J. A. Evans, left wing European regt., transferred to 22d N.I., as junior of his rank.

March 29.—Surg. Parnell to receive temporary charge of vacating department of north-east division of Guzerat, on departure of Surg. Robson with his regt.

March 30.—*Corps of Engineers.* Lieut. H. B. Turner to be capt., and 2d Lieut. G. B. Mumbe to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to M'Gillivray dec.; date of rank 25th March 1838.

15th N.I. Ens. G. R. Remington to be lieut. v. Falkney dec.; date 10th March 1838.

Lieut. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., to be adj. to Candiah Bheel Corps, in room of Lieut. Morris, who has been appointed to Kunhur agency.

Ens. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I., to be Mahratta interp. to that regt., v. Horne resigned the situation.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. R. Stewart, 8th N.I., to act as adj.

to that regt., from 19th March, during period Lieut. Crisall may be in charge of regt.—Surg. J. Anderson to perform duties of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Asst. Surg. Straker.—Capt. C. W. Wenn, 13th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Deesa, during absence of Brev. Capt. Wilson on sick cert.—Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, 2d L.C., to act as eq. mast. to that regt., until further orders.—Ens. C. Podmore, 6th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to that regt., from 27th March until further orders.

Capt. W. M. Coghlan, artillery, to act as ordnance assistant until further orders.

April 3.—Lieut. F. Ayrton, of artillery, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

April 5.—Lieut. Sproule, of inf. estab., and attached to N.V.B., removed from army to pension list, and permitted to draw a pension equal to net pay of rank he held in the army.

April 9.—2d Gr. N.I. Lieut. S. V. W. Hart to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 15th Feb. 1838.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Asseghur, consisting of three companies.—Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., to act as line adj. at Sattarah, during absence of Lieut. Morse on leave.—Ens. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., to act as adj. of detachment of regt. at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 23d March.

Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N.I., to be commissary of ordnance Southern Division of army.

Assist. Surg. Weatherhead to succeed Assist. Surg. Felix as civil surgeon at Akulote.

April 12.—4th N.I. Capt. C. Crawley to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. D. Smythe to be capt., and Ens. W. H. B. Watkins to be lieut., in suc. to Maj. W. Spratt retired, date of rank 10th April 1838.

Capt. F. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. general on estab., v. Crawley prom. to major; date 10th April 1838.

Lieut. H. Aston, acting 2d-assistant, to act as 1st-assist. military auditor-general, during absence of Lieut. Thornbury.

The following arrangements made with reference to G. O. dated 5th March:—Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. G. Pope to act as assist. com. gen. at Ahmedabad.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, acting sub-assist. com. gen., to assume charge of department at Deesa.—Lieut. E. Whithelo, assist. com. gen., to proceed to Poona, and assume charge of department at that station.

Capt. C. B. Morton, 10th N.I., to command detachment over subsidiary garrisons at Trombay and Sion, from 7th March 1838.

April 17.—Mr. Marmaduke Thompson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

2d Lieut. C. R. Dent confirmed in appointment of interp. in Hindoostanee to 2d bat. artillery, from 19th Nov. last, the date of decease of late Lieut. Nixon.

April.—Lieut. Col. Sheriff to command fortress of Asseghur, in suc. to Lieut. Gibbon nominated to command of Sholapore.

Lieut. Hebbert, of Engineers, to survey road from Belgaum to Thalman and Vingorla.

Assist. Surg. D. Campbell relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Capt. Trunard, 14th N.I., to command Guzerat Prov. Bat. in absence of Capt. Parkinson, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Cramond, having served prescribed time, relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

April 20.—Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N.I., appointed to charge of bazaar at Dapoolce.

Assist. Surg. A. Durham, M.D., placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Cadet's of Infantry Arthur Morris, Henry Stanley, Wm. Malcolm, and J. M. Wiseman admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

April 24.—Lieut. Wemyss, of engineer corps, to be interp. in Hindoostanee.

April 25.—Lieut. Prendergast, 10th N.I., to perform duty of paymaster of Poona Division of army, during absence of Capt. Connell.

Head-Quarters, March 31, 1838.—Ena. S. W. Brown to do duty with 15th N.I.

April 3.—Capt. J. Lloyd to command 7th comp. of Goolundaue Bat, at Baroda.

Assist. Surg. Weatherhead to receive medical charge of 7th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Hockin, date Singapore 20th March.

April 4.—Assist. Surg. P. Gray to have medical charge of 12th N.I., until further orders.

April 12.—Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Donnelly to be attached to Southern Division of army.

Surg. J. McLennan resumed medical charge of the duties of civil surgeon, and surgeon to the Native General Hospital, on the 31st March.

Surg. J. Glen assumed charge of the office of secretary to the Medical Board on the 13th April.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—April 12. Maj. W. Spratt, 4th N.I., on pension of his rank, from 10th April.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 20. Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N.I.—Ensign G. T. Pogson, 5th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 7. Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 19th N.I., for health.—9. Assist. Surg. F. Forbes, for health.—Assist. Surg. D. Campbell, on private affairs, without pay.—12. Lieut. T. T. Christie, 17th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. H. W. Prescott, 1st Gr. N.I., for health (to embark from the Coast).

To Malabar Coast.—April 17. Capt. J. Tyndall, N.V.B., for six months, on private affairs.

To Neglevery Hills.—April 7. Surg. A. Duncan, N.V.B., for one year, for health.—9. Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 18th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.—Capt. H. J. Parkinson, commanding Muzart Bat., for twelve months, for health.—12. Lieut. A. H. Thornbury, acting 1st-assist. mil. auditor gen., for six months, on private affairs.—20. Capt. J. Wright, 3d N.I., for three months, for health.

To Mahabuleswar Hills.—April 12. Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, chief engineer, for one month.—17. Bugader Brooks, for one month, in extension, for health.—25. Capt. Corsellis, paym. of Poona Division of army, from 3d to 30th May.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 1. *Syria*, Currie, from Muscat.—3. *Euphrasia*, Buckham, from London and Cape; *John Wm. Davey*, Evans, from Bussorah.—11. *Indus*, Mellan, from Seydielles.—12. H.C. brig *Tigra*, from Bassadore; H.C. steamer *Synnamus*, Brucks, from Falmouth, Cape, and Mauritius.—15. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, from Muscat.—17. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Suez (with London dates, to 5th March, in 43 days).—24. *Secura*, Wake, from London, Cape, and Quilon.

Departures.

MARCH 31. *Earl of Liverpool*, for London.—*APRIL 1.* *Abbotsford*, Broadbent, for Liverpool.—*Anna Maria*, Edwards, for China.—2. *Montserrat*, Elphinstone, Small, for Glasgow.—5. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, for Liverpool; *Gulfare*, Henderson, for Liverpool.—11. *Aiguas*, McFee, for Liverpool.—13. *John Wm. Davey*, Evans, for Ceylon and Mauritius.—19. *Triumph*, Green, for London.—21. *Harrison*, Harrison, for China.—23. *Adawer*, MacKenzie, for China.—25. *William*, Hamlin, for Greenock.—*Industree*, Millen, for Malabar Coast.—26. *Compactant*, Rhodes, for Liverpool; *Earl of Balmorais*, Vaux, for China.—27. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Red Sea.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Dapoolie, the lady of Lieut. Claude C. Lucas, of a daughter.

10. At Tannar, Mrs. R. Folker, of a son.
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13. At Dharwar, the lady of Major Billamore, 1st Grenadiers, of a daughter.

16. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. A. Harrison, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

17. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. W. W. Webb, artillery, of a daughter.

22. At Belgium, the lady of Capt. Tyndall, of a son.

24. At the Mahabuleswar Hills, the lady of Henry Young, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

April 3. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3d N.I., of a son.

15. At Malligam, the lady of Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N.I., of a son.

17. At Girgaum, the wife of Mr. Ignacio Mendonça, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. Mr. P. Kelly to Miss E. Kilkenny.

30. At Deesa, Lieut. D. E. Mills, deputy paymaster N.D.A., to Miss Jane Sophia Donnelly.

April 16. At Byenilla, Mr. Camille Meneses, late chief officer of the bark *Ardaseer*, to Catherine, daughter of the late Major Challon, pioneers, of this establishment.

18. At Bombay, Capt. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Wm. Reynolds, Esq., of Millard House, Havre.

Lately. At Dharwar, Mr. W. Hurtle, clerk in the Thuggee department, to Miss Seraphina D'Silva.

DEATHS.

March 13. At Mazagon, Mr. J. F. de Jesus, aged 60.—26. At Alleppey, Mr. John Morphey, commercial agent to the Travancore Government.

April 13. At Girgaum, of cholera, Capt. William Durant, of the ship *Good Success*, aged 34.

—At Bombay, John Barton, Esq., immature and portraiture painter, aged 44.

22. Roza Malik, wife of Mr. I. C. De Gama, *lately*, at the General Hospital, Bombay, Capt. Dalway, of the Queen's Royal Regt. He committed suicide, by cutting his throat, while in a state of temporary insanity.

—James Taylor, Esq., of the civil service.

—At Bombay, Gregory Johames, aged 61.

Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDERS—THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, Aug. 30, 1837.
—The 78th Highlanders having been relieved from this command after a period of eleven years' service in Ceylon, the greater part of which has been fulfilled under the orders of the Major-General, it remains for him to offer them this last official token of his consideration—the expression of his public approbation and farewell.

He cannot, however, but feel that, in taking leave of them, on their return to their own country, he performs a duty far less agreeable to himself than to those from whom, after so long and, to him, so satisfactory an intercourse, he finds himself at length about to be separated.

If it is to the good conduct of the 78th Highlanders, during the long period they have served with him, that the regret must be ascribed which he now so sensibly feels at their departure, so likewise is it to the same source that he is indebted for the gratification now afforded him of being able to convey to them this public assurance of his approbation and esteem.

To Lieut.-Col. Douglas his best acknowledgments are due, for the firm, temperate, and efficient manner in which he

(2 A)

has always conducted the duties of his command; and to the officers, for their exemplary deportment, as well as for the cordial and zealous support they have at all times afforded their commanding officer; nor ought the Major-General to omit this opportunity to bestow on the respectable body of non-commissioned officers of the 78th Highlanders the share of praise to which their conduct and exertions have so well entitled them.

It is not the good fortune of any corps to be wholly exempt from indifferent characters; but in the present instance, the Major-General will not weaken the approbation which this order is designed to convey, by alluding to the few of that description who afflict the 78th regt., further than to remind them of what they owe to the distinguished corps to which they belong, and ought to feel proud to belong; and at the same time to express a fervent hope for their prompt and permanent amendment.

The Major-General begs the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 78th Highlanders, to accept his sincere farewell, and with it, his best wishes for their health, welfare, and prosperity.

APPOINTMENTS

Jan. 20. Lieut. Parsons to be assistant civil engineer and surveyor.

Lieut. Galloway, 90th L. Inf., to be acting deputy assist. qu. mast. general, during period Capt. Skinner may be employed as acting civil engineer and surveyor general.

Dec. 1. C. R. Butler, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Colombo, No. 1, South.

March 1, 1834. T. Oswin, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Colombo, No. 3, and assistant to government agent for Western Province.

W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be a commissioner of the Loan Board, v. T. Oswin, Esq.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be assistant government agent at Colombo, v. W. C. Gibson, Esq.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be acting assistant government agent in charge of Cinnamon department, and acting superintendent of Cinnamon Sorting Store, Colombo, during absence of A. Walker, Esq.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. At St. Sebastian, the lady of G. H. Boyd, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Colombo, the lady of C. Elliott, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At the Grand Pass, Dorothea, widow of the late Maj. F. Plachaud, aged 65.

Jan. 10. At Calpentyn, Mr. Reynier Van Gunster, district surveyor of Chilaw, Putlam, and Calpentyn, aged 61.

31. At Colombo, John Alfred Boulthée, Esq. March 4. At Kandy, Harriet, wife of Lieut. Col. Fraser, deputy qu. mast. general, after giving birth to a still-born child, aged 34.

9. At Batticotta, of cholera, the Rev. Mr. Perry, American missionary; and in two days afterwards, of the same disease, Mrs. Perry, his wife.

April 4. At Galle, Mr. J. G. Speldewend, district surveyor, aged 55.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to March 14. *Mulson*, from London; *Glasgow*, from Liverpool;

John Knox, from Greenock; *Jane*, from Batavia; *Recovery*, from N.S. Wales; *Watkins*, from Mauritius; *Arab*, from Manila; *Lady Grant*, *Vanittart*, and *Mangles*, all from China; *Rob Roy*, *Corsair*, and *Marinus*, all from Calcutta; *Drogan*, from Bombay; *Sir Herbert Taylor*, from Penang; *Julia*, and *Harriet*, from Penang and Malacca.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to March 14. *Friends*, and *Arab*, both for London; *Brigand*, for Penang and Calcutta; *Nubob*, for North America; *Samuel Horrocks*, for Malacca and Penang; *Lady Grant*, *Vanittart*, and *Mangles*, all for Bombay; *Rob Roy*, and *Sir C. Malcolm*, both for China.

Freight to London (March 14).—Dead Weight, £1. 10s. to £5. 10s.; Measurement Goods, £6. to £8. 10s.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 15. At Singapore, the lady of Jordan Johannes, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 16. At Sans Souci, the lady of Geo. Stuart, Esq., of Penang, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14. At Singapore, Mr. John James Cropley, eldest son of J. P. Cropley, Esq., of Madras, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. John Poynton.

Latoh. At Malacca John Minoo, Esq., to Miss Catherine Maidman, of Padang.

DEATH.

Dec. 10. At Penang, Anna Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Hopman, of the Dutch army, aged 16.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Feb. 4. *Narrows*, from Greenock.—16. *Juliet*, from Sydney (and sailed 22d for Sourabaya).—26. *Asia*, from Sydney.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 15. At Batavia, J. L. Szaab, Esq., to Miss A. W. Von Ranow.

DEATH.

Feb. 18. At Batavia, Capt. Wilson, of the ship *Juliet*.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to March 3. *Trafalgar*, *Caledonia*, and *Pekoe*, all from Liverpool; *Sydney Khan*, *Water Witch*, *Antonio Perero*, *Red Rover*, and *Rob Roy*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *David Clark*, *Goleonda*, *Walmer Castle*, *Hera of Malacca*, and *Mary Dugdale*, all from Bombay.

Departures.—Previous to Feb. 27. *Demonson*, *Maigus Cumden*, *Duke of Sussex*, and *Pearson*, all for London; *Tygris*, and *Cepheid*, both for Liverpool; *Eben Preble*, for Boston; *Threeed*, for Singapore; *Mangles*, for Singapore and Bombay.

Freight to London (Feb. 27).—£7. 10s. to £8. but not likely to be maintained.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, held at Sydney on the 6th Dec. 1837, his Exc. Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B., being the senior military officer in command of her Majesty's forces within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, took the several oaths as

acting captain-general and governor-in-chief of the same, on departure of his Exc. Lient.-Gen. Sir Richard Bourke.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. — A. T. Faunce, Esq., to be police magistrate at Queenbay; A. Holden, Esq., to be ditto at Brisbane Water; Capt. Plunkett, 8th regt., to be ditto at Illawarra; and A. Young, Esq., to be third ditto of town and port of Sydney.

John Snodgrass, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Acting Governor.

The Rev. J. K. Walpole to be surrogate to the Bishop of Australia.

Jan. — Capt. R. T. Furlong, H.M. 80th F., to be assistant engineer and superintendent of ironed gang at Newcastle.

Wm. Baleombe, Esq., to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

Mr. Wm. Buchanan to be surveyor for the several districts of town of Sydney, for regulating buildings, party-walls, &c.

The following appointments made in Police Department:—Mr. J. G. Phillips to be clerk to Bench at Patrick's Plains; Mr. Williams to be ditto ditto at Muswell Brook; Mr. Middleton to be ditto ditto at Raymond Terrace; Mr. B. Baxter to be ditto ditto at Melbourne, Port Phillip.

Feb. — Mayor J. H. Phillips, H.M. 4th regt., to be a police magistrate at Liverpool.

Mr. W. R. Davidson to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

The following gentlemen to act as trustees for receipt of deposits in Savings Bank of New South Wales, for district of Goulburn, &c.:—George Stewart, Andrew Gibson, F. N. Rossi, Wm. Richardson, and Wm. Bradley, Esqrs.

The following appointments made in department of Surveyor General:—G. B. White, Esq., to be surveyor, in room of J. B. Richards, Esq., resigned; Messrs. J. J. Galloway and S. G. Dalgetty to be assistant surveyors, in room of Mr. G. B. White prom., and Mr. P. Elliot retired.

Lieut. G. B. Smyth, 80th F., to be a magistrate of this territory.

J. H. Sullivan, Esq., to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

The following appointments made in Police Department:—Mr. F. W. Small to be clerk to Bench of Magistrates at Parramatta; Mr. G. T. Watt to be ditto ditto at Windsor; Mr. M. Murphy to be ditto ditto at Parramatta.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 15. At Sydney, the wife of Lieut. Thomson, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

Nov. 5. At Lochend, Lake Macquarie, Mrs. W. Brooks of a son.

25. Mrs. F. Lawson, of a daughter.

Dec. 10. Mrs. R. Maddox, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. J. H. Atkinson, of a daughter.

14. At Hong Kong, the lady of W. C. Haldane, Esq., of a son.

22. Mrs. H. Glennie, Patrick's Plains, of a son.

29. At Port Macquarie, the wife of A. E. O'Halloran, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. B. Clayton, Lachlan Vale, of a son.

30. Mrs. Scollay, of a son (since dead).

31. Mrs. M. M. Cohen, of a son.

Jan. 1. At Parramatta, Mrs. Watkins, of a daughter, still-born.

3. At Cook's River, Mrs. Duguid, of a son.

4. At Charnwood, the lady of Henry Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

— At George's Hall, Banks Town, the lady of D. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Rose Bay, Mrs. E. Haslingden, of a son.

— Mrs. Parry Long, of a still-born son.

5. At Bolwarra, near Maitland, Mrs. Fletcher, of a daughter.

18. At Sydney, Mrs. E. Bennett, of a daughter, still-born.

21. Mrs. Moore, of a daughter.

Feb. 11. At Liverpool, Mrs. Mackenzie, of a son.

Lately. Mrs. Joseph Roberts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At Sydney, Mr. Thos. Hogg to Martha, daughter of the Rev. W. Crook, Jamison Street.

20. Mr. R. W. McLellan, of Parramatta, to Ann, eldest daughter of W. Burnett, Esq.

21. P. G. Verge, Esq., of Lyndhurst Vale, William's River, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Lieut. Irwin, R.N.

27. At Sydney, G. K. Mann, Esq., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late F. A. Hely, of Enghurst, Sydney.

30. At Sydney, T. H. Fowler, Esq., surgeon, to Maria, widow of the late Capt. H. J. Ramus.

Jan. 13. At Sydney, Mr. John Spring to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Hayes, of Newmarket, Ireland.

17. Mr. Robert Morton to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. John Griffiths, Parramatta.

20. At Campbelltown, L. Mylos, Esq., J. P., of Kingston Cottage, Newton, to Harriet Hawkins, eldest daughter of J. Pearson, Esq., Campbelltown.

24. At Sydney, H. J. K. James, Esq., secretary to the Lord Bishop of Australia, to Leonora Margaret, only daughter of the late Arch. Bamiatyne, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent.

— Mr. Gilbert Corey, of Patterson's River, to Miss Jeannetta Rens, of Sydney.

31. At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Phillips to Miss Weller.

Feb. 3. At Sydney, Mr. Hutchison Bell, of Woolloomooloo, to Emily, third daughter of S. Rogers, Esq., late of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London.

13. At Sydney, Mr. Charles Wilkinson to Lonsa Dinali, second daughter of Mrs. Wiles.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11. At sea, suddenly, on board the *Portland*, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. T. W. Robinson, teacher, formerly of Edinburgh.

10. On board the *Portland*, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Stewart, lady of Greenwich, Kent.

Oct. 13. At Sydney, Mr. Sewell, of Pitt Street, aged 55, after a residence of twenty-two years in the colony.

16. At Middle Head, Mr. Alfred Beithy, aged 18.

Nov. 26. At Sydney, Mr. Nicol Allan, solicitor, second son of Mr. Wm. Allan, Leith.

Dec. 7. At Annandale, Mr. J. W. Jones.

15. At Sydney, Mrs. Ann Bradridge, aged 35.

21. At Sydney, Mrs. M. E. Brown, aged 30.

24. At Parramatta, Capt. A. D. White, Royal Engineers, aged 44.

26. At Morpeth, Hunter's River, Mrs. Dixon, late of Park Street, Sydney.

Jan. 6. At Wollongong, Elizabeth, wife of E. Hancock, Esq., aged 46.

12. After a short illness, Miss Douglas, late of the Theatre Royal, Sydney.

29. At Bradwood, St. Vincent, aged 33, Jane, wife of Dr. T. R. Wilson, R.N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. — George Hull, Esq., to be assistant director-general of roads.

Dec. — John Arthur, Esq., M.D., Adam Turnbull, Esq., M.D., James Meltraite, Esq., M.D., John Learmouth, Esq., M.D., Robert Officer, Esq., Wm. Secombe, Esq., and E. P. Bedford, Esq., to be members of Court of Examiners (to regulate the practice of medicine in the colony), of whom Dr. Arthur is appointed president.

Joseph Hone, Esq., barrister-at-law, John Gregory, Esq., and Thomas Nicholson, Esq., to be commissioners under Act for settlement of claims to grants of land, of whom J. Hone, Esq., is constituted chairman.

Capt. Forster to be chairman of the Bench of Magistrates.

Mr. Price to do duty as police magistrate at Norfolk Plains, during absence of Mr. C. Arthur, on leave to visit England.

Jan. — Peter MacLaine, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

Mr. George Cuppage to be postmaster at Avoca, v. Mr. Stoeane resigned.

Mr. Wm. Brown to be an inspector of stock in district of Launceston.

Feb. — Mr. H. A. Moore to be postmaster of New Norfolk, v. Mr. P. S. Ham.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 8. Mrs. A. Bent, of Elizabeth Street, Hobart Town, of a son.
 11. At Hobart Town, the lady of A. Montagu, Esq., of a son.
 — At New Town, the lady of Capt. Bell, of a daughter.
 — At Hobart Town, the lady of Matthew Foster, Esq., chief police magistrate, of a son.
 17. At Hobart Town, Mrs. R. L. Murray, of a daughter.
 — At Launceston, Mrs. Dudley, of a son.
 20. At Launceston, Mrs. Lukin, of the Wharf, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. W. Bransgrove, Thorpe Farm, River Tamar, of a daughter.
 22. At Launceston, Mrs. J. Robertson, of a son.
 24. At New Norfolk, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, of a daughter.
 — At Hobart Town, the lady of Dr. Learmouth, of a son.
 31. At Hobart Town, the lady of P. S. Tomlins, Esq., of a daughter.
 Jan. 7. At Hamilton, the lady of the Rev. M. J. Mayers, of a son.
 Feb. 4. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Moodle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 20. At Hobart Town, J. M. Cameron, Esq., to Leonora Fitzmaurice, second daughter of G. J. Lennon, Esq., captain in H.M. service, and late of county Carlow, Ireland.
 Dec. 21. At Hobart Town, T. J. Ewing, Esq., late scholar of Corpus Christie College, Cambridge, to Louisa, second daughter of Nicholas Were, Esq., of Landen, Somerset.
 Feb. 8. At Hobart Town, John Bogle, Esq., to Jane Sarah, only daughter of Benj. Duterrau, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 9. At Dennistown, Jane Patterson, wife of Patrick Wood, Esq., aged 37, after giving birth to twin daughters, one of whom survives.
 Dec. 19. Mr. W. Hewitson, superintendent of Windmill Hill Signal Station.
 20. Drowned, by the shipwreck of the *Schah*, off Cape Howe, the following individuals: — Mrs. Toby, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Brown, Miss Tyrell, Mr. John Rame, Mr. Thomas Deane, and Mr. Shephard, passengers; and Thomas Brown, seaman.
 31. At Hobart Town, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard N. J. Trotter.
 Late. At Hobart Town, the following individuals: — Mrs. Peet, Mrs. Watchorn, and Miss Howlands. They all died suddenly.

MAURITIUS.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 10. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Port Louis (put back in consequence of a mutiny).
 —13. *Mertha*, from Cape.—14. *Raj Ranea*, from Calcutta.—23. *Hedrick Huth*, from Cape.—25. *Ann Gales*, from Cape.—26. *Orotor*, from London and Cape; *Princess Victoria*, from St. Helena.—27. *Duadem*, from Cape.—March 4. *Shepherdess*, from London.—11. *Herefordshire*, from Calcutta and Pondicherry.—16. H.C. steamer, *Semiramis*, from Cape; *John Dennistown*, from London.—22. *Kite*, and *Penelope*, both from Bordeaux.—23. *Diana*, from London and Rio de Janeiro.
Departures.—Feb. 8. *Helen*, for Moulmein.—10. *Pearl*, for Calcutta.—13. *Eliza Jane*, for Pondicherry.—22. *Alfred*, for Calcutta.—25. *Emma*, for Zanzibar.—28. *Princess Victoria*, for Bengal.—March 14. *Henry Bell*, for Sydney.—19. *Ganges*, for Pondicherry.
Freight to London (March 19).—£3. 10s. per ton.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—April 6. *Velocity*, from London.—14. *Chaudine*, from London.
Departures from ditto.—March 31. *Jane Blain*, for Mauritius.—April 4. *Hero*, for Algoa Bay; *Velez*, for ditto and Mauritius.—6. *Gazelle*, for South America.—13. *Chaudine*, for Madras.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—March 25. *Isabella*, Port, from London.—30. *May*, from Port Natal.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 23. Mrs. Donald Moodle, of a son.
 March 14. At Newlands, the lady of Mr. J. H. G. Schuckert, of a son.
 22. At Green Point, the lady of Capt. H. P. Hughes, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.
 31. At Cape Town, the lady of E. F. Wyld, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 5. Mr. M. Hansen to Miss M. A. Bolton.
 — Mr. Wm. Pattinson to Miss M. H. Ross.
 March 19. Mr. T. Long to Miss E. Thompson.
 20. Mr. E. Buchanan to Miss J. Cowan.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 25. At Simon's Town, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Edmund Miller, aged 61.
 March 25. Mr. Johan B. Engelbrecht, aged 56.
 26. Capt. Peter Sandford, of the brig *May* and *Jane*, aged 33.
 31. Major William Henry Foy, of the Bombay Artillery, aged 44.
 April 2. Mr. George F. Wilmot, aged 33.
 Late. Mr. Thomas Shelly.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Famine in the Upper Provinces.—The accounts from the Upper Provinces continue to exhibit a picture of extensive distress, arising from famine and disease. At Agra, the cholera, in a virulent form, is sweeping away 200 to 300 natives daily. A letter from that city says: "The magistrate employs about 60,000 of the poor, and the poor-house feeds about 4,000 daily. The people die like very dogs, and their carcasses are as little noticed as those

of the canine species. I traversed the banks of the river, one channel of which is completely dried up, and found about twenty-five sick, almost dying, and about as many corpses. I heard that mothers watch an opportunity at night, and throw their children *alive* into the Jumna. A person coming up the river assured us he saw dogs and jackals actually devouring bodies in which life was not extinct." The magistrate is putting a stop to a further influx of the destitute poor, as far as practicable, by arranging so as to employ them at some distance from Agra.

A letter from Delhi, in April, says: "Our distresses are worse and worse every day—not a drop of rain for six months."

Letters from Kishnagur state, that considerable alarm prevailed in that district from the appearance of cholera, consequent, it was supposed, on the increasing difficulty of procuring food, even so near the presidency. The mahajuns had in some villages closed their shops, and unless rain soon fell, the greatest distress was anticipated. In one village, not very populous, 130 people were taken off by the cholera in a few days.

Government were administering very extensive relief in all quarters. At Agra upwards of 77,000 people are employed; at Futtelghur and Cawnpore 25,000; and at other stations proportionate bodies. To so great an extent does this aid operate, that in one district, Futtelghur, distress is perceptibly diminishing. This extensive relief is intended to be continued as long as it may be required, or until the means of Government are exhausted. To supply the latter, there is a crore of rupees available, all of which Government are prepared to disburse, if necessary. In addition to these exertions, there have been advances made to the resident agricultural classes, and a discriminative remission of revenue. It would appear, however, that the good intentions of Government are likely to be frustrated, from the want of trustworthily superintendants to look after the poor people, and carry out the design of Government.

The Calcutta Relief Fund Committee have published a statement of their proceedings. The amount of subscriptions to the 31st of March was Rs. 87,570.

The Agra Relief Society state that the daily average of starving paupers for February was 3,800, involving a monthly expenditure of Co.'s Rs. 2,483, and this average was likely to be nearly doubled; the monthly subscription amounts only to Rs. 770.

The Cawnpore Relief Society has circulated the following memorandum:—"The distress of the western part of the district amounts to actual famine. No rain, with the exception of a slight shower in June, has fallen in Bethoor and Rupilabad since March last. The country has since that time been a barren waste. During July, August, and September, the usual period of vegetation, not a blade of grass even was produced. The cattle, scantily fed on the leaves of the trees, have died in hundreds. Villages become depopulated by famine and emigration, and at the present time immense tracts of arable land remain fallow, there being neither men nor cattle to cultivate the ground. Negatively, relief was afforded by withholding the Government claims for revenue;

positively, charitable aid, by employment on the Grand Trunk road, and in the district of Furruckabad, to which many resorted, by employment on its roads. In some villages there were substantial managers between the cultivators and Government; the malgozars have, to this day, actually fed the cultivators: in those where the land is minutely subdivided, all being equally impoverished, have emigrated to the Saugor Provinces, or sought for labour in the neighbouring districts. The Government authorized the issue of grain for land ploughed and ready for sowing: the soil will not produce without previous as well as subsequent irrigation, and neither cattle nor cultivation were left to effect any extensive sowing on such conditions."

The rich natives appear to lose some of their characteristic apathy on this occasion. In the list of the Calcutta subscriptions (which amounted on the 6th of April to nearly a lac), is one of Rs. 2,000 from the guardian of the Raja of Burdwan; and in the Tirhoot subscriptions is that of the Maharajah Chutter Sing of Durbangah, Rs. 4,000.

Rain has fallen in a few places. A letter from Moosshedabad says:—"We had a splendid fall of rain here on the 28th and 29th March. There is now every chance of a capital rice-crop, and a bumper indigo season; for good rains late in March generally secure the planters against loss, and insure good produce from the plant. The large or annual March cocoon bund completely failed, owing to the long drought, but it is probable that the small or desce bund will be tolerably productive."

A letter from Tirhoot, dated 21st March, says:—"We had six or eight hours' heavy rain yesterday, to the satisfaction of every one; distress is very great here."

New Bank.—A prospectus of a joint-stock banking company in Calcutta, to be entitled the Bank of India, has been issued by some mercantile firms, founded on "a general opinion that the banking facilities of Calcutta might be increased with advantage, both to the capitalists and those engaged in commercial and trading pursuits, and the resources of the country more fully developed by the introduction of British capital." The following is the plan: That the capital be Co.'s Rs. 100 lacs, divided into 10,000 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each; of which 5,000 shares be disposed of in India, and 5,000 reserved for Great Britain; that an instalment of Rs. 250 per share be paid up on allotment of Indian shares, and 250 by notes, payable on demand—the remainder to be called in by the directors in instalments of Rs. 250 each, as the circumstances of the market may

seem to require, three months' notice being given between each instalment; that the bank commence operations on 4,000 shares being subscribed for; that the business of the bank be confined to legitimate banking (excluding foreign exchange transactions and issues of notes payable on demand), viz. receiving deposits, granting cash credit for a specific term with approved security, discounting bills, granting local drafts and credits on its several establishments in India, loans on security of goods, and other banking business; that an application be made to Government for a charter of incorporation to enable the bank to sue and be sued in its individual capacity; that the management of the bank be confided to fifteen directors, of whom, five to form a quorum; that every proprietor holding one share be entitled to one vote, five shares to two votes, ten shares three, twenty shares five, fifty shares ten, one hundred shares fifteen, and no shareholder to have more than fifteen votes whatever number of shares he may hold; transfer of shares to be registered six months before the holder be entitled to vote.

The undermentioned gentlemen have agreed to act as a provisional committee, to receive applications for shares, until the directors and other office-bearers be appointed at a general meeting of shareholders: Messrs D. B. Syers, H. Ford, T. Bracken, W. F. Fergusson, and Baboo Mutty Lall Seal.

Union Bank.—A meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank was called, by requisition, for the 14th April, to consider the following resolutions:—That the present capital of the bank be doubled by raising forty lacs of Co.'s rupees by the addition of 4,000 shares of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 each, so as to make the capital of the bank eighty lacs in all. that the shares be distributable among the proprietors rateably and in proportion to their present interests.

Bank of Bengal—On the 17th March, at a meeting of proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, it was resolved that the directors be authorised to appropriate a lac of rupees to the future expenses of the establishment. The present establishment amounts to about Co.'s Rs. 81,000. By the charter, the expense of establishment was limited to Sa. Rs. 50,000, and could not be increased without the sanction of a general meeting. The grounds on which the increase was recommended were, the great accession of business, and the expediency of securing the permanent services of a deputy secretary. A meeting was to take place on the 24th April, to petition the Governor-general to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the bank.

Claimant of the Burdwan Raj.—The *soi-disant* Maha Raja Pertaub Chaund embarked on board a budgerow at Burra Bazar on the 17th March, to proceed to Burdwan. He moved from the house at Foudary Balakhana, where he had taken up his residence for some months, attended by a numerous retinue of peons, armed with sticks. He was followed to the ghaut by an immense crowd of natives: the belief of this individual being the real Pertaub Chaund still continues unshaken in the minds of the credulous portion of the native community.

Internal Steam Navigation.—A scheme for an internal steam navigation has been projected by Mr. Suwerkrop, a civil engineer, late in the employment of the Company. The plan is, to purchase four of the iron steamers from the Company, and to obtain subscriptions to a capital of sixteen lacs, in 3,200 shares at Rs. 500 each. The returns are calculated at Rs. 86,000 clear profit per annum, making the interest on the capital about 21½ per cent. The proposed association originates in the idea, that it is not in strict accordance with the new charter that the Company should continue their establishment of river steamers, and the projector wishes, therefore, to take their river navigation off their hands.

Native Prejudice.—The Hindoo community have not only declined eating the Dhoba sugar, but sugar of every description, unless they know who manufactured it. Their reason for so doing is, that they are told a sugar-factory is established in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, of which the proprietors have manufactured sugar, and purified it with cow-bone powder so as to be able to sell some of the qualities at extremely cheap prices; and that such being the case, the *moodies* and other shop-keepers, availing themselves of the cheapness, have no other sugar in their shops but what they buy from the factory in question. All the respectable Hindoo families in and about Calcutta, therefore, have already dropped eating *mumlahs* and other sweetmeats made in the bazar.—*Hurk. April 5.*

The Mohurram.—On the 6th April, on the occasion of carrying the *tajiah*, during the *Mohurram*, an affray took place between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos in the Durrumtollah. Sticks, and even swords, were used by the respective partisans, and there was a lamentable deficiency of police force. At a village called Noolo, near Andool, while the infatuated Muslims were passing in procession through a rice-field, observing a Hindoo at work in it, they aaked him, in a vehement manner, how he dare to work on a day of festivity in honour of their God. The Hindoo replied, in a terrified and humble tone, that being a

man of a different religion, it was not obligatory on his part to observe their festivals. At this, the Musulmans fell upon the poor fellow, and began to thrash him severely. Two chokeedars, who came to his assistance, shared the same fate with him. The assault was so brutal, that the labourer and one of the chokeedars are said to have expired on the spot.

Storm.—A storm of great severity took place on the 8th April, in the vicinity of Calcutta. The storm was so strong at Khooghuttah point, on the new canal, that the depôts standing there were blown down, destroying about 250 labourers. The natives have been panic-struck. The labouring class say their last hope of at least a tolerable crop was destroyed by the shower of hail. The destruction of life and property on the Salt-water Lakes, from the violence of the storm, was immense. At the salt-manufactory, belonging to Mr. Prinsep, at Ballaghaut, and for a distance of two miles round, nothing was to be seen after the storm but ruins of dwellings scattered about, and wrecks of boats floating in every direction. Large boats of 5,000 maunds' burthen were either sunk or literally lifted out of the water on dry ground. Hail-stones fell at Dum-Dum of an unusual size. Two, which were picked up, measured each sixteen inches in circumference, and better than five inches in diameter. Another piece, of an irregular form, measured full nine inches in length, and three inches in thickness. — *Hurk, April 10.*

Orde.—By letters from Lucknow, we learn that there is apparently something of a serious nature "toward" in that city, and that the authorities have taken precautionary measures accordingly; the leave of all military men for the present month is stopped. A fanatic, now in confinement, has predicted the downfall of the present reigning family; and the queen, the minister, and a wealthy and influential mahajun, are said to have all died on the same day, which gives reason to suppose that there is some conspiracy on foot to verify the prophecy, by the assistance of poison. — *Courier, April 9.*

Further advices from Lucknow mention the demise of the prime minister, Gholam Aheen, and the installation of Ahmud Ulli Khan, the nephew of Hakeem Mehndi Ulli Khan, as his successor. The natives have not yet settled whether his death was caused by incantation or poison; it appears that the "dread tyrant" has been rather busy lately amongst the great persons at Lucknow; but there is no knowing if he used a natural or political influence on the occasion. The great banker, Beharce Lall, is amongst the number. The installation of Ahmud Ulli Khan was celebrated

with more than usual pomp; he is rather popular than otherwise, and it is supposed will follow the example of his illustrious uncle. There is now no difference between the king and the resident regarding the minister; and it is to be hoped there will be unity in the council. All things seem tending towards the annexation of this kingdom to the British possessions, which alone can raise it from its present melancholy condition. — *Delhi Gaz., April 4.*

Disturbance in Assam.—A native chief, named Peshee Gaom, having invaded the Company's territories in Assam, Lieut. Millar, of the Assam light infantry, with a part of his corps of Singphos and some irregulars, marched against the invader; but being suddenly attacked from a breast-work, the irregulars fled, and he was obliged to retire. He was afterwards forced to stockade himself, and act on the defensive. Reinforcements were sent to relieve him, under Major White. A party of Singphos, who slept outside of the stockade, had been butchered by the enemy.

The Joorah Rajah. — *Neemuch, 27th March.*—We have had no news lately from the forces sent out against the Joorah Rajah, except that in a private quarrel in the 8th russalla of the 3d local horse, some three or four men, sowars, had been wounded, one of whom is since dead. It is supposed, that by the 1st of next month it will be known, with some degree of certainty, whether the force will return or remain out there during the hot weather and rains.

Abolition of Persian.—The reporter of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court of Monghyr, March 19th, says: "This day the introduction of the Oordoo language, and abolition of the Persian, was publicly declared in Court. This is a happy event. We are certain it will be the means of doing better justice to the people than the dead language. The people are evidently much pleased by the innovation; among them we do not include the *amlas* and other hangers-on about the Court. We have had ample opportunities of feeling the sentiments of the people on the subject, and are satisfied that the boon will be very gratifying to all except the fraction we have alluded to. These will regard the abolition of the Persian language as the loss of a very convenient weapon in their warfare of roguery and speculation. We were quite delighted to hear the first *roo-bakree* in the Oordoo language in the Foujdaree Court this day.

Strike amongst the Artillery Syces.—The syces and grass-cutters of Capt. Wood's Horse Artillery, concerned in the late *strike*, have, to the number of more than one hundred, been dismissed. The men not only declined waiting the result of the

reference which their commanding officer had made regarding their pay, but refused to work, and in a body proceeded to Barrackpore with a view of laying their complaints before the general officer of the division. Some grounds existed for their belief that they were entitled to the higher rate of pay which they demanded; but, after the explanation they received, that their case would be immediately considered, their insubordinate procedure rightly deprived them of excuse.—*Hurk.*, April 13.

Steam Agent.—The Bengal Steam Committee have this day appointed Capt. Barber as the successor to Capt. Grindlay, not having received any communication from the Home Committee, as they expected to have done, in relation to the latter's conduct, when employed in that capacity.—*Hurk.*, April 10.

State of Health.—Fever and cholera are raging in and about Calcutta with a great degree of virulence, and especially the latter, most of the cases of which prove fatal, and affect the European community in some measure. Scarcely a native is to be met with that is not labouring under a cold; and they, almost without exception, attribute the unhealthiness of the weather to the water of the new canal being allowed lately, by opening the locks, to run into the river, whose water they use as their sole drink. On the 9th of April there was a heavy shower of rain in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, which it was hoped would check the progress of the cholera.

Exportation of Coolies.—It appears that the exportation of Coolies from Bengal to Mauritius is to be put a stop to until further notice.

Nepal.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* hints, that there is a likelihood of a brush with our friends the Nepaulese, who are now busily engaged in fortifying themselves.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Changes in Dress of the Army.—Orders from the Court of Directors have arrived, highly disapproving of the changes that have on various occasions been introduced into the dress of this army, and directing that Madras and Bombay assimilate their dress forthwith to that which may now be prevailing in Bengal. Henceforth, it is further directed, no alteration shall take place in any presidency without a previous reference home.—*Spectator*, April 4.

Purchasing Out.—The "purchasing out" system is creating great attention at Madras. The papers of the presidency are full of plans proposed by individuals for accelerating promotion in the Company's army by purchasing out lieut.

colonels who may be desirous of quitting the service.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Bank.—The *Bombay Courier* states that a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the presidency on the 20th of March, Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair; when it was resolved, that immediate steps be taken to establish a joint-stock bank, to be designated "The Bank of Bombay;" and that, provided no decisive answer is obtained by the next overland despatch from the authorities in England, relative to the Charter being granted, it shall then be opened for business without it.

Bheel Campaign.—We understand that the Bheel campaign to the northward is likely to be a pretty fatiguing one. There are 600 troops out in all directions against the robbers. Two officers have, we hear, been severely wounded—one of them dangerously.—*Bom. Gaz.*, March 28.

Overland Conveyance.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements for the conveyance from the Red Sea to Bombay of the English mails of June, July, August, and September:—The June packet will be brought by the new schooner just launched. The July packet will be brought by the *Palnurus*. The August packet will be brought by the second new schooner which is now being built. The September mail may be expected to arrive at Suez by the 2d of October; if a steamer cannot be sent for it, it will be brought to Bombay by the *Euphrates*.

Native Officers.—Several of the native officers of the Tanna Collectorate have been suspended from their functions on a charge of corruption.

Famine.—A Relief Society has been formed at this presidency, to send succour to the starving population in the Doab, and the Government have allowed all remittances from the natives in aid of the fund to be made free of all charges. The amount of subscriptions up to the 26th of April was Rs. 36,785. The descriptions published of the effects of the famine are heart-rending.

The Mohurram.—Several excesses have taken place at the Mohurram festival; a mounted patrol was murdered, and two police peons dangerously wounded.

Native Liberty.—Jainsetjee Jejeebhoy has made an offer of a half a lakh of rupees towards the founding of an hospital, and will double the amount if Government will meet him.

The Chief Justice.—Sir H. Compton has intimated his intention of leaving the presidency for England.

Ceylon.

The Colombo mail which left Madras on the 12th March, has been lost in the Jaffna direction, and at about the same parts where a mail was stolen some years ago.—*Colombo Observer*, March 31.

It is said to be the intention of Government to withdraw the detachments of troops from all the smaller stations throughout the island, and to protect these by native peons only.—*Ibid*.

Three light-houses are to be built in the south of Ceylon—one at Galle, another at Dondra Head, and a third on the Bass Rock.—*Ibid*.

The cholera has appeared with fearful violence around Point Pedro in the Jaffna district.

The desecration of the Sabbath by public departments has called forth the following minute by the Governor:—"The Right Hon. the Governor thinks it necessary to remind public servants, that the execution of any work on Sunday is not justifiable, and must henceforth be discontinued on that day, except in cases of the most urgent and pressing necessity."

Burmah.

It appears that the pacific intelligence brought by H.M.S. *Larnc*, from the Burmese country, has induced our Government to suspend the transmission of troops to that quarter:—one account states until the result of a reference to Calcutta shall have been ascertained; another leaves the suspension dependent upon the Commander-in-chief, expressing coincidence with the sentiments of his colleagues in the Madras Council.—*Mad. Spec Mar.* 31.

Persia.

The late arrival from the Gulf has enabled us to glean a little intelligence

with respect to the situation of affairs in Persia, which tends to a confirmation of the opinion entertained with respect to the fatuity of the enterprize upon which the Persians are at present engaged. The information is, that the Persian army had been twenty days, with open trenches, before Herat without any result. The Persians are also stated to have hazarded an assault, but had been driven back by the Affghans, who had also cut up some of the Persian regiments very severely, in a sortie from the town. The Shah's camp is intrenched and the army huddled, but the communication with Meshed is entirely cut off, a large convoy, which left that place with treasure and supplies about the end of December, having been compelled to return, from apprehension of the Hazareh horse, which occupied the road in force. Notwithstanding, however, the manner in which the country is invested and the supplies cut off, there was still said to be a sufficiency of provisions in the camp of the Shah: but as this could not long continue to be the case, a disastrous retreat was looked upon as the result of the perilous enterprize in which the Shah is embarked. The greatest anxiety is stated to prevail in the provinces, and a bad feeling had exhibited itself between the Adzubyanee and Nakers, both in the royal camp, and in other places, which was likely to lead to serious consequences. Every effort was made to dissuade the Shah from this rash enterprize, but without success.—*Bomb. Cour.*, March 21.

Extract of a letter, dated Ispahan, 27th of January.—

"The winter this year is excessively severe. The streets are literally covered with snow, and we are in consequence all shut up in our respective houses. We have no further accounts about the movements of Mahomed Shah, and it is difficult to say what will be the result of his expedition." *Cal. Cour.*, April 9.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, and which was made special for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors a Bill "for the Protection of the Natives

of Her Majesty's Territories in the East-Indies." A debate took place, a report of which, owing to the early date at which this Journal must be sent to press, in consequence of the Coronation, is unavoidably deferred till next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AT MADRAS.—INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 31st May, when John Bird, Esq. was provisionally appointed Member of Council at Madras, and Harry Borradaile, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, was appointed a Member of the Indian Law Commission.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

A General Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 6th June, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces at Madras.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Capt. Robert Oliver, R. N., succeeds Rear-Admiral Sir C. Moleculn, K. T., R. N., as Superintendent of the Indian Navy; date of appointment 13th Feb. 1838.

HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Chaplains—since 1833:

Bengal.—The Rev. A. B. Spray, M. A.
Madras.—The Rev. James Mount, M. A.
Bombay.—The Rev. F. J. Sprme, M. A.; the Rev. Alfred Stackhouse, M. A.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Major Alex. Housburgh, 16th N. L., from 1st March 1838; Capt. Carlmon S. Barbene, 16th N. L., from 20th Feb. 1738; Capt. Wm. A. Smith, 57th N. L., from 30th July 1836; Lieut. J. C. Dougan, 16th N. L., from 14th April 1837; 1st Lieut. John Holman, artillery, from 19th Apr. 1837; 2d Lieut. E. R. F. Wilmet, artillery, from 5th Feb. 1838; Ensign Cosmo A. Hepburne, 41st N. L., from 29th Feb. 1838 (on Lord Clive's Fund); Surg. Daniel Harding, from 2d April 1838; Surg. Thos. Stoddart, from 5th April 1838; Surg. Alex. Scott, from 30th July 1836; Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell, from 16th Dec. 1836.

Name Received from Army List.—Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, European Regt., from 29th July 1836.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Capt. Thomas Wallace, 49th N. L., from 9th April 1838; Lieut. J. G. Deck, 15th N. L., from 7th Aug. 1837; Lieut. Henry Jackson, 15th N. L., from 20th March 1838.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. Es. M. Jervis, of cavalry, from 9th Nov. 1837; Lieut. Henry James, 29th N. L., from 4th April 1838; Purser F. Wichum, Indian Navy, from 24th Jan. 1838.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 31. H.M.S. *Winchester*, Spanshott, from Ceylon 3d Feb., and Cape 31st March; at Portsmouth.—JUNE 1. *Paranella* Transport, Marshall, from Mauritius 15th Feb.; at Portsmouth.—4. *Robert Small*, Fulcher, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 8th April; *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from China 17th Feb.; *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 1st Feb., and Cape 25th March; all off Margate.—

General Kyd, Foord, from China 29th Jan.; and *Beretta Junno*, Saunders, from Madras 1st Feb., and Cape 31st March; both at Deal.—*Argyle*, Saunders, from China 8th Feb.; off the Wight.—*Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, from China 8th Jan.; off Portland.—*St. George*, Williams, from Bengal 17th Feb.; at Bristol.—*Jeanette Phillips*, Buling, from Passaronang; *S. Graenhage*, Buling, from Batavia; *St. Lawrence*, Binkier, from Batavia 29th Feb.; and *Clifton*, Greene, from Bengal 10th Feb., and Cape 3d April; all off Penzance.—5. *Lord Hungerford*, Varquharson, from Bengal 18th Jan., and Cape 21st March; off the Wight.—*Carnatic*, Brodie, from Bombay 1st Feb., and Cape 5th April; at Deal.—*Thames*, Wolfe, from Bengal 22d Jan., Madras 31st do., and Cape 4th April; and *Augusta Jesse*, Edenborough, from N.S. Wales 18th Jan.; both off Plymouth.—*Everetta*, Gilmore, from N.S. Wales 17th Jan., and Bahia; off Highnam.—*Mauro*, from Batavia; off Penzance.—*Otterspool*, Bowens, from Bengal, 8th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Sophia*, McNair, from China 1st Feb., and Cape 11th April; off the Start.—*Johnston Cathayana*, from Batavia 19th Feb.; at Deal.—6. *Sarah*, Whitesides, from Bombay 17th Dec., Calcutt, Colombo, and Galle 29th Jan.; at Deal.—*Motley*, Evans, from China 18th Feb.; and *Richmond*, McLeod, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 7th April; both off Portsmouth.—*James Patterson*, Connarty, from N.S. Wales 17th Feb.; and *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from Madras 3th Feb., from Tranquebar 9th do., and Cape 8th April; both off Plymouth.—*Mary Balfour*, Cant, from Mauritius 18th Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Lady McNight*, Huxwick, from China 29th Jan., and Cape 30th March; off Dartmouth.—*Bilguerie*, Desse, from China 30th Jan.; at Bordeaux.—7. *Lady Peersham*, Webster, from Bombay 7th Jan., and *Donish Oak*, Rabe, from Penang 1st Jan., Madras 13th do., and Tranquebar 15th do. (for Copenhagen), both off Portsmouth.—*Maurine*, Hyle, from V. D. Land 14th Jan., and Ascension; and *Arctia*, Ryle, from Mauritius 16th Feb., and Cape 13th March; both off Plymouth.—*Joaze Loon*, Black, from Singapore 23d Jan.; off Romney.—*Hero*, Hardy, from Swan River 9th Nov., Mauritius 8th Jan., and Cape 21st March; off Portland.—*Blond*, Callan, from Bengal 7th Feb., and Cape 31st March; off Liverpool.—*Paragon*, Cook, from Mauritius 23d Feb., and Cape 20th March; at Bristol.—*Orienten*, Pyke, from Batavia; at Cowes.—*London*, Major, from Batavia 25th Dec., off Falmouth.—*Caribbea*, Irving, from Mauritius 29th Feb.; off Folkestone.—*Mare*, Schar, from Mauritius 24d March, and *Belle Poole*, Gerlox, from Bengal 9th Feb.; both at Bordeaux.—8. *Conquer*, Piondfoot, from Cape 5th April; at Deal.—*Harcutt*, Wakeman, from V. D. Land 11th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Meldin*, Hogg, from Mauritius 15th Feb., and Cape 18th March; off Dover.—9. *Edinburgh*, Warren, from Bengal 9th Feb., and Cape 5th April; and *Commodore*, Fisher, from Mauritius 15th Feb.; both off Plymouth.—*Prince George*, Holton, from Manila 1st Jan., and Cape 27th March, and *Nagasaki*, Hammond, from Mauritius 17th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Tygris*, Titherington, from China 10th Feb.; off Liverpool.—*Patric Krug*, Clarke, from Bengal 15th Feb.; at Falmouth.—*Lud Althorpe*, Mawson, from Manila, 10th Jan.; at Cork.—11. *Orient*, White, from Bengal 20th Jan., and Cape 11th April; and *Spruceley*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 6th Feb., and Cape; both at Deal.—*Beckwith*, Clarkson, from Bombay 3th Feb., and Tellichery 17th do.; off Brighton.—*Prosser*, Sparkes, from Singapore 16th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Sarah Barker*, Aiken, from Singapore 20th Dec., and Cape 13th March; and *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Mauritius 26th Feb., both at Liverpool.—*Caolnie*, Wooden, from V. D. Land 17th Jan., at Gravesend.—*Susan*, Roxby, from Mauritius 15th Feb.; at Bristol.—13. *Rail Stanhope*, Piondfoot, from N. S. Wales 26th Oct., and Rio de Janeiro; off Dover.—*Tarboia*, Saunders, from Bengal 4th Feb.; at Bristol.—*Margaret*, Canney, from Manila, 25th Dec., and Singapore 30th Jan.; off the Wight.—*Alleton*, Chatterton, from Bengal 24 Feb.; off Liverpool.—*Isabel*, Jones, from China 28th Jan.; off Romney.—*Aurica*, Chalmers, from V. D. Land 13th Feb., and Pernambuco; off Brighton.—*Elora*, Blair,

from Bombay, 4th Feb.; at Greenock.—*Antoinette Maria*, Ruysch, from Batavia; at Deal (for Rotterdam).—14. *Majestic*, Smith, from Mauritius 10th March; and *Majestic*, Martin, from V. D. Land 14th Feb.; both off Portsmouth.—*Anthony*, Cough, from Batavia 1st Feb.; off Plymouth (for Rotterdam).—15. *Ocepyr*, Sumner, from Mauritius 14th March; at St. Katherine's Docks.—18. *Theodosia*, Young, from Bengal 4th Feb.; at Deal.—*John Campbell*, Paton, from Bombay 28th Feb.; at Liverpool.—21. *Glenburnie*, King, from V. D. Land 6th Feb.; off Dover.—*Alenca*, Losh, from V. D. Land 22d Nov.; off Falmouth.—*Junoon*, Wilson, from Batavia 34 March; off Dartmouth.—22. *Fairy Queen*, Cousins, from Ceylon 24th Feb.; at Deal.—*Samuel Winter*, Rodger, from N. S. Wales, 6th Dec., and Valparaiso 14th March (having 160,000 dollars on board for Swansea); off Falmouth.—23. *Mary Ann*, Taibutt, from Madras 25th Feb., and Cape 23d April; at Deal.—*Regulus*, Pryce, from Bengal 11th Feb., and Cape 24th April; off Ramsgate.—*Duke of Buccleugh*, Martin, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Cape 28th April; off Margate.—*Maira*, Owen, from Bengal 15th Feb.; at Deal.

Departures.

MAY 9th. *Bongade*, Hamlin, for South Australia; from Gravesend (via Hamburg).—29. *Scrubshaw*, Wythcombe, for Algon Bay, Madagascar, and Bussorah; from Gravesend; *Jupiter*, Ramsay, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—30. *Minerva*, Brown, for V. D. Land (convicts); and *Lotus*, Gote, for Lunceston; both from Deal; *John Mac Lellan*, Macdonald, for Cape and N. S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—*Maui*, Robertson, for Mauritius; from Portland Pier.—*Willow*, Pre, Palmer, for Mauritius; from Mercelles.—JUNE 1. *China*, Biddle, for Madras and Bengal; and *Orionette*, Lard, for Cape and Bombay; both from Deal.—2. *Catherine*, Evans, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Arab*, Lowe, for Cape, from Liverpool.—4. *Remora*, McLean, for V. D. Land; from Clyde.—5. *Paul Power*, Spittal, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Brusnoid*, Marks, for Batavia; both from Deal.—6. *delenda*, Guthrie, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Invoca*, Cox, for Bombay; from Deal.—12. *George Constantine*, Wynn, for Cape and Bombay; and *Herabell*, Watt, for Cape and Ceylon; both from Deal.—13. *Letitia*, Causgar, for Batavia (on billist); and *Lunta*, Gillman, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Prince George*, Chilcot, for South Australia; from Gravesend (via Hamburg).—*Dunfries*, Thomson, for Batavia, Singapore, and Lunta; from Greenock.—14. *Amelia*, Donald, for N. S. Wales (emigrants); from Belfast.—*Centuria*, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—11. *Pestoyne Bonnington*, Thompson, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—12. *Winchester*, Salmon, for South Australia; from Deal.—*Conanuel*, Neale, for N. S. Wales (emigrants); from Plymouth.—*John O'Grunt*, Robertson, for Batavia and China; and *Heart of Oak*, Macdonald, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—*Melina*, Thompson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—*Stuart Castle*, Petrie, for Bombay; from Llanelli.—13. *Cullingworth*, Downes, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Januata*, Martin, for Batavia and China; from Deal.—*Iris*, Mackwood, for Ceylon, and *Surrey*, Sinclair, for South Australia, both from Portsmouth.—*Sir John Beresford*, Fidler, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—16. *Hope*, Coombs, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Duchess of Clarence*, James, for Ceylon; and *Princess Charlotte*, Sparall, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—17. *Sir Edward Paget*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Plymouth.—18. *Charles Hartley*, Hopper, for Mauritius; and *Hamilton Ross*, Robb, for Cape; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. steamer *Abulata*, from Bombay 27th April to Had Sea: Capt. Lawrence; Capt. and Mrs. Smith; Major Sprat; W. S. Gray, Esq.; Wm. Church, Esq.; W. G. Dick, Esq.; J. Elliott, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Parker; Surg. W. Grant, 4th L. Drags.

Per *Paragon*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Twynman; Mrs. Walker and child.

Per *Orient*, from Bengal: Mrs. Kenaway and two children; Mrs. Ashmore and three ditto; Mrs. White; Miss Julia Lamb; Maj. Gen. White, N. I.; W. B. Kenaway, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Geddes, Artillery; Capt. Kenneth White, ditto; Lieut. Ash-

more, H. M. 16th F., in command of invalids; Enr. Jenkins, N. I.; Mr. Grant; Master Young; 5 servants; 30 invalids of H. M. service.—From the Cape: Mrs. Blunt; three Misses and two Masters Blunt; 2 servants.—The following were landed at the Cape: Maj. Gen. Hopper, Artillery; Arthur Fordyce, Esq.; 3 servants).

Per *Duke of Anglo*, from Madras: Mrs. Mourier; Mrs. McDonnell; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Kerr; Mrs. Cunningham; His Exc. Capt. Mourier, late Governor of Tranquebar; A. R. McDonnell, Esq., C.S.; W. E. Lockhart, Esq., C.S.; E. C. Griffiths, Esq.; Lieut. Col. England, H. M. 4th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Majorbank, Madras army; Misses Mourier, Kerr, Griffiths, McDonnell, and Cunningham; Masters Mourier, Griffiths, McDonnell, and Cunningham; 5 servants; 44 invalids, 5 women, and 18 children.—From the Cape: Major and Mrs. Halfax, H. M. 75th regt.; Ens. Thompson, Cape Rifles, three Misses and Master Halfax.—(L. D. Daniell, Esq., and A. P. Forbes, Esq., were landed at the Cape).—M. B. Kerr, Esq. died at sea.

Per *Sophia*, from China: Mrs. F. P. Allyn; Mrs. and Miss McVair.—From the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Stanford and 4 children; 27 invalids, 2 wives, and 2 children of ditto.

Per *Eunuth*, from Bengal: Mrs. Brand; Mrs. J. E. Baker; Mrs. J. Baker; Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Halfhide; Mrs. Underwood; Mrs. Parker, Capt. Brand; Mr. Parker; Mr. Baker; Mr. Stuart; Misses Grey, Smett, Watt, and Halfhide; Masters Smett and Whist, 6 servants, 42 invalids, four women and ten children of H. M. 44th regt.—(Mr. and Mrs. Dunsbar were left at the Cape).

Per *Zui ga*, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and six children; Mr. and Mrs. Austin; Mr. Maddock, surgeon, &c.

Per *Glenburnie*, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Pirramore, Misses Pirramore, Maxwell, and Dick; Dr. Everett, &c.

Per *Eucalypto*, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Rankin and 9 children; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. McKellar and 3 Misses McKellar; Messrs. Johnson and Lewis; G. R. Mkin, Esq., G. T. Palmer, Esq.; D. McKellar, Esq.; Mr. Jeffries, surgeon; two Masters Palmer.

Per *Augusta Jesu*, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Revell, H. C.S.; Capt. West, 30th regt.; Lieut. Greig, 30th regt.; Dr. Roberts, R. N.

Per *Janus Pattison*, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. McDonnell and family; Wm. McDonnell, Esq.; Samuel Lyons, Esq.; James Cooper, Esq.; Dr. Thomas Robinson, R.N.; three servants.

Per *Danish Oak*, from Penang; Wm. Anderson, Esq.

Per *Robert Small*, from Bengal: (see our May number, p. 57) — additional: Capt. Symonds.—(Mr. Gough was left at the Cape).

Per *Rohmund*, from Bengal: (see our May number, p. 57) — From the Cape: Capt. Cardano, Spanish Royal Navy, director of Customs, Manilla; Donna Carlano, his lady; D. Cardano, jun.; Per Samuel Winter, from N. S. Wales to Valparaiso; (see passengers last month, p. 125).

Per *Lord Hungerford Canute*, and *Lady Ever-sham* (see our number for April, p. 290).

Per *Lady Flora*, *Barretto Junior*, *St. George*, *Clifton*, *Thomas*, *Blair*, *Berkshire*, *Virtuous*, *Republic*, *Duke of Buccleugh*, and *Eloa*: (see our number for May, p. 57.)

Per *Symonds*, and *Mary Ann*: (see our number for June, p. 125.)

Per *North Briton*, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Mowatt and family; Mrs. McIntosh; Miss Auley; Francis Mowatt, Esq.; Capt. John McIntosh; three servants.

Expected.

Per *Rochburgh Castle*, from Bengal: Mrs. Mackay; Mrs. Broad; Mrs. Thompson and two children; Miss Mackay; Major Anderson; Dr. Turner; Dr. Jackson; Mr. Graham, C.S.; Mr. Tottenham, C.S.; Mr. Porteus, merchant; Lieut. Douglas; Lieut. Slatten; Mr. Broad.

Per *Sesostius*, from Bengal: Mrs. Yates; Miss Deane; A. Charlton, Esq.; E. W. Dodgson, Esq.; Cornet Shute; Lieut. Turner; Lieut. Fisher.

Per *Indiana*, from Bengal: Mrs. Harrison; Lieut. Martin.

Per *Copehand*, from China: Capt. and Mrs. Wemyss and servant.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Glass and three children; Mrs. McGilivray and child; Mrs. Thomas and five children; Mrs. Crockett and child; Miss Parrott; Lieuts. Gordon, Erskine, Borthwick, Cameron, and Christie; three invalids.

Per Elizabeth, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Collins and four children; Dr. Scott; Dr. Leeson; Mr. Cole.

Per Equis, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. Morrison; Mrs. Morrison; Mr. Jefferson and three children; Dr. Burrell.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per China, for Bengal: Major and Mrs. Burn, and child; Mrs. King; Mr. and Mrs. Gause; Mr. and Miss Bush; Mr. Coats; Mr. Campbell; three midshipmen.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgking, and two children; Miss De Witt; Capt. Vayborough.

Per Singaporeton, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Hawthorne and family; Mr. and Mrs. Cowie; Mr. and Mrs. Lockett; Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. Pittar; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spry; Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Campbell; Misses Fraser, Jarratt, Poe, and Webster; Mr. Little; Capt. Coleman, 55th regt., in command of troops; two ensigns of H.M. service; Messrs. Neumann, Spry, Spry, Bacon, Poe, Dodson, and Hadow; 70 troops.

Per Protector, for Bengal: Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Holson; Capt. Monke; Capt. Martin; Dr. Evans; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Smith; Mr. Burt; 129 Company's troops.

Per Iris, for Ceylon: Lieut. Lord J. Beresford, H.M. 90th regt.; Ens. Pugh, ditto; Lieut. Vicars; Mr. Oliver; detachment of H.M. 90th regt.

Per Mountstuart Ephraim, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Neville, H.M. 63d regt.; Capt. Lane, ditto; Capt. Moncey, 4th regt.; Lieut. Teel, ditto; Ens. Leese, 63d regt.; Ens. Carter, ditto; Mr. Hulser; Mr. Stephens.

Per Coronandel, for V.D. Land: Lieuts. Faunce and Martin, H.M. 21st regt.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Luenda*, whaler, was totally lost some time since off New Caledonia; crew saved, and arrived at Sydney, N. S. Wales, by the *Success*, from Moreton Bay.

The *Matilda*, Comm. from Table Bay to Algoa Bay, C.G. Hope, was totally lost 2d April, having struck on a sunken rock in entering the latter; crew and passengers saved.

The *Schook*, Milligan, from Hobart Town to New South Wales, was totally lost about the 20th Dec. last, off Lam Head; several of the passengers and one seaman drowned.

The *Satan*, from London, which was driven on shore during a gale in Dec. last, in Encounter Bay, South Australia, has become a total wreck; the *John Price*, which was also on shore, has got off with trifling damage.

The French brig *Victor and Felice*, Carrien, from Bourbon to Calcutta, was driven on shore below Keelgere, during a gale on the evening of the 9th April, and has since become a total wreck.

The *Atlas*, Barnum, and *Colossus* (whalers), were wrecked last year among the Crozet Islands; crew saved.—*American Paper*.

The *Caroline*, Wooden, from Hobart Town to London, was boarded 30th April, lat. 8 N., long. 37 W., by a piratical schooner, and plundered of nearly all her provisions, live stock, jolly boat, and sundry other articles.

The *Neptune*, Ferris, and *Bombay*, Waugh, have been taken up at Madras to convey H.M. 6d regt. to Mouhenn.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At Springfield, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Oliver St. John, 31st Madras Light Infantry, of a daughter.

— In Pembroke Square, Kensington, the lady of W. R. Smyth, Esq., Madras medical establishment, of a daughter.

— In Portland Place, the lady of James Wigram, Esq., of a son.

15. In Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of John Farquhar Fraser, Esq., of a son.

Lotely. At Ware Park, Herts, the wife of W. A. Venour, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. At St. Leonard's, J. M. Drake, Esq., Bengal army, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Grimes, Royal Artillery.

24. At Plymouth, G. G. Channer, Esq., Lieutenant Bengal Artillery, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. N. Kendall, vicar of Lanhvery, Cornwall.

28. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Lieut. Col. Bowler, of the Madras establishment, to Caroline Eliza Champain, daughter of the late John Champain, Esq., Bengal civil service.

31. At Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, Wm. F. Thompson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of that parish.

June 2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. J. Bevir, Esq., B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, second daughter of the late Major Thornden, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

5. At Craigie Maize, North Britan, William Frisken, Esq., of the Bombay medical service, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stirling.

— At Broughton, Wilts, John Stanton, Esq., of Clifton, surgeon, to Maria Margaret, only daughter of the late Morgan Edwards, Esq., of Kingdown, and niece of Col. Edward Edwards, H.E.I. C's 83d regt., Madras N.I.

— At St. James's Church, Shaftesbury, Arthur Benoni Evans, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Patterson.

7. At Putney, Wm. Shillito, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal medical establishment, to F. Charlotte, youngest daughter of Martin Cole, Esq., R.N.

9. At Guernsey, at St. Peter-in-the-Wood, J. G. F. Pigott, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's service, to Rosalie, only daughter of M. Le Ferré, of Cherbourg, now residing at the Buet, Guernsey.

12. At St. George's Church, Stonehouse, the Rev. J. E. Smridge, M.A., chaplain of H.M.S. *Saujour*, to Ellen, second daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

At Exeter, Capt. F. E. Manning, Bengal army, to Susanna, relict of the late Sir H. Farrington, Bart., and second daughter of the late R. Ryckwich, Esq.

— At St. Matthew's, Brixton, John Sherwin, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Hermon, Esq., Gloucester-place, Brighton.

13. At Heavitree Church, William J. Boyé, Esq., of the Bombay army, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Boyé, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jane Frederica, third daughter of Capt. Bowman, barrack-master, Exeter.

14. At St. Paneras Church, James Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, New South Wales, to Emily, daughter of Henry Stone, Esq., Tavistock Square.

16. At St. Bricks', Lieut. William Hollis, Madras army, to Charlotte, only daughter of William Redgrave, Esq., of Charles Street, Brompton, Middlesex.

Lotely. At Waterford, John B. Gahan, Esq., Capt. in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Harriet, daughter of the Very Rev. Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

— At St. Mary's, Cornwall, Lieut. T. Seeombe, H.C., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Peter, of Ponteythan House.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. On board H.M. surveying vessel *Raven*, off the western coast of Africa, Thomas Russell Sykes, Esq., R.N., of fever, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of the late Capt. John Sykes, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Feb. 22. At sea, on board the *Duke of Argyll*, on the passage from Madras, M. B. Kerr, Esq., merchant, of Penang.

March 13. On board the *Orient*, on the passage from Calcutta, Philip Sidney, fifth son of the late Capt. James Haig, of the *Crescent*, Bedford, aged 14.

April 3. At St. Jago de Cuba, the celebrated Dr. Antonmarchi, so well known to the world as the physician who followed Napoleon to St. Helena, and remained with him while he lived.

14. At the island of Ascension, Capt. W. Bate, Royal Marines, and for some time past commandant of that Island.

15. At sea, on board the *Parma* transport, on the passage from Mauritius, Lieut. F. W. B. McLeod, H.M. 35th Foot.

26. Helen, eldest daughter of Wm. Alnsie, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 17.

May 13. In Clarges Street, Zachary Macaulay, Esq., in his 71st year.

17. At Feignmouth, Catherine, widow of the late John Mack, Esq., of Bombay, and daughter of Major Nesbit.

20. On board the ship *General Kod*, on her passage from Macao, Mrs. Mary Edwards, wife of Robert Edwards, Esq., of Canton.

— At her brother-in-law's, Capt. Wm. Martin, R.N., at Spring Mount, Glamme, near Cork, Miss O'Donnoghue, daughter of A. B. O'Donnoghue, Esq., late of Bristol, and formerly of Cork.

27. At Sturminster, Capt. Thomas Moore, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service. This veteran was the last surviving officer of the British army which conducted the war against Tippoo Saib.

29. At Brighton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Susannah Macclesfield Jones, relict of the late Rev. Lewellin O. Jones, and sister to the late Sir William Jones.

30. In the 17th year of her age, Eliza Jane, second daughter of the late William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

June 4. At 40, Bernard Street, Russell Square, Capt. N. Chadwick, 13th Light Infantry.

— Near Clapham, Surrey, in child-bed, Augusta Matilda, wife of Douglas Kinnaird Wiggins, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, aged 23.

9. At Malvern, Peter Frost, Esq., of Cheltenham, late of the Hon. East-India Company's home establishment, in his 84th year.

11. At J. M. Bond's, Esq., Mortimer, Berks, Ann Helena, wife of Maj. Gen. Clements Brown, C.B., Hon. East-India Company's service.

14. In Grafton Street, Mary, wife of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, and daughter of the late Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart.

18. At the Portland Hotel, David Clark, Esq., late of Calcutta, in the 39th year of his age.

— At Grove-lodge, Richmond, Churchill Edward, twin infant of Sir J. Bryant.

Lately. Lady Manwaring, wife of Sir H. M. Manwaring, Bart., and sister to Viscount Combermere.

— At the Mauritius, Lieut. Thomas Master, 33d regt., Madras N.I.

THE LONDON MARKETS, June 22.

Sugar.—The proposition to reduce the bounty on refined goods to 36s. for double and 30s. for single, has much affected the market for all descriptions of raw sugar admissible for home consumption; the demand for West-India Muscovades has been extremely limited. The uncertainty which still hangs over this matter, nearly suspends all business in the article. The demand for Mauritius has been very limited for all descriptions. The growers have purchased very sparingly of Bengal. There has been a better disposition evinced on the part of exporters to do business in Manila and Siam. This afternoon Bengal was in better request.

Coffee.—A good demand has been experienced for British Plantation. East-India, and descriptions admissible on the same terms as East-India, have maintained former rates, and have been in fair request for home consumption.

Indigo.—There have been but few purchases made in the East-India descriptions during the last week, and the prices are unaltered. The trade are now busily engaged in the inspection of the Indigo to be offered on the 10th July: the declaration has been increased to nearly 7,000 chests.

Tea.—The market remains very dull, the buyers refusing to purchase beyond immediate wants in the face of the large quantity that is to be offered on the 7th July; however, little or no change can be quoted in prices, but were holders to press sales, 1d. or 2d. per lb. reduction must be accepted.

Rice.—East-India continues to find a good sale.

Spices.—For Black Pepper there are still few orders, but importers require full prices. Cassia Lignea is held firmly, but there is at present not much demand. East-India Ginger is in steady request at former rates. The purchases in Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, and other articles, have been trivial at the prices quoted.

Saltpetre.—The transactions by private treaty in rough have been only to a limited extent, and none has been offered at auction, but importers continue to require full prices.

Cotton.—The advices from Liverpool being rather unfavourable, has checked the demand here, and the transactions for home use and export have been only to a limited extent this week; but importers remain firm, and former prices have been fully supported.

PRICES OF SHARES, June 23, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India.....(Stock)....	115	6 p. cent.	624,334	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	63	24 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	103	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitments.....	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	108	4½ p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	45	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	66	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11	6s.	10,000	100	17	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb, 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 7, 1838.

	R.s. A.	R.s. A.		R.s. A.	R.s. A.
Anchors	10 8 @	17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	5 0 @	5 2
Bottles	100 9 12	10 4	— flat	6 2	5 4
Coals	B. md. 0 6	0 10	— English, sq...	3 0	3 2
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 33 2	33 6	— flat	2 15	3 1
— Brasiers'	do. 33 8	33 12	Bolt	3 1	3 3
— Ingot	do. 30 4	30 8	Sheet	4 12	5 8
— Old Gross	do. 32 0	32 4	Nails	cwl. 9 8	14 8
— Bolt	do. 33 0	34 8	Hoops	F. md. 4 12	5 0
— Tyle	do. 30 0	31 12	— kentledge	cwt. 1 6	1 12
— Nails, assort	do. 30 0	35 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 6 12	7 4
— Peru Slab,	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped	do. 6 14	7 0
— Russia	Sa. R. do.	—	— Millinery	15 D.	20 D.
Copperas	do. 2 4	2 6	Shot, patent	bag 3 4	4 0
Cottons, chintz	pec. 3 0	9 0	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 2	6 3
— Muslins	do. 1 0	11 8	Stationery	25 D.	40 D.
— Yarn 16 to 180	mos. 0 4½	0 6½	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 8	5 11
Cutlery, fine	5 D.	15 D.	— Swedish	do. 6 8	6 14
Glass	20 D.	20 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 15 8	16 8
Ironmongery	35 D.	45 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 0	11 0
Hosiery, cotton	5 D.	30 D.	— coarse and nudding	0 11	—
Ditto, silk	20 D.	45 D.	— Flannel fine	0 6	1 2

BOMBAY, April 21, 1838.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Anchors	7 @	10	Iron, Swedish	55 @	—
Bottles, quart	1 2	—	— English	30	—
Coals	ton 12	15	— Hoops	cwt. 9 4	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 63	—	— Nails	do. 12	15
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	— Sheet	do. 9	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 60	—	— Rod for bolts	Sa. candy 35	36
— Tile	do. 48	48½	— do. for nails	do. 42	50
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 12 8	13
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do. 18	—
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 7	12½	Shot, patent	cwt. 11	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	13	19	Spelter	do. 13	—
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	Stationery	40 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware	33 D.	40 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 10	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	Tin Plates	box 15	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—
			— coarse	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1 8	—

CANTON, February 13, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3 @	6	Smalts	pecul 45 @	55
— Longcloths	do. 4	11	Steel, Swedish	tub 3 7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds	do. —	—	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	1 35
— Cambrics, 48 yds	do. 5	9	— do. ex super	yd. 2 5	—
— Bandannoes	do. 1 10	2 10	— Camlets at Lintin	pec. 26	27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 30	pecul 36	42	— Do. Dutch	do. 24	28
Iron, Bar	do. 3	—	— Long Ells	do. 9	9½
— Rod	do. 4 30	—	— Tin, Straits	pecul 16	16½
Lead, Pig	do. 6½	6½	— Tin Plates	box 11	9

SINGAPORE, February 15, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 7 @	9	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. corgie	4 @	3½
Bottles	do. 100	3½	— do. do Pullicat	doz. 11	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 36	37	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 ..	pecul 43	60
Cottons, Madapollans, 24 yd. ..	33-36 pcs. 2	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. —	—
— Ditto	do. 24	40-44 do. 21	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do. 115	—
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do. 31	6	Cutlery	40 per cent. disc.	—
— do. do.	do. 40-43 do. 4½	5	Iron, Swedish	pecul 44	5
— do. do.	do. 45-60 do. 5	8	— English	do. 4	4½
— Grey Shirting do. do.	do. 35-36 do. 31	4½	— Nail, rod	do. 4	4½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours ..	do. 2	3	Lead, Pig	do. 7	7½
— — — — — two colours	do. 2½	3	— Sheet	do. 7	8
— — — — — Turkey reds	do. 6	10	Spelter	pecul 6½	7
— — — — — fancies	do. 3	5	Steel	tub 5	5½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs. 11	2½	Woollens, Long Ells	pcs. 9	10
— Jaconet, 20	42-45 do. 13	4	— Camblets	do. 20	30
— Lappets, 10	40-42 do. 14	14	— Bombazetts	do. 5	5½

Calcutta, April 7, 1838.—Very little is yet doing in Chintzes; a few sales of single colour sets and Cambric Chintz have been effected during the week at about cost prices. In White Cottons, the demand is confined to Jaconets, Lappets, Books, Mulls, and Japan Spots at about former rates. Some sales of Mule Twist are reported, but the prices of Nos. 90 to 180, show a reduction of about 3 pie per morah. Turkey Red and other Coloured Yarns in limited inquiry, and remain without alteration in prices. Woollens: the market inactive, and prices without change. Sales of Copper continue to be effected in small parcels, and the prices show a slight fall on Sheet and Brazier, and a rise on Tile, Ingot, and Old. The prices of Iron exhibit a slight improvement on Round and Square Rod. A sale of Swedish Steel is reported at an improvement in price. Lead has advanced in price. Spelter has also advanced a shade. Tin Plates remain at unaltered prices.—*Price Cur.*

Bombay, April 21, 1838.—Metals: 1,200 cwt. of South American Copper, recently imported from China, have been sold at Rs. 49 per cwt., and a quantity of Old Sheathing Copper at the same rate. The recent advance in thick sheet and sheathing Copper is maintained, but Tiles have experienced very little improvement. English Bar Iron, the last importers' sale was at Rs. 33 per cwt., and we have heard of no transactions. The stock in importers' hands is estimated at about 5,000 cwt., and that in the bazar at 1,500 to 2,000 do. The last sales of Hoop and Sheet Iron were made at Rs. 94 per cwt., and the stock of both moderate. We have no sales to report of Swedish Bar Iron, and since the 1st of January have had no arrivals.—The first arrivals of Spelter will command good prices as the supplies are only exulted; retail sales have been done at Rs. 12 per cwt.

Singapore, Feb. 15, 1838.—No importations of Plum, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods since our last, and the demand during the week has been very dull. The stocks of all descriptions of Cotton Manufactures, however, are small, and

holders not anxious to sell except at good prices. Cambrics, common qualities, are the only kinds in any request, and there are none in first hands. Madapolams without enquiry, and no sales to report. Long Cloths are also in little request at present, and we have heard of no sales this week. Grey Shirting, stout qualities, in some request. Prints continue in demand, and none of suitable styles in first hands. Siamese Dresses, none, and much wanted. Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds. 33 in., stout, wanted. Turkey Red Cambrics only in demand in Oct. and Nov. Handkerchiefs; a few cases of Fancy Printed have been sold at 1 dol. per doz. Cotton Twist, grey mule, Nos. 38 to 44, wanted; other numbers in little request. Coloured Twist, imperial-red and blue, in fair demand at quotations, and some enquiry for Orange. Woollens: Camlets are still without enquiry; Bombazets saleable at 5 to 5½ per piece, to a moderate extent; Long Ells still enquired for, but no sales to report is yet; Spanish Stripes in no demand. Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, stock small; Nail-rod wanted at quotations. Hoop, Bolt and Sheet, in little demand; Swedish Bar, none; Steel dull, and stock small; Pig Lead in some enquiry, but none in first hands; Spelter, no sales, and stock very small. Tin Plates dull. Cutlery and Hardware only saleable by auction.

Canton, Feb. 13, 1838.—The demand for Broad-cloth is still dull, and we have not heard of any sales. Camlets, owing to some parcels having been forced on the market, are said to have materially declined. In Cotton Yarn, there is little doing at present, and as the supplies are sufficient to the demand, no advance in prices is expected. Longcloths, notwithstanding our late arrivals have been considerable, have kept up their prices under a steady demand; but further supplies are likely to affect the market. There has been lately some enquiry for Long Ells, but the importers are holding out for better prices. Rod Iron maintains its price, but Bar has lately declined. Lead has improved a little, both in demand and price. Our quotations of Tin Plates are supported, although the present stock is large.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 14, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem. 15	0	14 0
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } ible in England	0	14 0
Second { From Nos. 1,200 } to buy do.	0	8 3 8
Third { a 15,200 account } to sell disc.	0	2 3pm.
Fourth { 5 per cent. } prem. 3	0	2 3
Fifth { 4 per cent. } disc. Co's Rs.	2	4 2 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,000 a	2,900
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) ..	250 a	300

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	10 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills ..	5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d., to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.	
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Madras, March 21, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.	
Tamoor Bonds—4½ disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 0½d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, April 21, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 to 112 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.8 to 106.10 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.12 to 100.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 118 to 118.8 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, Feb. 15, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. per Sp. Dol., none, and wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per do., scarce, and wanted; Ditto, without ditto,—per do., no demand.	
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Canton, Feb. 13, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal—Company's Bills, 60 days, 212 to 214 Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 216 Co's Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, Private Bills, 216 do., no transactions.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.	

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Richmond*</i>	520 tons.	MacLeod	July 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Duke of Bedford</i>	720	Bowen	July 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Madagascar</i>	950	Walker	July 21.	Portsmouth.
<i>London</i>	700	Wimble	July 23.	Portsmouth.
<i>Sophia</i>	700	MacNair	July 23.	
<i>Scotia</i>	800	Campbell	July 25.	Portsmouth.
<i>Earl of Harbottle</i>	1000	Henning	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	736	Farquharson ...	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Robert Small</i> ...	750	Fulcher	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Seringapattam</i>	1000	Denny	July 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Clifton</i>	580	Green	July 25.	
<i>Windsor</i> ...	700	Martin	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.

FOR CAPE, MADRAS, AND BENGAL.

<i>True Briton</i>	800	Beach	July 7.	Portsmouth.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Lady Flora</i>	756	Ford	Aug. 1.	
<i>Carnatic</i>	650	Voss	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Barretto, Junior</i>	600	Sanders	Aug. 10.	
<i>Wellington*</i>	500	Liddell	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Duke of Argyll</i>	700	Bristow	Aug. 26.	Portsmouth.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Lady Feversham</i>	500	Webster	July 15.	
<i>Mermaid</i>	600	Chapman	July 20.	Portsmouth.
<i>Boyne</i>	650	Richardson	July 25.	
<i>Malabar</i>	700	Pollock	July 26.	Portsmouth.
<i>Morley</i>	578	Evas	July 30.	
<i>Berkshire†</i>	600	Clarkson	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.

FOR BATAVIA AND CHINA.

<i>George the Fourth</i>	1438	Drayner ...	July 5.	
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	450	Mackwood	July 15.	
<i>N.S.</i>	600	Steevens	Aug. 20.	

FOR CAPE AND CEYLON.

<i>Warrior</i>	480	Douthwaite.....	July 7.	
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Earl Durham</i>	400 ...	Cabell ..	July 5	
<i>Francis Spaight</i>	400	Sayers	July 10.	
<i>Perfect</i>	658	Snell	July 10.	
<i>Augustus Cæsar</i>	500	Lacey	July 20.	
<i>Royal George</i>	466	Richards	July 30.	
<i>Lady Nugent</i>	535	Fawcett	July 15.	Gravesend.
<i>Fairlie*</i>	755	Ager	July 23.	Plymouth.

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

<i>Augusta Jessie</i> (convict ship)	385	Edenborough ...	July 5.	
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FOR LAUNCESTON.

<i>Union</i>	327	Todd	July 10.	
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FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Hebe</i>	300	Wishart	July 14.	
<i>Louisa</i>	250	Stephenson	July 25.	

* Touching at the Cape. † Touching Malabar Coast.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 7th of July.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SESSION JUDGE'S COURT, BHAUGULPORE,
January 1.

Oharee v. Raja Chundun Singh—This was a case of very barbarous murder perpetrated by a raja. The family of the raja placed before the bar, for the commission of this murder, was at one time very respectable in these parts; but owing to the rajas, for two or three generations, being of unsound mind, the *zumindaree* has been much neglected. The last of the ancient stock, now arraigned for the wilful murder of Kokeen, *feelban*, seems to have a touch of the hereditary malady; for it does not appear in evidence that there was any cause of irritation given by the poor fellow who has been sacrificed by the raja, or koonwur, as he is termed.

The place where the rajas reside is called Muwhar, in purgunnah Munceharce, lying south-east from the station of Bhanugulpoore. The Session Judge was aided in the investigation of this case by the Mahomedan officer, but no assessors.

This case was brought on by the prosecution of Oharee, the brother of the deceased, who represents that his brother was in the employ of Raja or Koonwur Chundun Singh, as *feelban*, or elephant-driver, and accompanied him to Burhut; that when he arrived there, the koonwur, very unaccountably, commenced beating his servants, without any cause assigned (in evidence) for such violent proceedings; that the irritability of his temper rose to such a pitch, that he caused his brother to be forced into a room, tied, and cut to pieces. The deponent was also ordered to be caught, and carried to the place of execution, but fled for his life, without waiting to entreat the koonwur to spare that of his brother.

The real cause of all these proceedings appeared to be this:—A person named Data Ram, mahajun, who was in the interest of some persons not mentioned (probably neighbouring litigant *zumindars*, who had fallen out on some boundary dispute), had been either on a visit to the raja, or had gone to Burhut on business. While there, the raja seems to have received some serious provocation from Data Ram, whereupon he sought to do him some serious harm, pursuing him with a drawn sword. Data Ram took to his heels, and escaped the danger to which he was exposed by the exacerbation of the raja's temper to a degree never known by any of the witnesses to have been seen before at any time; but a horse on which
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26, No. 104.

he had come to Burhut, and which Data Ram abandoned to its fate in his precipitate flight, fell in the way of the koonwur, and on its carcass he wreaked his vengeance: the animal was cut to pieces by him, with his own hands. Having thus shed the blood of the beast, he seems to have sought to spend his rage on any object that might fall in his way. Unfortunately for Kokeen, he happened to catch the eye of his master at this awful crisis of the mania. How the catastrophe occurred, the deponent does not particularize; but Jhubbun Dhanuk is more precise in mentioning the details of the affair. By the koonwur's order, Maujea, Pulta, Gopal, and Beesco Goryt, dragged the *feelban* into a shed or kutchery standing within an inclosure, through which every thing that was transpiring within could be seen and was seen by the witnesses. Two of the individuals (placed at the bar as accessories to the fact), by the raja's direction, tied the two legs of Kokeen to a post, while the other two held him fast by his hands against it on the opposite side. The raja then drew his sword, and at one stroke almost severed his head from his body. He then almost cut him in two by a stroke which he levelled at his waist; and finally gave him a wound in one of his legs. Beeso Goryt, by the raja's order, caused the mutilated remains of the wretched elephant-driver to be conveyed into a neighbouring jungle, but not before they had arrived at an offensive state of decomposition, by having been thrown into one of the close huts within the inclosure before mentioned. In the jungle, the body was put under the carcass of the slaughtered horse of Data Ram, in which situation, ere long, the bones of man and beast were indiscriminately commingled. One of the witnesses swore that, at the time of the *Tudarook* or *Soorathkal*, he discovered the bones of the *mohut*, by marks of the cuts inflicted by the sword of the koonwur, deeply left on the neck-bone, ribs, and thigh-bone of the deceased. Having finished the dark deed, the raja seems to have recovered from the effects of his irritation, and began to contrive means to procure the concealment of the murder he had perpetrated. He prevailed on the people about him and in the place (all his *ryuts*) to give it out that Kokeen had died of cholera; and in which attempt to hush up the foul affair, the *suzawul* of police of that part of the country, plainly under the control or in the interests of the raja, takes a conspicuous part.

The raja, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, pleads not guilty, and men-
(2 C)

tions the story of Kokeen's having died by cholera. The four accessories try to excuse themselves as well as they can; but give a very clear and particular detail of the progress and consummation of the catastrophe. One of the witnesses, Seebun Dhanuk, spoke the Hindustanee remarkably well, though he was an inhabitant of the foot of the hills, a site usually occupied by Sonntars, Bhoooneas, and other semi-savage races, that have branched out from the great trunk of Highlanders occupying the huge range that extends from Behar to the Deccan. But this witness prevaricated a good deal, and the Court found it necessary to warn him of the serious consequences of being found guilty of perjury. Some of the witnesses, being Pnharees, were sworn on a little salt put on a knife and washed down into their mouths, while others were sworn on a piece of tiger's skin put into their hands. It was mentioned by some of the witnesses, that the young raja had exhibited unequivocal signs of distraction, whether as a hereditary malady, or produced by constant addiction to excessive drinking. The words used to express this distraction were *burhaw* ('want of self-possession,') and *buhuka* ('straying'), states of mind which might have been occasioned by the inordinate use of ardent liquor, which Seebun Dhanook called brandy, from the colour of it; but the liquor was evidently *muhooka shurab*, a liquor distilled from the flower of the *bassia latifolia*, and sold to an enormous extent all over Hindustan, to the great misery of the people, but with great advantage to the resources of the state. The liquor represented to have been used was remarkably strong or double-distilled, called by the witness *chouance* (or four annas a bottle). This in Bengal would be called *doatushuk*, or vulgarly *doasta*, sufficient to drive the most sober head into utter rabidness.

The raja's sanity being called into question, the civil surgeon, who had observed him attentively since his imprisonment, on trial, was called upon to depose to the real state of his intellects, which he did, stating that he had carefully examined his looks, manners, and replies to questions put to him, and saw no indication of insanity. The law-officer produced his *futuwa*, purporting that the prisoners Majjea, Pulta Gopal, and Beesoo Goryt, were proved to have aided Koonwur Chundun Singh in killing Kokeen, and were deserving of discretionary punishment by *tazeer*; and that Koonwur Chundun Singh was found guilty of the wilful murder of Kokeen, and was worthy of the extreme penalty of the law (*ngoobut-i-shudeed*), and may therefore be punished capitally.

The Court (Mr. T. Wyatt) coincided in the verdict of the law-officer, and or-

dered the *rooodad* to be forwarded to the Nizamut Adalat for final orders.

January 3.

Gundoree is brought up as an accessory to the murder of Bukhtawur, a slave, on the prosecution of Soomeree, the brother, and Khoshalo, the sister of Bukhtawur. The circumstances of the case were these. The deceased was the slave of Shoojait, and whether from ill-treatment, or (as one of the witnesses represents, as having heard from one of the defendants) owing to his having made away with a bullock of Shoojait, he had disappeared, and did not make his appearance till nine or ten months afterwards. One afternoon, as Gundoree was going about some business, he met Bukhtawur, who, on seeing the other, fled, pursued by him, but made his escape. He took refuge in the house of his brother Soomeree. When it grew dark, his place of refuge was beset by Muksood, Shoojait, Khoorshed, Bisharut, &c., with lighted torches in their hands. Two of them forced their way into the house, seized, bound, and dragged him forth from it. Gundoree, who was evidently the ferret to his party, urged them to beat him, which they did, and then conveyed him to the house of one Jheengun, jamadar. The assailants were followed by the prosecutors, who gave a very clear and particular account of the horrid transactions that ensued. Their brother was hoisted by his hair to the roof or chopper of a verandah, and suspended there, his hands tied behind him, and each of his legs to a post on the right and left. Having thus reduced him to a state of utter helplessness, and without the power of struggling to free himself from the doom that awaited him, they commenced beating him with a goad, such as is used in driving bullocks, and is usually pointed with a piece of iron. They must have beat him very violently, for it is alleged that they broke his waist, and marks of the punctures made by the iron were seen in several parts of his body. He remained in this fearful position, subject to the torments inflicted on him, the whole night, when nature was overpowered, and death put an end to his sufferings. His body was then lowered to the ground, Gundoree loosing his hair from the roof. Two of the murderers remained to watch the body, but the rest, with the prisoner at the bar, went away. But it does not appear that he had a hand in beating and tormenting him.

Gundoree states the facts nearly as represented by the prosecutor and prosecutrix, but denies having taken part in the means that had been resorted to, to kill Bukhtawur. He had expostulated with the murderers, but unsuccessfully. Anor, a witness for the defendant, corroborates much of the above, but did not see Gundoree beating the deceased.

The Court was assisted by the Mahomedan law-officer. At the close of the examination of the case, the Court informed the culprit, that the crime for which he stood arraigned was proved against him, and that the proceedings would be forwarded to the Sudder Nizamut, the result of which will, in due time, be made known to him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE TIBET.

The *Agra Ukhbar* has a letter from Mr. Vigne, an English traveller in Central Asia, dated Lahore, 11th January, the object of which is to create an interest in favour of Ahmet Shah, the Rajah, or "Ergylo," of Bultistan, or Little Tibet, as a return for his kindness to British travellers, by endeavouring to secure to him the good wishes of the Indian community.

Mr. Vigne states that, in the summer of 1835, he sent him word from Kashmir that he was coming to see him. "His vakeel (Kasym Khan) met me on the morning of departure with a most civil note. At five days' march from Iskardoh I was met by one of his sons, Ahmet Ali Khan, and on the next day by Ahmet Shah himself, who had come thus far for the purpose of protection and welcome. He there destroyed a large band of plunderers that would have crossed my path that very morning. In consequence of the lateness of the season, I remained only two months in his country; but nothing could exceed the kindness with which I was treated there. Animals, minerals, fruits, &c., and in fact every thing that the country produced, were sent for, and ordered to be brought to me: he himself attended me on a week's excursion to the northward, and I was freely allowed to visit forts, to which access was forbidden even to his own sons. After joining in the festivities during the Commander-in-chief's visit to Lahore, I again, in the spring of last year, proceeded through Kashmir to Tibet, with the maharajah's permission to go thither by any road that pleased me. I parted with Runjet Sing on the most excellent terms, and he ordered the Rajah Divan Sing, in my presence, to give me a guard of twenty-four men as far as Ladak, and in fact to provide me with all necessary assistance. The rajah himself told me he was my friend, and would give me five hundred men in time of need. How these kind orders were obeyed will be seen in the sequel. With the assistance of the Little Tibetians, I was enabled to bring my horses over passes that at that time were covered with deep and trackless snow. Ahmet Shah (although lame) advanced three days to meet me, and to

give me the heartiest welcome. I soon asked him, if it were possible to go to Gilgheet; he said, no, but that he was making arrangements for me. As there was no time to be lost, I made up my mind to visit the left source of the Indus.* In two days after my arrival at Iskardoh, I was again, by the kindness of Ahmet Shah, on my way towards the Nubra Soh, with a strong guard, commanded by his son Ahmet Ali Khan, and a number of attendants carrying sufficient provision for the whole party for five or six weeks! The horse-path lies in the bed of the river. I was on the move too early in the year, and very unfortunately, in consequence of there being too much water in the bed of the river, we were obliged to walk along the very narrow and dangerous paths over the bare granite rock by its side. I found them too slippery for me, and turned back from a fear of falling through giddiness. I accordingly cut across the mountains to the Ladak frontier. It was soon intimated to me by Rajah Gulab Sing's sepulchees, that I ought not to bring an armed force from Little Tibet upon his frontier, and I felt myself obliged to dismiss my friends the Bultees, and proceed to Ladak without them. But the character of Gulab Sing's government soon became apparent. On the first day, I saw a single sepulchee driving nine or ten Ladakees before him like a flock of sheep; and when I arrived at Ladak, I soon found that they were determined to throw every possible obstacle in my way. For nearly three weeks I and my servants were subjected to unremitted and systematic insult. A bridge over the Indus was burnt by order of the Sikhs, and a forged note was written to me, in which I am charged with having set it on fire. No human being was allowed to visit me, and even the cows, and sheep, and goats of the country were driven out of my sight. When I sought to purchase any thing in the bazaars, all was hudden; and some of those whom I

* The left source of the Indus is in a very large lake, known by the name of the *Nubra Soh*. Its situation is very elevated, being surrounded by glaciers and snowy peaks. A few years ago, the place of egress got dammed up with ice, a vast body of water was thus held "en potence," the barriers burst with its weight, and a mighty torrent swept along the valley of the river, doing vast havoc even as far as Iskardoh. The Nubra Soh is about fourteen days' march from Ladak towards Yarkund, by the road which follows up the bed of the river. Two days beyond it is Karokorum, a low hill about sixty feet in height, which rises from the centre of a stony and desolate plain of several days' march, and of lower elevation than the mountains about the Nubra Soh. It has snow upon it in summer, and its name, which signifies in Ladak "the sweetmeat or sugar plain," is given antithetically by travellers from Ladak to Yarkund, on account of its bleak and desolate appearance. The two great branches of the Indus, one said to be from the Lake Mansurawur, visited by Mr. Moorcroft, and the other from the Nubra Soh, join only a few miles above the vale of Iskardoh. There is not much difference in the body of waters at the junction.

addressed were threatened or beaten. An old Patan, a sirdar, residing at Loodiana, who came on the first day to pay his respects, was abused by a passing sepahce, even whilst talking to me in my tent, and never ventured near me again; two lamas or priests were treated in the same way. A haji, one of those Yarkunders who gave Captam Warden, at Bombay, the information to be found in his excellent paper on Yarkund, and whom I had known both in Loodiana and Kashmir, addressed me in the street, 'had I just arrived?' He was remarked, followed, and very severely beaten. I demanded assistance in person, in the strongest terms, and in the maharajah's name, from the Rajah of Ladak. He was frightened, but said he could do nothing for fear of Gulab Sing.* I contrived, however, to visit Nubra, four days beyond Ladak to the northward, and found myself near the nominal boundary of Gulab Sing's late acquisitions. The poor Bhoots were everywhere hitting their hands and eyes for the coming of the English. Every one at Ladak would have been glad to assist me; but such was the terror inspired by some six or seven Sikh ruffians, that no one—even the most respectable merchants—dare visit me, or assist me in the purchase of a single seer of flour. I at length left the place in disgust. When I arrived at the villages on the frontier towards Little Tibet, the villagers were eager to assist me with carriage, &c. For their civility to me, they were all driven off towards Ladak, men, women, and children! What is my reception again in Ahmet Shah's country? As soon as intelligence of my return arrives, his son is again sent to meet me, and to conduct me with every attention to Iskardoh; and the old 'cock of the rock' himself, although lame, leaves his strong-hold for the same purpose. He expressed the utmost indignation at the treatment I had received at Ladak; said that the Rajah of Ladak was a coward, and that he would not have dared to have used me so if he had been present. He had offered, and no doubt would have done so, to conduct me himself to Ladak. This, of course, I refused. I now determined to try and reach Gilgheet. I was sent round to Astor, or Assor, a tributary valley, and crossed the dividing mountains. The summit was more than sixteen thousand feet in height, and five glaciers were in sight there; at the same time ropes were brought into play to prevent our horses from falling into the crevices of the ice.

Astor and Gilgheet are valleys, which may be here said to debouche at right angles on the Indus. Gilgheet is on the north bank. I had sent two of my servants to Gilgheet, with a present to the rajah; they were kindly received, and all was in good 'train' for my visit. I pushed along the south bank of the Astor river, thinking that if I received an invitation to cross the Indus to Gilgheet, I should be ready without delay; on the other hand, were I refused, I had the satisfaction of seeing the Indus at that spot. A more magnificent mountain view could not be conceived. The noble river itself was flowing at a depth of several thousand feet below me, and its course was visible, almost to its debouchure on the plains of Peshawur. Here there really was some danger to be apprehended from robbers, and Ahmet Shah, in his great anxiety, had contrived that my guard should accumulate from day to day, to not much less than 150 mountaineers, commanded by his son. Had I waited for an answer, as I was advised to do, at the killah of Astor, a distance of two days' march from the spot I had advanced to, all would have been well; but directly they heard in Gilgheet that I had so large a force with me, they became alarmed, and another bridge over the Indus was destroyed by them. But for this, I could easily have visited Chitral, or Little Kasghar, &c. Time obliged me to return towards Kashmir and the Punjab.

"Dr. Henderson visited Ladak and Nubra before I did, and, but for his detention at the former place, would have been long before me at Iskardoh. He had left Ladak, or rather Leh (Ladak being the name of the country and not of the capital), and was on his way to Little Tibet, when the old rajah of Ladak became suspicious of his disguise, and sent a party after him, by whom he was taken and ill-used. This happened at a village called Kulutgie. A man, a lama, and his sister, of the place, were very kind to him, and received him into their house. I passed this place at first with my friends the Bultees; every one turned out to meet us, and these two lamas amongst them, who were introduced to me as having been kind to Dr. Henderson. Dr. Henderson afterwards found his way to Iskardoh, where he threw off his disguise of character, and received every attention from Ahmet Shah. It was late in the year—but necessary that he should leave Iskardoh by the pass to Astor, which I have already noticed. Ahmet Shah sent a large number of men, who trampled down a path for him in the new snow, and so dangerous did the ascent appear, that the Bultees themselves objected to proceed. Henderson

* The present Rajah of Ladak was a servant of the legitimate rajah, and was placed on the throne by Gulab Sing and his brother, after they had taken the country. The old rajah is under surveillance near Ladak, and his son resides in Spita.

told them they were a set of women, and made them conduct him to the top, where he sat down to boil his thermometer; without such assistance, an escape by any of these passes from Little Tibet at that time would have been utterly impossible. The nearest passes from Yarkund to Kashmir lie through the country of Ahmet Shah; and were he to be any way encouraged, I believe he could be successfully employed as a medium through which many, perhaps all, of the mountain tribes, to the westward of Little Tibet, could be brought to a friendly understanding with the Indian Government, and that eventually he might become the nucleus of a dynasty in those parts, which, all circumstances considered, might not be without its use.

"The whole of the passes from Great Tibet to Kashmir are in the hands of Gulab Sing, or his brothers. Their insolence is intolerable. Their interest is one and the same, and 'the powers that be' in Kashmir are more under the influence of the rajahs than of the maharajah himself. For several months in the year the direct roads from Little Tibet to Kashmir are impassable from snow. That by Duras, which lies between Great and Little Tibet, is open for foot passengers all the year, and the *hasds* (runners) from Little Tibet are obliged to use it in the winter: but an assumed right of detention has been exercised by Gulab Sing's sepahces; and such is the unpleasant treatment that Ahmet Shah's messengers have before now received, that few will come by that road unless it be actually a matter of necessity. It is now doubtful whether any communication can pass with safety. The maharajah knows very little of the real state of his mountain territories north of the Punjab; and I believe that the ignorance in which he remains, in consequence of the dread which all around him have of the displeasure of the rajahs, could be most justly offered as an excuse for the enormities which are still occasionally taking place, almost within hearing of the roar of the British cannon at Loodianah.

"The acts of Gulab Sing have ever marked him as a tyrant. About six months ago, when a petty rebellion took place at Poonah (on the road to Kashmir), this modern Jugurtha caused three of his prisoners to be *skinned alive* in his presence; and when the executioner hesitated, he asked him if it were his father or his brother that he was operating upon, that he was so chicken-hearted! The skins were afterwards sewn together, stuffed with grass, the heads were fastened on the shoulders, the hands were tied together in an attitude of supplication, and the fingers were supported so as to

remain in an erect posture; Gulab Sing publicly telling his son to take a lesson of the art of government, which might be of use to him hereafter. This is all true, but the maharajah knows nothing of it, and no one dare inform him. Such is the man who, but a few years ago, was a sower in the service of the old Rajah of Jumna—the master whom he decapitated, and of whose possessions he is now lord and master himself; and such is the man who has long threatened, now threatens, and has once attempted to penetrate to his strong-holds.

"The ancestors of Ahmet Shah have reigned in Little Tibet from times beyond which they have no information in the country. The reduction of Little Tibet will complete a military circle around Kashmir, which would then be invaded by the rajahs on the instant of the maharajah's death: and it is my opinion, that a mere order from the maharajah would be hardly sufficient to restrain them from again attempting it soon, and perhaps successfully. But I confine myself to facts and probabilities. It is probable that my visits to Little Tibet may have been the innocent cause of exciting hopes which are not to be realized; and that if so, Ahmet Shah would become a laughing-stock to his mountain neighbours; but that is not my fault, nor Henderson's."

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

At the Police-office, April 7th, Mr. Swinhoe, attorney at law, having been robbed of a watch and chains, his servants underwent the ordeal of eating parched rice. Of five persons, whom the thanadar of the Chandpaul Ghaut thanah ushered this day before the magistrate, two had eaten this parched rice as a palatable substitute for their lunch; but the remaining three, either from a consciousness of guilt, or fear, or some unaccountable cause, could not, in spite of all their efforts, contrive to swallow the stuff. They were consequently suspected to be the thieves, and as such handed up before the magistrate, who expressed his surprise that these three men could not eat their portion of the rice with the same freedom as the other two had done, and after asking them the reason of this impediment in their swallows, failing to elicit any reply, he remanded the prisoners, and directed the thanadar to make further inquiries into this affair, and report on it to him at a future day.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NATIVE JUDGES.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have circulated the following instructions to the several Zillah Judges, on the subject of the mode of address to be adopted by

native judges, when corresponding on matters of business with natives of rank.

1st. Principal Sudder Ameens will correspond direct by *rooboo-carries* with all covenanted officers of Government, except the secretaries to Government, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, or any military officers, in regard to whom the present practice is to be continued.

2nd. Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs will forward all communications to covenanted officers as heretofore, through the European judges, except communications to such officers as are parties to suits before them, in which case, they will be addressed direct to the officer whom they may concern.

3rd. The native judges, of every grade, will correspond direct with natives of rank.

In communicating the above instructions to the native judges, the Zillah Judges have been particularly desired to impress upon them the propriety of observing a proper respect towards all natives of rank, with whom it may be necessary to correspond on official matters, and addressing them in the form and style employed on like occasions by the European judge of the district. In like manner, natives of rank will be required to pay proper respect to the native judges, adopting as a general rule the forms of address laid down in the Court's Circular of the 14th December 1832.

ROHILKUND.

The visit of the Governor-general to Rohilkund is, we presume, taken with a view of inquiring into the state of that district, and certainly in no part of these provinces is the presence of his lordship more required. This district, both by climate and soil, is the most favoured in Hindustan, and one that offers the strongest inducement to the European capitalist; but all is counteracted by its indolent and bigotted Mussulman population. The modern history of this favoured district shows on a small scale the invariable consequences of Mussulman conquest. Prior to the appearance of this people, the Hindu inhabitants availed themselves of the resources of the province, and by their industry and commercial enterprise established a considerable traffic in every direction. With the appearance of the Afghan Mussulmans, this flourishing state of things underwent a change; capital was gradually transferred to other districts, trade declined by a considerable emigration of the industrious Hindu population, until at length the resources of the country ceased to be called forth, beyond the extent absolutely required by its indolent, licentious, and rapacious conquerors

for their common wants. In this condition it remained until it came into the possession of the British, when it gradually improved, but in a degree trifling to what it was capable of. The lazy Mussulmans were still the principal proprietors, and worse, were able, from the laxity with which our Government managed the country, to follow their old habits of turbulence and of oppression towards their Hindu fellow-subjects. Their recent outrages at Shajehanpore and Bareilly afford sufficient proof that this state of things continues; and that unless some wholesome restraint be imposed upon the Mussulmans, and a due obedience to law exacted from them, the condition of Rohilkund will daily become worse, until a vigorous remedy will be absolutely necessary, not only for the safety of the Hindus of the place, but the maintenance of our own authority. The pacification of the district, and restoration to good order, may be effected quietly, if the Governor-general is only determined to do so. The Mussulman disturbers have long been treated with the systematic forbearance of our Government, which they have misconstrued into timidity. The civil administration of a great portion of the district has long been defective, both from an injudicious selection of officers, and the employment of too few of them; thus, for instance, the town of Shajehanpore, with a turbulent population of 50,000 inhabitants, is allotted to a magistrate and two assistants, but is generally managed by an assistant and a few companies of sepoy. This civil and military force is obviously insufficient for the proper coercion of a population, of which so principal a portion is composed of Mussulmans, wrapped up in silly conceit of their own prowess. The most congenial as well as convincing argument with Mussulmans, in favour of proper obedience to the law, is force, and this we must use. Instead of a small detachment of artillery and a couple of regiments of native infantry, at the headquarters of the district, Bareilly, there should be a strong body of artillery and five or six regiments of native infantry, with one of Europeans. The effect the last would produce, would wonderfully facilitate the restoration of the district to order. Without a resort to some such steps, it will be to no purpose to write lengthy, fine-drawn minutes, or draw up elaborate reports,—the common measures of our Government. The resumption now proceeding throughout the district will increase the disaffection of the Mussulman population; mildness will be construed into timidity, and the result of the whole will, in no unlikelihood, be an explosion of the most serious nature. We have seen one at Bareilly: the same

causes that gave rise to that are in more active operation at the present day, and the minds of the people still more unsettled. —*Agra Ukhbar.*

UNION BANK.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held on 14th April at the Union bank, on the requisition of thirty-two proprietors, for the purpose of considering certain propositions for increasing the capital stock of the bank; Mr. A. F. Smith in the chair.

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:—

“That the present capital of the bank be doubled, by raising forty lacs of Co's.Rs. by the addition of 4,000 shares of Co's. Rs. 1,000 each, so as to make the capital of the bank eighty lacs in all.

“That the shares be distributed among the proprietors rateably, and in proportion to their present interests.

“That the sum of at least ten lacs, or 1,000 shares, be payable in cash, every six months, the first payment to be completed at latest on the 1st January 1839, the second by the 1st July 1839, and so on.

“That each proprietor be bound to take up and pay cash for one-fourth of his additional interest in complete shares, on or before the 31st December, and 30th June, of each year, during the period of two years, from the 1st July next, provided that no fractional parts of shares be allowed to be taken up; and that such shares as cannot be taken pursuant to the terms of this and the 3d resolution, be sold by auction on or about the 15th February and August, after each half-yearly period, for the benefit of proprietors not taking up or obtaining new shares.

“That notwithstanding the above resolutions, each proprietor have the option of taking up all or any portion of his new shares, immediately, or at any period, on paying for the same in cash.

“That parties, on paying for the new stock, shall receive dividends *pro-rata*, from the quarter-day next ensuing the payment.

“That notwithstanding the above resolutions, such extension of time as the Directors may deem necessary be allowed to absentee proprietors, or in any special cases.

“That the issue of bank-notes shall be limited to one-fourth of the paid-up capital.”

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A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* censures this measure, as uncalled-for and hazardous. He cites the published opinion of Mr. William Martin, a partner in Messrs. Cockerell and Co.'s house, a Director in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank, to this effect: “No doubt an addi-

tion of capital would be advantageous to the country if gradually introduced, arising from the profits of trade; if so brought in, it would be highly beneficial; but I submit that its sudden introduction, seeking employment without much fear of risk, will afford a ready means to forward the views of speculators, will derange the present order of things, affect existing contracts, and lead to incalculable mischief.” The writer adds: “If these forty lacs be gradually subscribed by an addition of ten every six months, I believe no mischief will arise; but if they be suddenly introduced, and more especially if the capitalists at the same moment give life to the new bank, both they and the country will have to deplore the disregard of Mr. Martin's warning.”

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The *Calcutta Courier*, in reporting the proceedings at the meeting, states: “Mr. Longueville Clarke alluded to the statements lately made, that the issue of notes endangered the safety of the bank. Now, as this issue was under five lacs, and the paid-up capital was forty, he treated it as a piece of the wildest nonsense which could be uttered by the most reckless assertors. He thought, however, that it would be as well to counteract these attempts by publicly limiting the extent of the issues; and he therefore moved that in no case should they exceed one-fourth of the paid-up capital. Mr. W. F. Ferguson agreed that it was idle to suppose that the safety of the bank could be endangered by the small issue of notes; but there was a great inconvenience occasioned to those who banked there, and could not get Bank of Bengal notes, which alone were receivable in the Government offices. Colonel Young stated that Bengal Bank notes were always paid to those who put ‘B.B.’ on their cheques, but it was not expecting too much from the proprietors and directors, in looking to them to aid their own circulation, when they did not require notes for the Government offices. Mr. Dickens said that attempts had already been making to obtain the exclusive privilege of issue for the Government Bank, but the right to issue, which the Union Bank enjoyed, was too great an obstacle in the way. It could not be taken from them, and they should therefore not part with it, but on terms which may guard them from inconvenience, and not place them in the power of a rival establishment, who might refuse to supply them with notes.”

The *Hurkaru* says: “The meeting separated with great unanimity, and mutual congratulations on having, as was confidently alleged, ‘put a stopper’ on that ‘Jolinnu Newcome,’ whose intentions we have lately heard so much about.”

BANK OF BENGAL.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held on the 24th April, Mr. H. T. Prinsep in the chair, when it was resolved:

"That it is expedient to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal."

"That it is expedient that the increase should be of such amount as to allow upon each share a proportion of new stock that may be expressed in even thousands, viz. upon the share of Rs. 4,000, an increase of one-fourth, or one-half, or three-fourths."

"That it is desirable (whether or not the Government relinquish its share of the new stock) that the capital should be increased one-half, so that, in case the Government should determine to take its share of new stock, that the capital be increased by the sum of Rs. 37,50,000, and in the event of Government declining (as on the late augmentation) to take its share, the capital be increased by the sum of Rs. 32,00,000."

(As an amendment) "That, in order to prevent the capital exceeding one crore of rupees, the increase be one quarter of each existing share, and not one-half."

"That the holders of fractions of the present share of Rs. 4,000, receive their share of the proposed increase, by an auction sale for their benefit."

"That the proprietors, whether absent or present, shall, as in the last increase, have eighteen months from the date of the sanction of such increase of stock by the Governor-general in Council, to pay the value of the shares they may respectively become entitled to; but inasmuch as it is expedient that the Bank should have the immediate use and benefit of such portion of such increased capital as can be supplied without detriment to the interests of absent proprietors, resolved, that *all* proprietors shall have the option of paying into the Bank the amount of the value of the new stock they may respectively become entitled to, immediately such sanction of Government has been obtained, and that they shall be entitled to receive their half-yearly dividend on such new stock, to be calculated from the 1st day of July, or the 1st day of January (as the case may be) next after they may have made such payment."

"That our directors be requested to take into consideration the possibility of making arrangements for the payment of dividends to proprietors in England, and to report the result of their deliberations to the next general meeting."

The chairman then stated, that with reference to the proposition agreed to at the last meeting of proprietors, for increasing the sum at disposal for establishment, the majority of directors had come to a resolution to apply to Government to obtain a deputy secretary, to be appointed from amongst its servants, but had received a

reply from the President in Council, refusing to appoint a civil servant to the office. To this resolution, four directors were dissentient, and three minutes are recorded. The chairman added, that no further steps had yet been taken by the directors to appropriate the surplus funds voted.

After a few observations from Mr. Cragg, in favour of appointing a deputy from persons unconnected with the Government, it was resolved, *nem. con.*, that the directors should take such measures as they might deem necessary and proper to provide for the increasing business of the Bank, and report the same to the next meeting.

The above resolutions were far from being adopted *unâ voce*. The *Courier* states that, on the second resolution, Mr. Cragg opposed it. He did not see that such increase was necessary, and with reference to anticipated profits, the result of increased discount transactions, he thought it very probable that the rate may be in four months reduced from ten to six per cent. Mr. Mangles said, the argument of Mr. Cragg was precisely the same as that made use of by the shareholders when the last increase of the capital was proposed, and which, it was now entirely unnecessary to remind the shareholders, had been proved erroneous. His opinion was, that the maximum amount of capital now required for the purpose of the Bank would, in a few years, be the minimum amount required, and that, too, without much diminution in the rate of discount; but should he be wrong in his opinion, he for one—and there were others for whom he could answer—would prefer having a small interest for a large capital, than a large interest for a small capital, invested in the Bank of Bengal. He took occasion to say, that the proposed increase was not brought forward at the present moment in consequence of demonstrations in other quarters; the proposal had been long contemplated by Mr. E. Macnaghten, and by himself. Mr. Cragg thought it might be as well, before the business was further entered into, to inquire if any arrangements had been made with reference to the establishment of branch banks. The chairman replied that there had not, in consequence of there being employment for the Bank's capital in Calcutta. Mr. C. Prinsep thought it would be a kind of suicide to admit the public to participate in the profits of the Bank, by increasing the capital. As to the argument that the course proposed would stay the establishment of other banks, he said, so long as the Bank of Bengal had exclusive privileges in the circulation of their notes, the more numerous other banks, the better for the proprietors; other banks could only operate as feeders, taking off their notes, which were the main source of profit. Mr. Mangles reminded the meeting that they

had committed suicide two years ago by increasing their capital, and he had not any doubt but that the contemplated measure would produce similar advantages. Mr. Leach thought the note circulation had reached its maximum, and if they were taken off by the feeders, it would be to return them to the Bank. Mr. H. T. Prinsep, as a Government director, treated the proposed increase as a matter of indifference, and so he thought the Government would look at it; but, as a private shareholder, he much doubted the expediency of the measure. The contemplated increase of profit must arise out of an increased discount business; the proposed additional capital would not add to the note circulation, or to the number of deposits. Now, the parties who were content to employ their capitals in discounts, might do so in their own offices. Mr. Mangles said he could not turn his office into a discount shop, and he much doubted if the chairman would be so efficient a public servant, were he to convert his office into a rendezvous for brokers. Mr. H. T. Prinsep wished to be understood as not opposing the proposal now before the meeting, but he thought the consequence would be, in a few months the greater part of the increased capital would be invested in Company's paper. Nevertheless, the motion, if carried, would not be entirely useless; there was a *prestige* in a crore of rupees, both here and at home, which would keep mad projects out of the market. Mr. Bracken thought the words "mad projects" required explanation. Mr. H. T. Prinsep assured Mr. Bracken that they did not apply to the Bank of India. Mr. Bracken declared that his only reason for opposing the resolution was, that it affected the interests of absent proprietors.

Mr. Henderson has been appointed deputy secretary and treasurer to the Bank of Bengal, on a monthly salary of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, from the 1st May. Mr. Lee succeeds Mr. Henderson as accountant, on a monthly salary of Co.'s Rs. 600; and Mr. Plumb, of the treasury department, fills up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Lee's promotion, on a monthly salary of Co.'s Rs. 400.

BANK OF INDIA.

The following notice, dated 21st April, from the Provisional Committee of the Bank of India (see p. 185), has been published: "A sufficient number of applications having been made for shares in the projected Bank of India to warrant, in the opinion of the Provisional Committee, a meeting of subscribers, for the purpose of taking into consideration all matters connected with its establishment, and more particularly the appropriation of shares reserved by the prospectus for England, it

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is proposed that the same shall be held on the 19th of May."

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A meeting of the subscribers and proprietors of the Public Library was held on May 5th, for the purpose of electing a curator, in the room of Mr. John Bell, who had resigned. Sir J. P. Grant was in the chair. Mr. Bell's letter, assigning, as a reason for his resignation, a difference of opinion with his colleagues, was read. A minute, by the same gentleman, and counter-minutes, by Messrs. H. M. Parker and W. P. Grant, were likewise read, and a discussion ensued thereupon. It appeared that Mr. Bell considered the library in a state of insolvency, and he saw no prospect of extricating it from its difficulties. He also seemed to feel hurt that he had not been consulted by his colleagues, touching some of the measures which had been adopted by them. Mr. W. P. Grant, in explanation, denied that a difference of opinion subsisted between Mr. Bell, Mr. Parker, and himself; he likewise disputed the accuracy of Mr. Bell's calculations, and showed, by the scrutiny of an account laid before the meeting, and prepared by the librarian, that the library was far from being in a state of insolvency. Mr. Grant further stated, that Mr. Bell had always been duly invited to the meetings of the curators, but having failed to attend, he could not justly complain of not having been consulted. In conclusion, a committee was formed to investigate the accounts, and Mr. Wm. Carr was appointed curator.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

A writer in the *Hurkaru*, of April 16, who was an eye-witness to the effects of the storm of the 8th of that month (see p. 187), in and about Kodaliya, Changreepota, &c., villages five to six miles on the S.E. of Gurriya Ghaut, states: "I went myself to visit those villages a day after the hurricane took place, and observed that it passed in a southerly direction from Gurriya Ghaut, through the above villages, to as far as, it is said, Banecadanga—a village north-east of Barripore, and not very far from it—destroying and sweeping in its course every thing within the breadth of nearly half a mile. Largest trees have been torn up by the roots, and some broken in the trunks, one three fathoms in circumference. Small trees, which are still standing, have been stripped of their branches and leaves. Houses, mud and brick, have been blown down, and under their ruins were buried their unfortunate inmates, men, women, and children. I understand that, of a particular family, consisting of five persons, three met their death by the above circumstance, and the surviving two had their limbs seriously injured. The

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number of human beings lost is not precisely known, and the casualties in cattle are incalculable. So great was the violence of the storm, that living men and cattle are said to have been lifted up from the earth, and dashed upon the ground, and most of them left lifeless! Dead bodies were lying here and there, and the dogs and vultures seen feeding upon them."

The magistrate of Zillah 21-Pergunnahs has despatched Serjeant Floyd, with a party of convicts, to proceed to the villages devastated by the late storms, and to bury the corpses of the persons who were killed by the hurricane. The bodies, we learn from persons who went to see these places, lie strewn about in all directions—some with their arms carried away, some being *minus* a leg, &c. Cows and bullocks had been driven so strongly by the force of the storm, as to have their horns driven into the earth, and many lie dead in that posture. Brick-built buildings have been thrown down, and the bricks themselves hurled to a great distance by the tempest, and large coco-nut trees, &c. rooted from their original situation, and buried four or five feet deep, in other places, thirty or forty yards distance. At one place, called Baddah, no less than 250 dead bodies were counted by the spectators: females, with their jewels on, lie dead and untouched, the putrid smell being too offensive, and considered infectious by the surviving villagers, so as to deter them from approaching these corpses, many of which were in a state of nudity, with the jackals and vultures feeding on them. The convicts dig large holes in the earth, hurl the dead bodies promiscuously into them, and then cover them up. Native superstition ascribes the scourge to the curses of a fakcer, who asked for some charity of these villagers, and was refused by all except one old woman, whose house has consequently escaped the effects of this tempest!—*Hurk.*, April 20.

MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

The following is an abstract of the votes of the army upon the several questions connected with the Maddock rules, which have, from time to time, during the last few months, been submitted for their consideration:—

1st. The amendment, generally, of the Maddock rules—for, 510; against, 61.

2d. The abandonment of No. 6 of the Maddock rules—for, 622; against, 33.

3d. The abrogation of the six Maddock rules—for, 212; against, 30.

On the latter question, the vote-returns are not complete; but, judging from the comparative numbers, as yet ascertained, for and against the abolition (which, in three principal divisions—Kurnaul, Cawn-

pore, and the presidency—are respectively as five to one, ten to one, and twenty-seven to one), there cannot be any doubt that the proposal will be adopted.—*Hurk.*, May 2.

MASTER IN EQUITY.

The appointment of Mr. William Patrick Grant, barrister, the son of Sir J. P. Grant, to the office of Master in Equity, in the Supreme Court, vacant by the retirement of Mr. E. Macnaghten, has given rise to much discussion. The *Courier*, April 30, says:—

"Mr. W. P. Grant is the junior member but two of the Calcutta bar, and was called, as the phrase goes, some time in 1834. The appointment was, it is said, bestowed according to the *natural* order of things, and is likely to give the greatest satisfaction to all parties interested. We are told, moreover, that the arrangement, by which it was contemplated, on the retirement from office of Mr. E. Macnaghten, in December next, to unite the two offices of Master in Equity and Examiner in Equity, and to make the master perform the duties of both, is likely, by the appointment of Mr. Grant, to be put an end to—and that the judges have it in contemplation to reserve the Examinership, as a provision for the very junior members of the bar, among whom, in future, all good appointments are to be distributed; the decreasing business of the Court having awakened the sympathies of the judges, and stirred into operation their active benevolence in favour of these gentlemen. It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of the good feeling which has dictated this admirable arrangement; and to us, if we may venture an opinion, the good policy exhibited in it is not the least remarkable of its characteristics; for the judges are now sure of retaining at the bar all those from whose learning, experience, and practical knowledge, they already derive so much valuable assistance in the discharge of their arduous and important duties; while at the same time they secure to the suitors the *pick* of the profession, without the slightest chance of promotion to offices of importance, occurring untimely, to deprive the said suitors of the advice and counsel of their counsel. We understand that the appointment in question was conferred by the Chief Justice alone, but with the entire concurrence of Mr. Justice Grant."

The *Hurkaru* observes: "In conferring the important appointment of Master in Equity upon a very junior member of the bar, it appears to our humble judgment (and we believe that we are expressing the general opinion) that more of fortune than of judgment has been consulted by the learned personages in whom is vested the power of distributing the loaves and

fishes of judicial patronage. It is far from our intention to insinuate, in any shape or way, that the gentleman upon whom their choice has rested is incompetent to perform the difficult duties of his new office; but it is incontestably true, and the statement of the fact is no disparagement of his abilities and qualifications, that senior barristers, possessing far higher claims, have been passed over. If, indeed, the *on dit* be true, that a special application for the appointment was made to the judges, by a certain leading member of the bar, who was anxious to secure comparative leisure and relaxation by surrendering the larger emoluments arising from his professional practice, we have no hesitation in declaring, that the successful candidate has been most uncommonly lucky in the horoscope of his nativity. It is only, however, with reference to his seniors at the bar that this good fortune is applicable. Tied by the standard of his immediate equals in acquirements and standing, there would perhaps have been no ground of complaint in the selection. We understand the appointment was refused by Mr. Prinsep, but why others of similar pretensions should have been overlooked is a mystery we venture not to unravel."

FIRE.

A letter from Tirhoot, dated 29th April, states:—"This station (Mozufferpore) was visited by a fearful calamity yesterday. We might say that the whole of it, with the exception of a small portion, has been completely destroyed by fire. At noon, a violent westerly breeze set in, such as had not occurred during many years. The fire broke out on the west end of the station, and swept every thing before it. We occasionally saw a flood of the devouring element some thousand feet in breadth rolling along, and in the twinkling of an eye licking up every obstacle that presented itself in its way. Several parts of the town were blazing up simultaneously, insomuch that the wretched people scarcely knew what to do, or where to fly. Brick-built houses, mud walls with tiled roofs, presented no hindrance to the irresistible element. Houses of every description, amounting to some thousands, were destroyed. The property consumed must be immense. The fire was not allayed till it had reached the Gunduk, and there ceased its ravages by burning up the magistrate's cutcherry, and doing considerable damage to that of the collector. At the close of the day, we saw several corpses, the victims of the dreadful visitation. Were we to believe all that we have heard, we should say that more than a hundred lives have been lost. What a lamentable sight did the town exhibit this evening! One of the largest and probably the most populous Mofussil

District stations, which in the morning we had seen cheerfully bustling with business, crowded with habitations, and well stocked with goods, reduced to ashes, turned into a sickening picture of groups of roofless houses, multitudes of them irretrievably damaged; sites of thatched hamlets in every direction converted into heaps of ashes, and heart-rending cries of those who have lost all heard every where. We attempted to count the number of houses consumed and destroyed in other respects, but gave up the task in despair."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund have forwarded a long letter to Lord William Bentinck and the Home Committee, justifying the course the former have pursued in removing Captain Grindlay from their agency, and ratifying the appointment of Captain Barber. They say: "In Capt. Grindlay we have no confidence; we are disposed, on the other hand, to place confidence in Capt. Barber, and we have accordingly appointed him our direct agent, bound however to attend to such suggestions as may be made to him by your committee collectively, or Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Turtton, or Mr. Harding, who best know our views and feelings."

Their letter of instructions to Captain Barber contains the following paragraphs:

"You are aware that there is a committee, of which Lord William Bentinck is chairman, established in London, in communication with this committee, in whose hands are placed the funds remitted from this country for the furtherance of the object, and they have been requested to nominate any two or three of their number with power to pass to you the necessary sums in furtherance of the object of your agency. The London committee have likewise been requested to arrange with you for the amount of your remuneration as the agent of this committee."

"The great and leading principle of your exertions must be the establishment of the communication to the three presidencies, by whatever means the communication is made to India; that is, whether directly by the public authorities, or by a private company; whether by the different agencies on each side the isthmus, or by one agency throughout the whole line."

"The views of this Committee, however, are still directed to the establishment of a communication from the three presidencies and Ceylon direct to England, under one agency. They are satisfied that no other mode of communication can be thoroughly perfect. They are sensible that the establishment of the French Mediterranean steamers, and the probable diversion of the mails through

France, considerably reduce the value of such single and uninterrupted agency; but still—looking at the manifest importance of an individual being enabled to pass the whole way to and from England and India without being obliged to make intermediate arrangements, and without being subject to probable delay and interruption consequent on there being no room for him on the steamer, on his arrival at Alexandria or Suez, and considering how essential it is to a perfect intercommunication between the two countries, that means should be afforded for the secure, direct, and speedy conveyance of packages and parcels, which cannot be effected if they are to pass through various hands and responsibilities—they consider that means should be provided for such direct conveyance of passengers and parcels.

“The general outline of this committee's views is as follows, *viz.* :—that means should be afforded for the conveyance of passengers and parcels direct the whole way, with, of course, permission to passengers to quit at any intermediate place; that a steamer of the largest size and power should proceed from Calcutta; that a certain portion of her accommodations should be rigidly reserved for each of the presidencies and Ceylon, so that individuals at each place might secure their passage without risk or difficulty; that the steamer should pick up the Madras passengers, &c., either at that place or by means of a separate steamer at Galle; that the Bombay passengers, &c. should in like manner join the main steamer at Galle during the height of the S.W. monsoon, and at Socotra during the remainder of the year;—that this steamer should touch at Cossier, for the purpose of there landing such of the passengers as might have engaged their passage to that place only; that she should then proceed to Suez, at which place all such passengers as desired to pass to the continent *via* Cairo and Alexandria, should from Suez find their own way; that the remainder, having engaged for the whole passage, should proceed under the same agency that brought them to Suez, direct from that place north to the Mediterranean, thence to embark on a steamer for England.

“This latter steamer should *strictly* be reserved for the party who in India had engaged for their passage the whole distance, and for the packages and parcels booked at the several presidencies, and conveyed under the responsibility of the company conducting the communication. Proper means of security should be established to prevent all other intercourse between the Mediterranean steamer and Egypt and Syria, so that the passengers and parcels having altogether avoided Egypt, and embarked on a steamer free

from all intercourse with that place, as well as Syria, would arrive in England (say at Southampton) with the least possible pretence for the necessity of quarantine.

“By this means you will readily see that a party booking himself for the whole route would run no risk on his arrival at the port of departure in the Mediterranean being delayed by finding the steamer full; so it should be part of the arrangement, that parties leaving England for India on the steamer, should first be provided with passage on the Indian steamer, they having booked themselves the whole way.

“The difficulties in the way of this plan are obviously, first, that of the passage from Suez across the desert direct to the Mediterranean; and, secondly, the want of a haven or port for the security of the steamer. For the first, it is certain that no physical obstacle exists in a greater degree than between Suez and Cairo, and the distance is not above ten miles more, or about eighty miles. The same mode of conveyance which would answer for the one would equally do for the other. Touching the want of a haven or port for the steamer, it is a question, whether a haven for such a steamer might not be easily formed at the old Pelusiac mouth of the Nile.”

THE PENAL CODE.

Extract from a letter forwarding a number of copies of the Penal Code from the Calcutta Government to that of the North-Western Provinces:—

“The Legislative Council will thankfully receive any remarks upon the Code, and all information upon subjects connected with it, that may be offered either by public officers or by individuals, from a desire to render it as complete and free from faults as possible.”

The Court of Sudder Nizamut were directed, on the receipt of the letter just adverted to, to collect and digest the opinions of those members of the public service, whether subordinate or otherwise, whom they may deem qualified to afford valuable information upon any of the important subjects to which the Code relates, to point out defects, or to suggest improvements, and to hand up the returns when received, with a report of their own opinions, for the consideration of the Legislative Council.—*Hurk.*, April 24.

THE “BLACK ACT.”

The following letter from Mr. Turton to Mr. Dickens, reporting his proceedings relative to the Act XI. of 1836, is published in the Calcutta papers:

“Temple, Jan. 20, 1838.

“When I last wrote to you I fully expected to have been able ere this to have

announced to you that our petition was before Parliament, but that is still delayed from one cause or another. At the time of my last letter (1st November), I was in almost daily attendance at the Board of Control, to learn officially what determination has been come to upon the subject of the Black Act, and our memorial; but until the 9th, Sir John Hobhouse did not return to town, and Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Robert Gordon were also absent. At length, I obtained an interview, and requested to know why I had received no answer. This was said to be an oversight, and I was promised one immediately. On the 2d of December I received the official answer from the Board of Control, and I saw the despatch relating to the sanction, which was conveyed in two lines, without the slightest notice of our memorial or its contents, or my representations upon the subject. In consequence of this, I requested Mr. Ward (the member for Sheffield) immediately to present our petition to the House, which he had previously undertaken to do, having read and approved of some remarks of mine which I had got lithographed on the subject, and having taken up our case very warmly. I was on the whole determined, after mature consideration, to put it into the hands of a liberal influential member in the House of Commons, and I hope to get the matter taken up warmly by influential members of the opposition in the Commons and the Lords. I shall hope to have the support of Mr. Wynn in the Commons, and to have the petition to the Lords presented by Lord Ellenborough; but this is not yet definitively settled. The new rule in the House of Commons is not to allow of a discussion on the presentation of a petition, but to raise that on a separate motion. This will be the course we shall pursue; but I mean to raise discussion, if possible, in separate motions by different members. The petition to the Commons would have been presented before Christmas, but it was thought advisable not to present it till the Civil List had passed. On the first night settled for presenting it there was no House; on the next, the House met at twelve in the day, continued in debate until six o'clock, and then adjourned for two hours only, to take, on reassembling, public business; the next, and last before the holidays, came the all-engrossing Canada question. The night before the reassembling of the Parliament, Mr. Ward's house was nearly burnt down, and he broke his arm (a second time) in assisting to subdue the fire. He came, however, to Parliament upon the Canada question, but begged to postpone the presentation of the petition till next week,

to which I could not but assent. In the mean time, I am, in conjunction with Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Rogers, and other Calcutta friends, printing my remarks with the petition for the use of all the members; and am in communication with Mr. Wynn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Brougham (from whom I hope for support), and various members of the House of Commons of all parties. I am more particularly anxious to get the support of the two former presidents of the Board of Control, because they understand Indian matters thoroughly, and will have great weight and influence, not only with their own party, but with the two Houses in general. You shall hear from me further next month."

GERMAN MISSION OF TINEVELLY.

We have just been favoured with a copy of the fourth half-yearly report of this most interesting and successful mission, which brings the narrative of proceedings down to the close of the past year.

The native Christian population, in connection with this mission, included, at the close of the past year, 7,378 souls, distributed among 2,157 families. The clear increase, during the year 1837, was eighty-six families, comprising 373 souls. These 2,157 families are scattered through 210 villages, so that the truths of the Gospel are continually brought practically before a vast body of the heathen by the ministry of the Word, and by the conduct and intercourse of the native Christians. During this year, the Gospel has been planted in twenty-four additional villages. In twelve of these villages there is as yet but one Christian family in each, but in the others there are from two to twenty-four families. The baptisms in the past year of adults and children have amounted to 177.

The Tinevelly missionaries have adopted the admirable plan of purchasing small quantities of land, on which Christian villages are planted. We are agreeably surprised to find how much solid good they have been able thus to accomplish, with the most insignificant means. The report gives a list of sixteen Christian villages, which have thus been formed within the last two years; and on which four hundred and ninety-five families have been fixed, while the expense has been only Rs. 710.

The whole expense of the Tinevelly mission, during the year 1837, did not exceed Rs. 25,972, that is to say, above Rs. 2,000 a month; and half this sum has been supplied by subscriptions in this country. Most cordially do we hope that the zeal of Christians in India will not slacken; and that this first of all modern Indian missions, as it respects extent

and efficiency, will not be suffered to languish. Looking at the amazing progress which has been made through the humble, yet zealous labours of the missionaries, we might almost indulge the hope, that if their exertions could be continued with undiminished ardour for a few years to come, idolatry might be expected to die out of the district which they have chosen for the field of their labours. But they have many difficulties to struggle with. There is the opposition of the heathen, and the inveteracy of the prejudices of the natural mind against divine truth. And as the mission is not incorporated with any of the great organized missionary societies in our native land, who command the purses and govern the opinions of the Christian community, it has obstacles to struggle with peculiar to itself. We recommend it, therefore, to the particular attention of all the friends of missions in India, in the hope that the subscriptions which we were privileged to forward to the mission last year, will in the present year be more than doubled.—*Friend of India.*

THE SOI-DISANT PERTAUB CHUND.

In p. 186, we stated that the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund had embarked on the river with the professed intention of proceeding to Burdwan, to claim his raj. He had with him an armed rabble, about three hundred in number. He anchored, however, at Culna, where he remained until the 2d May, sometimes merely going ashore to create a *tamasha*. Crowds of people collected to see him, amounting sometimes probably to fifty thousand, including a large proportion of women. On the morning of that day, the magistrate (Mr. Ogilvie) arrived, with a company of the 2d N. I., commanded by Capt. Little of that corps. They found the impostor in his boats, moored near the mouth of a nullah, in a good position for defence or escape. He attempted to make off as soon as he saw the troops approach. The magistrate commanded the boats to stop; but as his orders were disobeyed, and as there was every prospect of his intended prisoner effecting his escape, Capt. Little (whether with or without the order of the magistrate does not appear) directed some of his men to fire over the heads of the runaways, in the hope of frightening them into immediate surrender. Unfortunately, a section of sepoys to the right, observing their comrades firing, and not hearing the exact command, in the excitement of the moment, aimed at the boats, instead of taking a range above them. There were four men wounded by this accidental misconception of Capt. Little's directions. One account states that the section of sepoys who thus fired with ball were not

regulars, but in the service of the Burdwan raja, and that the muskets of the former were loaded with blank cartridges only. The impostor, upon this, jumped into a dinghy; but the people deserting him, he threw himself into the river and got on the bank, where he lay motionless like a dead body, and had nearly escaped by this artifice. An experienced havildar, however, gave him a kick, and thus discovered him. Several of his followers were taken prisoners in the boats. The pretended raja was immediately sent off in charge of Capt. Little's company, and lodged in Hooghly jail. Amongst the prisoners, it is said, was a member of the family of the raja of Nuddeah, who was then on a visit to Pertaub Chund. The inhabitants of Culna, or at least such of them as continue to believe the impostor to be the real Pertaub Chund, were sadly disappointed on the occasion. On Mr. Ogilvie's arrival with the military, they thought that that gentleman had come to give him a respectful reception, and lead him in state to the *Rajhatee* of Burdwan. Mr. William Dalrymple Shaw, his attorney, has likewise been committed to Hooghly jail. Mr. Shaw was not in the boats at the time the pseudo-raja was arrested, but was placed in confinement on his arrival from Bancoorah, to which place he had proceeded on a mission from Pertaub Chund. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court, in order to obtain Mr. Shaw's release, the legality of his arrest, as he was not a party to the opposition to the police authorities, being doubted. It does not appear that any Europeans were present with the pseudo-raja at the time of the collision, though it was so stated at first in the *Hurkaru*. The *Courier* says: "The offence of the parties implicated was very like sedition, inasmuch as documents have been seized, calling upon all the zemindars in Burdwan to meet with armed followers on a certain day mentioned, for the purpose of putting the pretender on the *guddee* by force, and to disallow the right of the present raja, which right has been solemnly recognized by Government; which certainly is sedition against the Burdwan raja, but scarcely so against Government."

THE INSOLVENT HOUSES.

The *Friend of India*, with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Fergusson and Co., observes: "This is a case of very considerable importance, because it affects the character, not only of the late house of Fergusson and Co., but of some of the other houses. It is a well known fact, that the partners of some of them retired to England with very large fortunes; but it is very much a matter of

doubt, whether, at the time of their retirement, the houses were not insolvent. To take one particular instance. The house of Alexander and Co. had sent home, previously to 1820, four partners with large fortunes. In 1832, that is, twelve years after the departure of the last partner, the house fails for three hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees. Of this sum, one-tenth will possibly be realized from its assets. If, therefore, in 1820, this house was solvent, the managers of the concern, during these thirteen years, must have contrived to annihilate property to the extent of three crores and twenty lakhs of rupees (more than three millions sterling), or *twenty-four lakhs of rupees a-year*, or, taking one month with the other, *two lakhs of rupees*, (£20,000) a month—which is utterly incredible.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

A memorial has been presented to the Governor-general from the inhabitants of Meerut, on the subject of inland navigation, with reference, first, to water-carriage, and, secondly, its irrigation. On the first head, they refer to the advantage derived in all countries from canals, especially where the depths and channels of rivers are liable to change. Nothing, they observe, could more tend to prevent the effects of drought, now experienced, than the improvement of internal transport by water, whereby the superfluity of one province might be conveyed to a distant one. The introduction of steam navigation on the Ganges has, already, in articles of bulk, reduced by one-third the distance from the Presidency; conjoined with an increased canal transport, the union will become closer, the disadvantage of distance be almost annihilated, and interchange of staples be proportionally augmented, materially to the prosperity of commerce and agriculture. The prospect of a new outlet for foreign and domestic trade, by the route of the Sutlej and Indus, augments the general desire to improve the internal modes of communication, and to increase the natural productions of the country. By the latter, a remunerating return in raw material might be created, the absence of which has, it is generally believed, operated to the diminution of the import trade, by the above route. A junction of the Jumna and Ganges, with a communication between them and some point on the Sutlej, would materially improve the former, and generally the traffic to the westward. The memorialists refer to the contemplated colonization of the Dhoon, and to the probability of a new channel of trade overland being opened with China as connected with a grand water communication throughout British India.

On the second head, that of irrigation, they observe that, from the want of water, the vital principle of the agriculture of this country, the prolific qualities of the soil are stifled, and exertions of labour and outlay of capital rendered nugatory. The attention of the Mussulman conquerors of India to this point is manifested in the imperfect canals of irrigation which have reached our time, which, improved and enlarged under the able administration of the British Indian Government, have fertilized and enriched the districts through which they pass, and generally contributed to the interests of commerce, in the increased quantity and improved quality of the staple articles, and great diminution of the cost of production. In the articles of sugar and cotton alone, cultivation and manufacture could be augmented to any extent, was water obtainable with any facility. The memorialists conclude: "National undertakings of similar magnitude have, in times of distress, when population has pressed on the means of subsistence, been commenced with the view of affording employment to the starving multitude, and have ultimately repaid to Government the fund with interest: surrounded by a starving population, the British Government cannot allow its name and fame to be compromised, by remaining a passive spectator of the present misery; it is imperative on it to step forward and relieve the wants of the people, and earn their gratitude. Your petitioners humbly consider this can be done in no more effectual mode than finding useful employment."

In reply, his lordship assures the memorialists that he is equally interested in works intended to promote irrigation and facilitate internal navigation in the Upper Provinces, and that many such works are already in progress, or under the consideration of Government and its officers. "His lordship shares also in their anxiety to give useful employment to the destitute poor in the present calamitous season, and the funds of Government have been placed without reserve at the disposal of the local authorities of the distressed districts for this purpose. He would only point out that the memorial submits no specific suggestion of any one undertaking which may seem to promise peculiar local advantages. Any more precise statement and information respecting such a work, would receive his lordship's careful consideration."

The *Delhi Gazette*, April 11, states that, since his lordship's answer has been received, the petitioners have collected all the information within their reach from the gentlemen now in charge of, or formerly connected with, the canals; and that the result is greatly in favour of

the feasibility of the construction of a connecting link, in canal navigation, between the Jumna and Doab Canal, on one side, which already partially exists, but too high up, and the Doab Canal and the Ganges on the other hand, taking advantage of an old cut running through Meerut, known by the name of Aboo's Canal. "To effect this, with a certainty of its general utility, it would be necessary to increase the waters of the Doab Canal, and throw more of the Hindoon and East and West Kalli Nuddces into the new cut, and carry the combined streams some distance down the Doab, say perhaps along the side of the Eastern Kallee Nuddee, before crossing into the Ganges. Futtighur would, no doubt, be the most eligible point of junction."

THE FAMINE.

The accounts from the provinces continue to present appalling pictures of the misery which the lower classes of the natives suffer from the famine. Rain was still but scanty and partial, and the prospect of permanent relief distant. The Government has placed its funds at the unlimited command of the local authorities for the relief of the suffering population. Private charity still contributes its mite. Up to the 5th May, the amount of subscriptions to the fund for the relief of sufferers in the North-western Provinces, was Co.'s Rs. 1,26,644; of which Rs. 1,01,000 had been remitted as follows:

Agra	20,000	Delhi	4,000
Cawnpore	12,000	Futteeport	3,000
Futtighur	8,000	Bolundshaher ..	2,000
Mynpooree	11,000	Hameerpoore and	} 9,000
Etawah	10,000	Calpee	
Allyghur	6,000	Bandia	5,000
Muttra	9,000	Kurnaul	2,000

A medical gentleman in the Upper Provinces, on whose testimony and opinions every reliance may be placed, gives the following deplorable account of the condition of the population: "This country is suffering all the calamities incidental to an agrarian population, altogether disproportionate to the town and manufacturing population. No elasticity of resource—nothing to fall back upon when crops fail. At this single place (Agra), eighty thousand persons receive their daily pittance of subsistence from Government; and yet, this is as nothing to the multitudes requiring similar support, and perishing for want of it. The police pick up on the roads 150 dead bodies daily to be carried; and from 100 to 120 persons, who have laid themselves down to die, are conveyed to the relief asylum, presenting such a scene of horror as cannot be conceived from description. A large proportion of these are too far reduced by famine and consequent disease to be recovered; but seventy or eighty lives are saved daily. To add to our affliction, the atmosphere has got into an unwholesome state.

Thick, hazy, dry air, has brought with it cholera, which has carried off great numbers of people in very easy circumstances, and has, of course, been particularly fatal amongst the poor."

MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

The mortality in Calcutta is very great. The havoc made by the cholera among the Hindus is very extensive, and the cremation-fires are seen blazing in all directions, day and night. The deaths among the Mohamedans are not less few. So rapidly have they died, indeed, that their undertakers cannot afford time to bury them sufficiently deep, and their carcases are, in consequence, exhumed by the jackals and pariah dogs, and exhibit a most disgusting spectacle. Several Europeans and East-Indians have likewise fallen sacrifices to the malignant pestilence.

The number of deaths amongst the Hindus, within the Mahratta ditch, from the 1st to the 12th April, as reported by the sircars stationed at the two burning ghauts—namely, Cassy Mitter's and Nimtullah—was 927, viz.

By small-pox	224
Cholera	532
Miscellaneous diseases	171

927

From a tabular account published in one of the papers, it appears that the number of deaths amongst the native inhabitants of Calcutta, between the 1st and the 26th April, was 1907, of which more than two-thirds were cases of cholera.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Agra.—Cholera is on the decline, both amongst the troops and the inhabitants generally; and as the magistrate is putting a stop to a further influx of the destitute poor, in as far as practicable, by arranging so as to employ them at some distance from Agra, apprehensions of a pestilence breaking out are beginning to subside. It has been a mistake to conclude that the congregation of these unfortunate persons has been the cause of the cholera, as this disease is pretty well known now to arise from a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, rather than from animal or vegetable miasm; nevertheless, it has been found that larger masses of human beings invite, as it were, the cholera, and beyond doubt, sooner or later, in many instances, are productive of malignant fevers; but the magistracy is now, happily, so well directed to the removal of the accumulation of all contaminating matters, both on the land and the river, connected with the presence of these huge working parties, and the population of Agra generally, that little is to be feared in the shape of infection by a tainted atmosphere.

The following list of the poor employed by Government shows a slight increase since last week :

April 1838.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
12th	30,617	30,518	16,365	77,500
13th	30,617	30,518	16,365	77,500
14th	30,616	30,518	16,365	77,500

The Junna has risen nearly three feet this week, a circumstance which will throw it open again for the purposes of navigation. The number of poor congregated at the station is steadily on the decrease, and sickness is diminishing.

A slight shower fell during the night of the 19th, but without producing any perceptible change in the weather, which is hot, with heavy typhoons from the westward. Cholera still exists, though its ravages are limited. Fever has, however, increased.

The number of poor, working under the magistrate, are still ranged somewhat below 80,000. The official return is 77,500, and the new entries are at present not more than sufficient to cover the number of vacancies arising from dislike to hard work, a wish to better situation, death, sickness, and the dread of catching the cholera. This last class, however, need not be much pitied, as they must obviously have something better than starvation before their eyes, or they would not thus quit a comfortable employment.—*Agra Ukhar*, April 26.

Cawnpore.—Mr. Reid, of Dick and Co.'s, has been sentenced to four-and-a-half years' imprisonment in the Cawnpore goal, for defrauding Mr. Dick out of Rs. 25,000, and is now undergoing his punishment.

Held, yesterday, a meeting of medical officers, to take into consideration the Agra memorial for the boon. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Calcutta Committee, on the subject of a unanimous appeal.—*April 4*.

Shahjahanpoor.—On the 28th of March, the first steam-engine in these provinces was put up in motion at the establishment of Messrs. Saunders, Barron, and Co., and is a most interesting spectacle. The engine is of eight-horse power, and is intended for sawing wood, raising water, and working a powerful air-pump. The air-pump is to act in the twofold capacity—first, of creating and maintaining a vacuum under an immense boiler, to be used in the making or refining of sugar, after the manner of the celebrated Howard's patent, improved by Messrs. Oakes and Co., of London; second, of procuring sugar by what is called the pneumatic process, which consists in placing the recently crystallized sugar in a case with a wire-gauze bottom, and exhausting the atmosphere from beneath, when the air, rushing through the mass, carries all the molasses below, leaving the crystal perfectly pure.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 26, No. 104.

Loodcanah.—A deputation, headed by Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, to the Lahore Court, will leave this station on the 10th proximo. Its object is, it is supposed, to arrange preliminaries and forms for the interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh, which is to take place at Faurapoor, on the Sutledge, next November. The deputation will be escorted by two companies of native troops.

Muttra.—Owing to cholera having prevailed for some time past amongst the Europeans of the troop of horse artillery at Muttra, where several men have been carried off by the disease, it has been determined to move the troops into tents across the Junna, for change of air, and to enable the barracks to be whitewashed, and otherwise purified; the same measure having been resorted to, with complete success, last year, in respect to the foot artillery at Agra.—*Agra Ukhar*, April 19.

A meeting of the committee of the Muttra Famine Relief Society was held on the 15th of April. A letter was read from the secretary of the Relief Committee in Calcutta, transmitting a draft for Rs. 3,500, and promising a further remittance of Rs. 3,000. An empty bungalow, belonging to Mr. W. H. Tyler, was, with that gentleman's ready assent, agreed to be fitted up as an hospital for the helpless and infirm; a native doctor and six *dhootees* were provided.

Neemuch.—This part of the country is in a sadly unsettled state, overrun with plunderers of all descriptions. Capt. Ross, the deputy judge advocate-general, had a very narrow escape from being murdered, he having been attacked on his road to Mhow some days ago by three horsemen. They waylaid him as he was riding along unarmed, and, with cries of "*Mar Feringee Salah*," charged him spear in hand. One fellow aimed directly at his breast, but by wheeling his horse sharply round he escaped the blow, the weapon passing under the bridle-arm, without injury. Being no match for the party, he put spurs to his horse and escaped, after being pursued for two miles. A representation of the business has been forwarded to Government by Mr. Bax, at Indore, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to rid the country of these scoundrels.—*April 11th*.

Allyghur.—Manik Rae Rao, of Bidjeegurh, a large village in this district, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the jail of Allyghur, for being implicated in an affray, in which several lives were lost. The affray was caused by the Rae's attempting to enforce the levy of several dues, which he claimed as his right, from the bunneas of the village, but to which the latter refused to submit.

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Small-pox is very prevalent here among the natives, and has extended to the European residents. Mr. Thornton, C. S. and Ensign Corsar, of the 64th regiment, have been attacked by the disease. The misery in which the poorer classes of the natives are kept by the scarcity, combined with the approach of the hot weather, will, no doubt, tend to make the disease more fatal.

The bridge over the Kala Nuddee at Hydramy, in this district, has suffered a serious fracture—one of the blind arches having sunk so as to become separated from the main building. This bridge was only finished in 1830, and cost the Government Rs. 96,000.

Calpy.—Cholera and fever prevail to a great extent at this town and the surrounding country. At Humeerpoor and Banda an extensive mortality is raging, and almost all the villages are more or less depopulated. The latter station is represented to be extremely unhealthy, and even in cantonments sickness is unusually prevalent and severe. The mortality extends also to the cattle, few or none of which remain.

Mynpooree.—A mango grove, large enough to hold between 2,000 and 3,000 people, is walled in, and divided by a bamboo fence, and secure and commodious lines. Into this enclosure the poor are admitted every morning, at day-break. Bread is baked on the premises of a resident, and its distribution is superintended by another, soon after sunrise; three chupattees weigh a pound, and this quantity is given to the leanest adults—two to the more needy and to the weaker children, and one to the remainder; a man follows, distributing salt, and four blees-tees supply water. Subordinate arrangements are observed and adopted, as suggested by necessity, for convenience of distribution and the preservation of order: thus, tickets, consisting of an office-stamp pasted on wood, are suspended to the necks of the weaker objects; and these are confined to one line: none are allowed to pass the entrance, nor to rise from their seats, after a certain juncture. These, and similar precautions are necessary, for the good of the whole. The number now fed amounts to about 1,450 souls; and, without doubt, the majority of these are nearly, if not entirely, sustained by the charity. One maund of otta bakes into $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ of bread: therefore seven maunds gives about 2,400 cakes,—enough for 1,000 applicants.

Rewaree.—An order from the commissioner over this zillah, enforced by the magistrate, authorizing the slaughter of cows outside the different villages, has thrown the Hindus into a state of great

ferment. Finding their expostulations to the commissioner unavailing, they have preferred their complaints to Mr. Metcalfe, the governor-general's agent for these districts.—*Agra Ukhar, April 19.*

Dacca.—A force, consisting of three companies from Major Lister's light infantry corps, under the command of Lieut. Bennett, has been ordered to march against some refractory Cossyah chiefs, within a short distance of the Sanatorium at Cherra Poonjee. It is confidently expected the chiefs with their followers will soon be dislodged from the stockade, where they have taken temporary shelter, and will, probably, submit to any terms after the arrival of our force. A Government demand made by the revenue authorities for lands in possession of the above Cossyah chiefs, situate in the Sylhet district, their treating our perwanas with unwarrantable insult, and committing outrages on the peons conveying those notices, are reported to be the ostensible causes of the present movement.—*24th March*

Simla was never so crowded as it is this season. The rent of houses is enhanced fifty per cent. Upwards of twenty houses, this and last year's erection, are all occupied. Public offices are converted into private residences by the majority of the Governor-general's office establishments, and the public bazaar contains a portion of those who were unfortunate enough not to obtain domiciles elsewhere. Lord Auckland is said to be displeased with his house, and with good reason. It is frittered away in paltry closets six and seven feet square, and has only two rooms deserving the name. His lordship's staff are little better off. Among the Commander-in-chief's party, there are many in large and better houses than his lordship. It is said that the Governor-general returns here next season, after visiting Lahore, but doubts are entertained whether the Commander-in-chief does. The establishment of a cantonment at Ferozepore on the Sutlege is, I believe, determined on, and apprehensions seem to be entertained that all is not right on the N.W. frontier. Artillery and cavalry, it is presumed, will constitute our chief arm at the remodelled fortress and new cantonment. The influenza, an epidemic which more or less has affected the inhabitants of Upper India during the last four months, visited this place, and is now disappearing. Its symptoms are those of mild fever and partial cold, and with care it is got over in a few days. There are about three hundred Christian residents this year here. The weather is yet delightfully cool; fires are burned, and people stroll about all day without even a chhatta.

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjab.—A letter from Lahore states that an *urzee* from M. Untaylor was received, stating that a Russian vakeel had come to Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Cabul, for the purpose of negotiating with him. An *Ukhbar* from Cabul was also received, mentioning that while Capt. Burnes was sitting with Dost Mahomed Khan at the durbar, the Russian ambassador came into the presence, and with a loud voice said to the ruler of Cabul, that he would not recommend him taking that gentleman's advice, as the English nation would make friends with all classes of people, and afterwards deceive and dispossess them of their territories. Capt. Burnes heard this in silence; when the durbar was over, he returned to his quarters, from whence he despatched presents, consisting of wines, sweetmeats, &c., to the ambassador, but they were refused, and therefore carried back to Capt. Burnes.

An *Ukhbar*, written by the cazee of Cabul, was also received, which mentions that the Russian ambassador and Capt. Burnes met at the durbar of Dost Mahomed Khan, where they had a long conversation, which ended in very angry words, consequent on some expressions from the ambassador disrespectfully made use of towards the English nation. The ruler of Cabul seemed to take no notice, but continued the business of the durbar, secretly enjoying the scene. They then said that they would go to Lahore, and examine its strength, and report the same to their respective Governments. Deenanath said to the maharajah, that it would be a desirable object if they came into his highness's presence, and there made proffers of friendship. The *Ukhbar* also mentions that Dost Mahomed Khan wrote to his son, Ukhbur Khan, advising him to be cautious that the reports of Herat should not be allowed to spread.

The maharajah inquired of Deenanath and Fakeer Azeezooddeen if they could inform him how much money Herat yields. They at first replied that the pergunnah of Herat is large, and yields one crore of rupees. They afterwards said its revenue was about thirty lacs; but the ruler receives only ten lacs.

At the durbar of the maharajah, an *urzee* was presented from Sawun Mul, nazim of Multan, stating that a few days ago the Vuzeeree Mussulmans had assembled in a large body and plundered the cattle of Multan; but when the news of their depredations reached his ears, he assembled his forces, marched out and attacked them, when, after a sharp conflict, he succeeded in securing the cattle, completely routing the lawless banditti with a loss on their side of twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded.

An *urzee* from M. Allard was received, stating that he was engaged in parading and equipping the forces under him; but, on account of their being kept in arrears, they are much in distress. A *shooka* in reply was transmitted, ordering him to send a bill for four months' pay, and the amount of it would be remitted.

Cabul.—Letters from Cabul, dated 19th March, say: "The information from Herat received this day amounts to this. Mohommmed Shah, the King of Persia, has retreated from before the walls of that fortress, having been obliged to raise the siege by a famine, which prevailed several days in his camp. His majesty had also expended all his powder and ball. Capt. Burnes has not made any arrangement satisfactory to the ameer, and he will receive permission to leave within a month. His fellow-travellers are widely dispersed, engaged in the pursuit of their respective views.

The ruler of Iran sent Mirza Kumer Ally, the commander of the troops, with presents to Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Cabul. When the Mirza arrived at Candahar, the inhabitants of that place informed him that Dost Mahomed Khan had made peace with the English, and that, unless the ruler of Iran would give up Herat and Khoiawan, he would not make any friendship with him. Consequently the Mirza returned to his master, to whom he reported what had taken place. The ruler of Iran then ordered him back at the head of 75,000 sowars and 20,000 sepoy, not believing the reports of the peace having been made, and with strict injunctions to force his way into the presence of the ruler of Cabul. —*Loodianah Ukhbar.*

Extract of a letter from Moonshé Mohun Lall, dated Cabul, 12th February:—"I am very happy under Capt. Burnes, who treats me friendly. The mission, the head of which is that officer, was received with the highest distinction in this capital of Afghanistan. The merchants are very happy since our arrival. The winter at Cabul is not so cold as it was in the preceding years. The natives never recollect such hot days as they are now. The thermometer never came down from 25° at sun-rise or 34° in the day time. We went for a few days to amuse ourselves in the Koh Daman, and were highly delighted to see that celebrated place and gardens of Istalif. Dr. Lord and Lieut. Wood have been very kindly received by the ruler of Qunduz, in Turkistan, and are collecting valuable information of those remote regions. Capt. Burnes has also ordered my friend Kashe Nath to accompany the above gentlemen to Turkistan, and he has sent good account of the different routes to Russia,

Khoqand, Kashghar, and China, which does great credit to his labours and taste for travelling. He was for some months educated in the Delhi Institution. Capt. Burnes is pleased with him."

Nepaul.—A very well-executed and striking likeness of the present maharajah of Nepaul (by a Nepaulese artist) has been presented by his highness to the Governor-general, and a portrait of Lord Auckland is expected ere long to adorn the walls of the presence-chamber in the palace at Cathmandu.

Maharajah Dhe Raj Rajindur Vikram Sah Shumsher Jung is said to be about twenty-five years of age, of middle stature, intelligent, of very pleasing expression, and of mild and highly prepossessing manners. The exchange of portraits by these important personages is conformable to the most approved usages of friendly intercourse in the East.—*Samachar Durpan.*

It is said, that, in the event of a collision between us and the Burmese, the latter will be supported by the Nepalese. Some of the most impregnable of the hill forts are under repair, and a wooden barrier and entrenchment are being erected coterminous to our territories. Such are the reports from this quarter.—*Agra Ukhar, April 21.*

Kotah.—Native reports state that the inconvenient and anomalous system of government, which has held together now many years, and which it became expedient, if not necessary, for the British Government to assist in establishing at Kotah, after the death of that "Nestor of Rajasthan," Qaleem Sing, who did beyond doubt fill the office of prime minister in most embarrassing times, for a long period, with great tact and wisdom, is on the point of being disannulled; as the treaties of separation 'twixt the maharao and the raj rana are being drawn up by Capt. Ludlow, the political agent at that state; Col. Alves, the agent in chief of Rappootana, having afforded him the no small advantage, on the occasion of his late visit at Kotah, of witnessing the completion of the arrangement, which the subordinate official had been most anxiously and laboriously employed in preparing for some time past, for the ultimate approval of the Governor-general of all India.—*Ibid.*

Jeyppoor.—The regent, Rawal Beree Sal, is said to be suffering from abscess of the liver, and is expected to sink under it. His death will be the signal for numerous commotions and intrigues in this state.

The rubbee crop has been a complete failure, and considerable depopulation is

taking place in consequence.—*Ibid., April 19.*

Gwalior.—Hydrophobia, to a fearful and unprecedented extent, is raging in this town, from the number of mad dogs in it. Native reports say the mortality caused by it is equal to that produced by cholera. So severe are the sufferings of the poor from famine, that they devour the very animals, such as horses, buffaloes, asses, &c. that have died naturally from exhaustion.

Bhurtpoor.—The sickness so general is very severe in this town. The rajah has made arrangements for the distribution of medicine, in the hope of lessening the calamity which is depopulating the city.

EXCERPTA.

The spread of Temperance Societies amongst the European troops under this presidency is extensive. The rapidity of their progress is striking.

The *Prothakur*, of April 2d, announces the establishment of a new debating club, for the benefit of native students of English, by the managers of the Hindu Benevolent Institution. The first meeting of the club took place on March 31.

The Hindu community in Calcutta is in great fermentation. Certain influential families in town, and some in the interior, are said to have been highly incensed at the unjust decisions of late passed by the Dhurma Shabha in favour of certain wealthy culprits, who have sinned against the rules of the Shabha, and to the prejudice of those with empty pockets. The heads of the families in question are therefore about to set on foot a fresh Shabha, in opposition to the Dhurma.

As an evidence of native credulity, it is stated that a rumour is afloat in the native community, that one of the secretaries to Government is endeavouring to have a resolution passed, that henceforward no Hindus or Mussulmans shall hold any appointment, of any description whatever, so long as he does not embrace Christianity; but that it is not to affect in any way the present incumbents.

On the 23d March, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore distributed alms to beggars, between fifty and sixty thousand in number—eight annas each to the privileged order, namely, the bramins; and four annas to others, without distinction of cast, creed or age; on the occasion of his mother's *shraud*, which took place the day before. There were women seen amongst the crowd with children scarcely more than a few days old, but no accident occurred.

Two wealthy native gentlemen, Baboos Mutty Loll Seal and Madhub Dutt, have taken upon themselves the expense of continuing the Chitpore road aqueduct along the new Colootolla road, as far as the central road; the former with a view of supplying the small, and not over cleanly tank, belonging to the public, on the east side of his house, with good and wholesome water; and the latter for the improvement of his bazaar, situated at the junction of the new Colootolla and central roads, by an increased supply of the necessary element.

The *Barounie* is a celebrated bathing festival, at which thousands of Hindus repair to Trebanee ghaut, a few miles above Hooghly, for the purpose of purification. This year the holiday occurred on the 23d March. For two days previous, the roads leading to the ghaut were crowded with people, and at one time there were not less than probably 30,000 assembled at and near the ghauts. The rush to the river was so impetuous, that great numbers were with difficulty rescued from drowning by the activity of the police. In going to and returning from Tribance, these people slept by the road-side, so that the roads for miles were lined with them. Exposed to the vicissitudes of the present remarkable season, thousands of them have been seized with cholera, and many have fallen victims.

Up to the close of last year, the number of deputy-collectors, in reference to the resumption of rent-free lands, now in progress, appointed in various districts, was 115, namely—Hindus, 54; Mahomedans, 37; Christians, 24. The expense attending these appointments, at Rs. 300 a month each, amounts to Rs. 34,500 monthly, or Rs. 4,14,000, a year.

A native house of business in Calcutta, Tinnachund Day and Mudhubchurn Day, has failed for ten lacs of rupees, against which they can only bring four lacs of available assets. Their stoppage was caused by losses in opium. Poorachund and Bissenchund have failed from the same cause. This makes the third failure on this speculation. The *cotee* or native banking firm of Kissen Doss and Oottamchund, of Burra-bazar failed on the 12th April. Two shroff houses of great respectability have failed at Mizapore.

The verdict of the jury, in return to a writ de *lunatico inquirendo*, in the matter of Joykissen, was "that the said Joykissen was of unsound mind, and has been so for these twelve years, and was therefore incapable of managing his own affairs; and that his lunacy had been caused by violent anger at the conduct of his brother, Radakissen, who had forcibly prevented him from accompanying his mother on a pilgrimage to Baidabun."

The *Probhakur* announces the establishment of an English school at Trebanee, Zillah Hooghly, by Baboo Juguth Chunder Sein and Peary Mohun Sein, for the education of children whose parents have no means to pay for their tuition.

A prospectus is published of a plan for lighting Calcutta with gas.

It is understood, that the reference which is said to have been made to the Supreme Government, regarding the claim of ordnance officers to succeed to brigade commands, has been decided in their favour.

It is said, that Government have issued instructions for the immediate preparation in the Cossipore Foundry of two brass nine-pounder howitzers, mounted complete for field service, intended as a present from the Governor-general to Runjeet Singh. The howitzers are to be handsomely ornamented with suitable devices and inscriptions.

It is reported, that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by the archdeacon of the diocese, to proceed in June or July upon a tour of visitation to the eastward.

The Education Committee is at present engaged in discussing an important consideration—the admission of clergymen, as instructors, into the different seminaries of this presidency, under the control of the committee and the auspices of Government, and that a strenuous objection has been raised on the score of impropriety; with reference, we presume, to what would look very like a gross violation of contract, by interfering, or appearing to interfere, with the religious prejudices of aborigines.—*Englishman*, April 26.

The new settlement at Dorjeling "progresses." About fifteen locations have been made, and additional applications are daily flowing in. A line of bungalows is constructing in the new road to the new settlement.

A friend has obligingly favoured us with the following statement of cultivation in one of the largest indigo concerns, on the authenticity of which we can fully rely:—The Great Jungpooor concern has, out of 56,000 bighahs, sown only 6,000; the Small Jungpooor, only 8,000; Muntrapore, Gonnally, and Maida, none.—*Hurk*, May 3.

We learn that the balance of off-reckonings for the year 1836 is likely to be declared for distribution by the end of the present month, or, at any rate, in the commencement of May. The probable amount of the single share is not expected to be more than 4,500 Company's rupees; and as the advance on account, which sharers in India have already received, was 3,266 Company's rupees, the surplus now about to become due will only be

1,234 rupees for each colonel.—*Hurk.*, April 16.

The undermentioned lots, belonging to the estate of the late General Martine, were disposed of at the annexed prices by sale to the highest bidder at the Master's office :—Messrs S. Smith and Co.'s house and premises in Hare Street, for Co.'s Rs. 60,000—(bought by themselves). Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co.'s house and premises, for Rs. 30,000—(bought by themselves). Mrs. Lindstedt's house and premises, on the Circular Road, for Rs. 12,500—(bought by Mr. Wilkinson).

The Deputy Governor of Bengal has reduced the rate of tolls upon the canals one-half.

We hear that Mr. I. R. Colvin, private secretary to Lord Auckland, has suspended the Madrasses or Mowlove teachers of the Delhi College, owing to their inability to do justice to their high situations.—*Gyananmeshun*, April 18.

The native community of Bengal appears to be greatly dissatisfied with the proceedings of Government in resuming free-hold lands and in abolishing the use of the Persian language from the courts. These two circumstances, they say, have entailed poverty on many a respectable family, who derived their livelihood from these sources solely. Even the aumeens and the amlahs of the courts complain of difficulty in framing their orders in the Bengally language, which they say is in no wise adapted for these courts.—*Hurk.*, April 20.

The Hon. Capt. Osborne has had a most unprecedented escape, from an accident which, according to all calculation, ought to have proved fatal. When out tiger-shooting, in the Dhoon, three tigers suddenly got up, under the very feet of his elephant, which so affrighted the animal, that he literally shook his rider off his back. Capt. Osborne is said to have actually fallen upon one of the tigers, and, strange to say, he escaped by the whole three tigers taking fright and running away.—*Cour.*, April 19.

Despatches have been received in India, announcing the intention of the Hon. Court to withdraw their old prohibition of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army; in other words, it has been found expedient to legalize the purchasing system, which could not be prevented.—*Hurk.*, May 9.

Lord Auckland has allowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for raising up the Allahabad column, called Bhem Sen's Lat, and fixing it on a pedestal. It is to be placed in the centre of the fort at Allahabad, with the British lion on the top, and not to be removed to Calcutta, "because it is more appropriate that one of the most ancient monuments of India should be fixed in its most ancient city."

Steps were taken to convene a meeting at Barrackpore, to take into consideration the best means of accelerating promotion in the Bengal army.

The special committee of artillery officers, whose labours have now occupied nearly two years, has recently submitted its final report to Government; and orders have consequently been issued for the return to their several stations, under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Captains Seton, and Whittie. The treatment of these officers by the Supreme Government has been liberal, as in addition to all the staff and regimental allowances, at the field-rates, which they before drew, or have since come into the possession of, they have been allowed house-rent at the Calcutta rate, and all their travelling expenses to and fro have been, or are to be, defrayed by the state. The Bengal members, originally, were Cols. Whish and Tennant, and of late, Col. Graham, of the horse artillery.—*Hurk.*, April 4.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 28.

Ex parte his Highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar—The Advocate-General moved, on behalf of the nabob, and under instructions from Government, that three lists of his highness's family servants and dependants might be received by the Court, with a view to exempt the persons named in them from certain process. The learned advocate stated that, in 1810, upon the motion of his predecessor, similar lists had been filed in Court, the object then being to protect the persons of the nabob and his household from arrest only, and not with a view to avoid any other process. He was anxious that the Court should have time to consider the subject, which was one of very great importance. He compared the situation of the nabob and his household to that of an ambassador, and cited the 7th Anne, c. 12, which declares, "that all writs and processes, that shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister of any foreign prince or state, authorized and received as such by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, or the domestics or domestic servants of any such ambassador, or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels may be distrained, seized, or attached, shall be deemed and adjudged to be null and void to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

The Chief Justice mentioned the case of "Novell v. Toogood," 1 B. and C. 354,

as to how far the privileges of an ambassador extended.

Sir E. Gambier doubted whether the Court could make any order upon the subject, which did not appear to be within its jurisdiction.

Their lordships consented to look into the lists and papers, and to permit the subject to be mentioned at the next sitting.

March 30.

The *Advocate-General* again brought forward his motion on behalf of the Naib-i-Mookhtar.

The *Chief Justice* said that, although at first he felt disposed to adopt the precedent of 1826, and to allow the lists to be received (as, if of no other use, they would at least inform the sheriff and suitors, that the person named in them claimed certain privileges), yet, finding the Court was not unanimous upon the subject, and fearing lest, by receiving the lists, the public might imagine that the Court recognized the claims, he did not feel himself called upon to accede to the motion.

Sir E. Gambier did not think the Court had any jurisdiction to make the order, which might be productive of serious inconvenience. He perceived no analogy between the situation of the nabob's family and that of the ambassador's suite, and thought that upon principle the motion should be refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

We have now five of H.M. royal navy in the roads, a larger number than we recollect being congregated together off the hut for many a long day. The *Herald* reports that the admiral, Sir F. Maitland, will not remain at Madras over another fortnight, but will proceed in the *Wellesley* to Canton, from whence it would appear the most unfavourable reports have been received; but unless his Exc. possesses greater power than it is reported he is authorized to exercise in his mission to China, we fear his going there will rather tend to make things worse than better, and cause the Chinese to be much more presuming and insolent than they have hitherto been found. That any of the other vessels of war will accompany the *Wellesley*, we have not heard.—*Courier*, April 13.

NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The acts of Lord Elphinstone's Government have deservedly gained him "golden opinions" from every class of society, and the lively anxiety he has evinced to promote the interests of the natives, must have especially endeared his lordship to that portion of the community. In December last, at a public meeting of the Hindu gentlemen of this presidency, whereat C. Streevenassa Pillay presided, an address

was agreed to and presented by a deputation to the Governor. His lordship was pleased to state, that he would do his utmost in furtherance of its object. The Governor's private secretary, on the 3d inst., made known to the chairman, that, with reference to the address, Lord Elphinstone had been pleased to accede to the wishes therein expressed, and had determined to include the names of three Hindu gentlemen in the commission about to be issued—C. Streevenassa Pillay, C. Ragavah Chettyar, and Chocapah Chettyar—three of the most wealthy and respectable native gentlemen at Madras.—*U.S. Gaz.*, May 7.

ON DITS.

The *Madras Spectator* mentions, as *on-dits*, the following items brought by the overland despatch of February. It is said that Major Robinson has been instructed to return to his duty, thus stamping with illegality the course pursued in his removal; that Capt. Sprye, the deputy judge advocate-general, is to receive £5,000 as a compensation; that Capt. Alexander, the fort adjutant, has been relieved from the heavy sum for which Sir Frederick Adam's *fiat* rendered him responsible; and that Mr. Langley, late of the L.C., is permitted to draw a captain's pension, or a special pension of £100 a year, and declared eligible for such official situations as that he was prevented continuing in.

Bombay.

CONVEYANCE BETWEEN SUEZ AND CAIRO.

The secretary of the Steam Committee has published the following letter from Colonel Burr, dated Cairo, 15th March:

"I have nearly completed an arrangement, by which four comfortable carriages, for the conveyance of at least thirty passengers, will be set a-going by September next; I only await Col. Campbell's approval to complete the thing. The advance for the purchase of the four carriages, with two baggage-waggons, and forty mules, will be £1,000, the property being ours, and merely lent to the contractors, who engage to keep the whole in an efficient state for at least five years, and to carry passengers in, say twenty-four hours, including halts, for £6 each. In this miserable country, nothing in the shape of security can be had; but Col. Campbell has long known, and is fully satisfied as to the respectable character of, the contractors, Messrs. Hill and Boven; added to which, the carriages and mules are purchased for, and remain the property of, the Steam-Fund. I had hoped to have found the pasha here, and to have made some arrangement for a half-way house and mule station; but, unfortunately, he had left for Upper Egypt. I am,

however, assured by the minister, Bhogaz Bey, that so far from his master throwing any obstacles in the way, he will at once erect a suitable building in the desert for us, and do all in his power to facilitate a transit through his country. Should he not do so, I have arranged for its being done by Messrs. Hill and Boven, on a sufficiently extensive plan, for the small sum of Rs. 7,000, giving us one room of 24 by 18, and five sleeping-rooms of, say 14 by 12, or thereabouts, with stabling and all other requisite buildings, and the whole protected and enclosed by a wall sufficiently high. As the wheel conveyance will enable us to cross completely, I trust, in less than twenty-four hours, stoppages (or dinner or breakfast, according to the season) included, we can see no necessity for a larger building than the one in question, at which, as well as at Suez, Mr. Hill proposes to establish a branch of his Cairo Hotel. Passengers will seldom wish to stop at the mid-station for more than a few hours; but should the majority agree to do so, the five rooms will afford sufficient accommodation for ladies and children, and the saloon for all the gentlemen. The pasha, in addition to the Choultry half-way house, has promised to build a number of boats for the exclusive accommodation of travellers, and to allow the consuls to fix a fair scale of passage-money. This will be, indeed, a great good, as all know who have come this way, particularly as the consuls are to have the entire control over the said boats, and will, I hope, take means for keeping them clean."

COLLISION OF AUTHORITIES.

The Court of Directors, it would appear, have been placed in rather an unpleasant dilemma by the Board of Control, which latter has insisted on the removal of the Sudder Judges of Calcutta. This was privately rumoured by the last overland mail, and it is now confirmed by private letters, which state that the Court is in a state of the highest excitement, on account of the determination which has been evinced by Sir John Hobhouse to have the wishes of the Board carried into effect. The cause of all this seems to be, the offence given by the Sudder Court in acquitting a civilian who was brought before it, charged with an infringement on the regulation, which orders that no member of the public service shall allow himself to be implicated in trading transactions. The mode of trading with which he was charged was rather a singular one, and certainly is not referable to any of the customary methods of turning money to account, in which private gentlemen, unconnected with trading, may innocently be engaged. The charge was neither more nor less than a traffic in horses, which, unless where private pro-

perty is disposed of, is not generally understood to be a very gentlemanly occupation, or one in which the members of the public service can, under existing regulations, be, under any pretence, justified in engaging themselves. The affair is yet unsettled, and there is no saying how far the Board of Control may think it necessary to proceed; but of this there is every certainty, that the public notice that has been thus taken of the conduct of the Sudder Court will operate as a salutary warning for the future. It is just possible that some compromise may be effected between the two Boards, which will somewhat mitigate the doom which has already, by one of them, been decreed against the judges; but an example will in some way be made, either by a severe wiggling, a temporary suspension from employment, and consequently from official allowances, or a diminution of rank.—*Gazette, April 23.*

The case above referred to is that of Mr. William Pringle, of the judicial department, a well-known sportsman, who sold a horse to a native, at an alleged extravagant price. The commissioner, who took cognizance of the case, removed Mr. Pringle to another appointment; he appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which Court reversed the commissioner's decision, unanimously acquitting him of the charge of corruption.

ACQUITTAL OF RAMRAO AND HUNMUNTRAO.

We understand that the commissioners lately appointed by Government to inquire into the conduct of Ramrao, the ukhbarnaves at Kolapoor, and Hunmuntrao, the moonshee of the political agent at Belgaum, having fully and honourably acquitted those individuals of the charges preferred against them, the Government has been pleased to restore them to its confidence, and to reinstate them in their situations. Several of the accusations were, we hear, directly disproved, and not one had even the shadow of proof adduced in its support. Under these circumstances, the commissioners, who appear to have sifted the matter with sufficient strictness and patience, were, of course, right in acquitting both the ukhbarnaves and the moonshee, who now stand before the Government and the public entirely exonerated from all the charges preferred against them. All connected with the late prosecution have incurred the severe displeasure of Government: every one of them has been dismissed from his post, and all, except Mr. Baber himself, declared incapable of serving the Government again in any capacity.—*Durpun, April 13.*

IMPROVEMENTS.

Amid the general improvements which has been so marked a feature in the history

of Bombay, since the opening of the trade, not only has the quantity of land taken into cultivation for the ordinary staples been annually on the increase, but the industry of our population has been directed towards adding to the number of our commodities; so that in the heretofore barren territory of this presidency, we may in a comparatively short period see introduced the most valuable products of other parts of India. It will therefore be no difficult matter, with energy on the part of Government, and perseverance on that of the people, to fill up the vacuum which will be left by the defalcation of opium. We have seen the increase which has taken place in the value of our exports of wool since the year in which it was first known among our commodities (1831), and are we not therefore fully justified in predicting the same cheering result for those other articles which are now being experimented upon, and which may be expected shortly to appear among our staples; more especially when these articles are the most valuable that could be introduced for extending our relations with the best and richest market in the world—that of Great Britain? The commodities to which we more particularly refer are sugar, silk, and indigo, for the production of all of which our country is most remarkably adapted. —*Gazette, April 25.*

GOVERNMENT SLAVES IN MALABAR.

We know there is not a servant of Government, in the south of India, who is not intimately acquainted with the alarming fact, that hundreds of thousands of his fellow-creatures are fettered down for life to the degraded destiny of slavery. We know that these unfortunate beings are not, as is the case in other countries, serfs of the soil, and incapable of being transferred at the pleasure of their owners from one estate another. No, they are daily sold like cattle by one proprietor to another; the husband is separated from the wife, and the parent from the child. They are loaded with every indignity; the utmost possible quantity of labour is exacted from them, and the most meagre fare that human nature can possibly subsist on is doled out to support them. The slave population is composed of a great variety of classes. The descendants of those who have been taken prisoners in time of war, persons who have been kidnapped from the neighbouring states, people who have been born under such circumstances as that they are considered without the pale of the ordinary castes, and others who have been smuggled from the coast of Africa, torn from their country and their kindred, and destined to a more wretched lot, and, as will be seen, to a more enduring captivity than their brethren of the western world. Will it be believed, that

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Government itself participates in this description of property; that it actually holds possession of slaves, and lets them out for hire to the cultivators of the country, the rent of a whole family being two fanams, or half a rupee, per annum? These people are situated near the village Muthilagata, on the island of Chethay, in Southern Malabar, and formerly belonged to the Dutch Government, but came into our possession on the conquest of Cochin. Besides these, there are a considerable number of other slaves in different parts of the province, from whom no revenue is derived, but who are considered by their employers as much their private property as if they had purchased them. These have come into the possession of the Company either by escheat or by the rebellion of their former owners, and are consequently forfeited along with the property of which they form a part. —*Bombay Gaz., May 16.*

PIRACY.

We are sorry to have to record another instance of piracy close to our harbour. A botella, on its way to Surat with a valuable cargo, a quantity of specie, and several Borah men and women as passengers, was followed from the harbour by a pirate bont as far as Versovah, when the former was attacked and plundered of about Rs. 30,000. The pirates on their return landed at Chowpatty, when four of them were apprehended, with a few bags of dollars and rupees; the others threw their share of the booty into the sea and made their escape. The whole pirate crew is estimated by the people belonging to the botella to number thirty. —*Ibid. May 18.*

EXCERPTA.

The resolution of the Council of Elphinstone College, to establish fifteen scholarships of the following scale, viz. two of Rs. 50, three of 40, four of 30, six of 20—having been approved of, and sanctioned by the Government, and a sub-committee appointed to arrange the details and system of education to be followed in the College School and the Professor's classes; it has been announced that the first scholars are admissible from any of the Native English schools in Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat, &c.

The Tana causeway is to be constructed at the expense of Government, without the aid of contributions which were raised some time ago by the leading members of the native community. It is said that the private contributions above alluded to are to be appropriated to the construction of another work, of very extensive utility—the causeway near Mahim, (2 F)

connecting the island of Bombay with that of Salsette.

The contents of the boats which Runjeet Singh has despatched to Bombay, for the purpose of inviting a trade between his dominions and our possessions, consist of shawls, salt, terra japonica, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and drugs.

Mr. Wathen, of the Bombay civil service, before his departure for the Cape, made a gift of Rs. 1,000 to the Native Education Society, to be distributed in prizes among the boys.

An advertisement in the Bombay papers states that, "Under the patronage of several gentlemen, Saporjee Merwanjee has established the *Victoria* light post coach, for the conveyance of passengers from Bombay to the Mahabooleshwar Hills, to commence running on the 1st March."

The *Bombay Courier*, May 8th, announces the wreck of a large vessel and of a pattamar, between Barn Hill and Mount Formosa, to the southward, supposed to have gone down on the stormy night of the 23d April. Much anxiety is felt, especially as to the large vessel, which is supposed to be a British homeward bound.

We are glad to find that the plans of Signor Mutti, who has done so much for the production of silk on this side of India, are now in a fair way of meeting with that patronage they deserve from Government, and that there is a prospect of that indefatigable gentleman's exertions being officially called into action for the benefit of the country.—*Gaz. May 9.*

A pattamar, on her way from Cambay to the presidency, having a number of military pensioners on board, has been lost, and, with the exception of two or three, the whole have been drowned, amounting to upwards of forty individuals—men, women, and children.—*Ibid. May 14.*

By the *Government Gazette* of the 17th May, it appears that the exchange has been fixed at 2s 2d. per rupee at six months' sight, for this presidency, for advances for bills on London in 1838-39, a rate which will operate against forcing trade and raising the price of produce.

That part of the Customs regulation which imposed a duty of ten per cent. on cloves, nutmegs, and mace, certified as being the growth of a possession of H. M. or the Company, has been rescinded, and these spices may now be imported direct from the place of growth free of duties, when accompanied by certificates.

Ceylon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam Navigation.—The petition to the British Parliament from the inhabi-

tants of Colombo represents that, having watched with considerable interest the progress of steam-navigation between England and India *viâ* the Red Sea, they are fully satisfied that the communication with Bombay adopted by the Home Government in conjunction with the East-India Company, in pursuance of the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1834, has been attended with those encouraging results, which warrant the full expectation that complete success would equally follow an extended communication to Bengal *viâ* Ceylon and Madras, as recommended by another Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1837, and which recommendation was favourably considered by the Treasury, and in the strongest terms concurred in by the President of the Board of Control; and that, encouraged by the recommendations of the two Select Committees, by the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by the concurrence of the President of the Board of Control, and the result of the existing steam communication between England and Bombay *viâ* the Red Sea, they pray that full effect may be given to the united recommendations of the two Select Committees, to complete steam-navigation on a permanent and regular footing between the Red Sea and Calcutta, *viâ* Ceylon and Madras.

Persia.

We have heard that Herat has fallen, and rumour says that there are in Bombay coins struck by Mahomed Shah after the completion of his conquest. It is, moreover, affirmed that Russia, either directly or indirectly, had manifested an inclination to forward the onward views of the ambitious young conqueror, who, dazzled by his success, had determined on pushing on in the direction of Peshawur. We have no doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in these reports, but as the Persians who relate it are highly respectable, there seems to be little doubt that some decisive action has taken place.—*Bombay Gazette, May 16.*

We are sorry to say that the course of events in Persia has called for an armed interference on the part of the Government of this presidency. It is not known precisely (as secrecy is the order of the day) what particular cause there is for the extraordinary preparations now in progress in the Indian navy. Something serious it must have been, otherwise so many vessels would not have been ordered to proceed in the direction of the Gulf. Some say that Mr. McNeil has been ordered to quit the Persian court, or has quitted it of his own accord, in conse-

quence of certain proceedings derogatory to British interests and inconsistent with a due regard to British honour. It is reported that an order has been received at Bushire by Capt. Hennel from Mr. McNeil, for the former to leave that place, and put himself under the protection of the British flag in the Persian Gulf, at its head-quarters, Bassadore. From this it would appear that our relations with Persia, which have long worn a threatening aspect, have at length reached a crisis, and that it has become necessary for us to maintain, by the presence of an armed force, the respect due to us under the faith of treaties, and to prevent the dismemberment of Persia, which seems to be threatened by Russian intrigue. There is a report that a body of Russians had entered the Persian service, for the purpose of maintaining the influence of the Czar in the councils of the Shah.

The news, whatever they are, arrived a few days ago by a buggalow from the Persian Gulf. They must have been considered of the highest importance, as a meeting of council was held late on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of deciding what measures ought to be taken under such an emergency.

The following vessels proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the scene of action:—The *Semiramis*, *Hugh Lindsay*, *Hastings*, *Coot*, *Tigris*, *Mahr*, and *Grant*, if she can be got ready.—*Ibid.* May 21.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Votive Tablet.—The *Peking Gazette*, of November 13th, contains the following notification from the emperor:—"Linying, the superintendent of the river courses in Keangnan, has made a report, in which he requests that a tablet may be conferred on the Hwae-tow temple, on the Hwae river, near the Hungtsh lake. This temple (of the river god) possesses a record of sacrifices, and the efficacious assistance of the god has been greatly manifest. This year, the waters having overflowed, I, looking up, and depending on the spiritual efficacy of the god, sought his protection in silent prayers, and the waters became calm and the wind still, and all the grain-boats met with no more impediments. I order it to be made known that I, the emperor, will write the tablet with my own hand, and transmit it to Linying; let him receive it respectfully, and with veneration suspend it in the temple, responsive to the protection and favour of the god. Respect this."

Tea.—The following is the quantity of teas exported from Canton to the United

Kingdom for the season 1837-38, up to the 20th February, according to a statement in the *Canton General Price Current* of that date, viz.

Black Tea.....	lbs. 15,865,066
Green do.....	2,586,932
Total.....	lbs. 18,451,998

Opium.—The opium deliveries at Whampoa have lately been made with so little caution, that the Chinese have resorted both to fraud and violence, and have been victorious with both weapons. In one instance, lead has been delivered and received as Sycee silver to a very considerable amount; and in another, the ship's boats that were conveying the dollars received in payment for opium delivered, were attacked and plundered of their whole freight by the Chinese; and the officers and crews of the boats were severely beaten. The successful captors were probably collusively connected with the purchasers of the opium. Various reports have also reached us of seizures having been made in European boats, anchored abreast of the factories; but they are vague and indeterminate.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 20.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 16.—*Faunce v. Cavenagh*.—This was an action brought by Capt. Faunce, J. P., against the editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel contained in certain strictures on the character and conduct of the plaintiff, with reference to the case of "*Donnison v. Faunce*," reported in p. 157. The damages were laid at £3,000. The trial occupied two days; the jury (special) found for the defendant on one of the counts, and for the plaintiff on the two others, with a *farthing damages*.

February 15.—A convict, named William Moore, was convicted of the wilful murder of John Hosking, at Maitland, on the 1st February. The prisoner was assigned to the deceased, who was a butcher residing in Maitland, and merely because his master had reported him to the police for being absent, he made an attack upon him with a knife, and inflicted six wounds, either of which would have caused death; he then left the house with the bloody knife in his hand, and wiping the blood off with his hand, he put it to his lips, saying, "This is flash Hosking's heart's blood, and, thank God! I have got a good appetite to eat it." He then drew his finger along the blade, licked off the blood and swallowed it! He was executed at Maitland on the 24th.

The woman who cohabited with Hosking has been committed for trial, on a charge of robbing the unfortunate man to a large amount in bills and notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Governor.—The *Upton Castle*, with Sir George Gipps and suite on board, arrived off the Heads on the 23d February, and a steamer was immediately despatched from Sydney, which landed his excellency in the afternoon; he took the oaths the next day. A deputation, headed by Sir J. Jamison, presented a congratulatory address to the new governor, signed by four hundred persons, members of council, civil officers, magistrates, clergy, landholders, merchants and others, to which his excellency made a suitable reply, observing:—"I feel that, in succeeding to a man eminently endowed with all the qualities requisite for government, I am in a position where I can gain no benefit from comparison, though I may labour under the greatest disadvantages from contrast. Being deeply impressed with the opinion that morality and religion are the true grounds on which rational liberty and all good institutions are founded, I look to you, gentlemen, and to the colonists generally, for support and assistance in maintaining and promoting these all-important interests."

Sir George, at a dinner given by the civil officers of the colony to the late acting governor, Col. Snodgrass, delivered a speech, a passage in which has excited much discussion, being supposed to denote an intention to follow in the steps of Sir Richard Bourke, in respect to convict discipline, and as implying a tacit censure on the magistracy. The passage is as follows:—"He confessed that, although on his leaving England the accounts from this colony had been so highly gratifying, yet, on approaching these shores, he was not without some misgivings on his mind, lest the commercial embarrassments which had been so severely felt in Europe, should have produced a serious change. He was, however, happy to find that the convulsion which had shaken the old world and the new, had been only lightly felt in this, the newest of the three. Amongst all these favourable circumstances, there was one great drawback, one crying evil, which they had to contend with—he alluded to the moral condition of a large portion of the population of the colony; and he would confess that he looked for a remedy rather to the personal influence of those to whom these unfortunate persons were assigned, than to arming the law with any additional terrors in the hands of the magistracy. It rested principally with the gentlemen of the colony

to use their best exertion for the reformation of the unfortunate beings consigned to their charge—England expected it of them—the Almighty demanded it of them."

The Aborigines at Port Macquarie.—

Rumours of outrages alleged to have been committed by the Port Macquarie blacks, and of reprisals on the part of the white residents in that district, have, for the last twelve or eighteen months, been in frequent circulation, but in such vague forms as to render it impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their origin. We have hitherto been prevented, as well by the isolated position of Port Macquarie, which precluded the possibility of any personal inquiry, as by the absence of any authentic source of information regarding the occurrences in the district, from ascertaining with any degree of certainty the truth or falsehood of the rumours. Lately, however, we have taken measures to effect this purpose, and the result has been the disclosure of a series of cold-blooded atrocities perpetrated on the wretched aborigines who frequent the settlement, almost without a parallel among the barbarous massacres which disgrace the earlier years of our colonial progress. We request the attention of the attorney-general to what follows; the main features of the case we pledge ourselves will be found to be substantially correct, though it is possible we may fall into error with regard to the minor details.

It is impossible at this distance of time, and with the necessarily imperfect knowledge we possess, to trace the causes which led to the commission of the last outrage on the part of the blacks (the murder of four assigned servants when asleep in their huts), which was the more immediate provocation to the atrocities to which we shall presently refer; but our knowledge of the nature and habits of the tribes which inhabit the vicinities of the settled districts is sufficient to assure us that the outrage must have been provoked, either by the sufferers themselves, or by some of their fellow-servants; for it as a well-known trait in the character of our aborigines, that it is not the perpetrator of the injury that has provoked their vengeance, that alone pays the penalty for his misdeeds. We know not to what to attribute an outrage so atrocious; but, certain it is that some one or other of the tribes who frequent the vicinity of Port Macquarie surrounded a hut belonging to Mr. McLeod, in which four of his assigned servants were asleep, and killed them with the aid of their spears and other weapons. The intelligence of this outrage was communicated to the authorities at Port Macquarie on the following day, and an armed force

was despatched by Mr. Gray, the police magistrate there, in quest of the murderers. The search was ineffectual, for the blacks, aware that they had exposed themselves to the certainty of punishment if caught, and too little acquainted either by experience or otherwise with British law to know that justice awards punishment only to the guilty, betook themselves to a distance, or concealed themselves effectually among their native fastnesses. The search, although continued for several days, failed of success, and it was not till three weeks or a month afterwards that the atrocities we complain of were committed. According to the statement of the constables, it would appear that Mr. Gray, the police magistrate at Port Macquarie, finding that all efforts to secure the murderers were fruitless, actually offered a reward for every black the constables could shoot (in charity to Mr. Gray, we are willing to believe that he confined this order to the blacks known as the actual murderers of the whites), the proof of the commission of the deed required by the police magistrates at Port Macquarie, being the production of the right ear of each murdered black. This, we repeat, is but the statement of the constable when met marching homewards with three human ears tied up in a little bag, the product of the day's excursion, but we are not now prepared to affirm that any such offer was actually made. Whether any such offer did emanate from Mr. Gray, or whether, as is more likely, the constables made use of that subterfuge to screen themselves, certain it is that the murders were committed, and that no step that we have heard of hitherto has been taken to bring the perpetrators to justice.—*Sydney Gaz.* Feb. 6.

The Patriotic Association.—A meeting of this Association took place on the 26th January, Sir John Jamison, in the chair. But few members attended. The objects of the meeting were to choose a parliamentary agent, in lieu of Mr. Bulwer, and send a competent person to England to assist the agent. Some disagreeable topics were touched upon, namely, the suing about 150 members in the Court of Requests for their subscriptions, and the loss of the £500 remitted two years ago to the Parliamentary agent, in bills, which had never come to hand, having disappeared in some mysterious way, and it could not be ascertained who was responsible for the loss. It was resolved, that Mr. Bulwer be requested to choose an agent.

Immigration.—There have now, in all, arrived in Port Jackson eight ship-loads of emigrants, selected by Governor Bourke's emigration agents, and forwarded to the colony on the immigration fund. These ships have cost the colony,

in round numbers, from £30,000 to £40,000. The number of immigrants introduced by these vessels may be estimated as follows:—500 males, 600 females, 1,200 children. If this calculation be correct, and we know we are not far astray, each male adult, who has arrived in the colony in the Government emigration ships, has cost the colony before landing, on the average, £70! Even on the presumption that the emigrants so introduced were individually the best possible selections that the mother country could afford, and we have strong reason to believe that many were of a very inferior description, still, it must be evident that unless some step is taken to lessen the expense, the colony cannot afford to go on long in the manner we have hitherto been doing.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Mar. 15.

Discontinuance of the Assignment System.—The Home Government have, in contemplation of the ultimate discontinuance of the assignment system, directed that two companies of the corps of Sappers and Miners should be sent out to this colony, to act as superintendents over the gangs of convicts to be employed on the public works of the colony. The corps of Sappers and Miners is composed of picked tradesmen of the most approved character, their importation will consequently confer a great benefit on the colony.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Mar. 3.

At a recent meeting of the Patriotic Association, it was resolved that measures should be adopted for convening a general meeting of the inhabitants of the colony, to take into consideration the proposed discontinuance of the assignment system, and to decide upon what measures it may be necessary to adopt to meet the coming emergency.—*Australian*, Feb. 10.

Samuel Terry.—The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Terry (an emancipist), on the 25th, was followed by a large number of his friends: at his particular request, he was buried with masonic honours. The band of the 50th regiment headed the procession, playing the Dead March in *Saul*. Mr. Terry's will was read, in the presence of the executors and all the members of the family. Three codicils had been added to it. By the will, the Sydney rental, of upwards of £10,000 a-year, has been left to Mrs. Terry for life, and after her decease to his son, Edward Terry, for his life, and to his heirs; and, in case of his death without lawful issue, to the children of John Terry Hughes, and John Terry, and Mrs. John Hosking, as tenants in common. The bulk of the landed property, estimated at £150,000, has been left to Edward Terry, his son, for life, and to his heirs, and, in case of his death without lawful issue, as the Sydney property. The personal estate,

valued at £250,000, is left in moieties, to Edward Terry, and the other to John Terry, of Box Hill, Mrs. Terry Hughes, and Mrs. John Hosking. Specific legacies are bequeathed to a considerable amount, among which is £10,000 to Mrs. John Hosking, his daughter, and £5,000 to Mrs. Terry Hughes. All his charitable subscriptions are desired to be kept up for ten years, and various annuities are bequeathed to his relatives in England. The dwelling house in Pitt-street, and all his household furniture, carriages, &c. are left to Mrs. Terry. The whole estate is valued at half-a-million. Messrs. Norton, Winder, John Terry, Hughes, and Mrs. Terry have been appointed executors.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Feb. 27.

Economy of Time.—A certain wealthy capitalist, of Sydney, made his appearance at the hymeneal altar, the other day, accompanied not only by his blushing bride, but also by his son and heir. By way of saving the valuable time of the clergyman, he was married, his wife churched, and his first-born baptized, all within the compass of the same day!—*Ibid.* Mar. 10.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship-building.—On the 12th January, Hobart Town had the appearance of a general holiday, the whole population pouring forth to witness the spectacle of a ship-launch. A disappointment was, however, experienced, in the vessel's not going off the stocks as was anticipated. The sand underneath gave way, and caused her to settle down; and after repeated efforts and exertions by the shipwrights, the launch was postponed until the 14th, when she took the water in gallant style. The ship, which is named the *Maria*, is the first merchant vessel of her magnitude which has been built in this colony. Her spirited owner, Mr. W. M. Orr, might have purchased a ship, suitable for his views, at a much less cost in England, which, with a freight out and home, would have in part cleared itself; but, much to his credit, he has preferred building her in the colony, thereby encouraging colonial arts and industry, and affording employment to numerous hands. The measurement of this vessel is 288 tons.—*H. T. Cour.*, Jan. 19.

Judge Montagu and the Attorney-general.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the receipt of a despatch from Lord Glenelg, containing his decision on the dispute between Judge Montagu and Mr. Alfred Stephen, the late attorney-general, which is condemnatory of the judge.

Capt. Montagu and Mr. Stephen.—Another topic of discussion in the Tasmanian papers, is a charge made by Mr.

Stephen, the late attorney-general, against Capt. Montagu, the colonial secretary, and Capt. Forster, the first police magistrate, in respect to a convict named Clapperton, who had been convicted of robbing Mr. Stephen, and who, after conviction, was taken into Capt. Montagu's service as cook.

The *True Colonist* contains a numerous-signed requisition to the sheriff (Mr. Beamont), requesting him to convene a public meeting of the colonists, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the lieutenant-governor, that the important subject of the appropriation of convict labour may undergo an immediate and careful investigation; so that such regulations may be established as shall for the future secure the impartial distribution of that labour, with due regard to the ends of wholesome punishment and example." With this requisition the sheriff has declined to comply, on the ground that he does not feel himself authorized. Mr. Gregson, on receipt of the sheriff's refusal, has called a meeting of the requisitionists and others, "to consider the sheriff's answer, and the steps proper to be taken thereon."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The *Perth Gazette* states, that jobbing in grain and other speculations are carried on to an extent not likely to be beneficial to so young a colony. A good understanding seems to exist between the Government and the colonists. The aborigines cause a great deal of annoyance, frequently attended with loss of life and property. In July last, two settlers were murdered by the blacks. At King George's Sound, a native was murdered by his own companions, on Gordon island, and the black who murdered William Knott has been taken prisoner at York. The *Gazette* of the 16th December gives an account of a most barbarous attack by the natives on two boys, of about nine and eleven years of age, who were tending some flocks and cattle, belonging to Major Nunn, near the Canning river; both boys were speared, and the natives drove off the flocks and the cattle. The horses and horned cattle, and about 300 sheep, have since been recovered, but 200 are still missing. It would be an endless task to enumerate the numerous depredations committed by the savages. The whale fisheries are carried on with considerable spirit, and if followed up, are likely to be productive of great advantages to the colony. Cattle and sheep maintain high prices. Mr. W. L. Brockman, an enterprising colonist, has taken his passage in the *Hero* for the Mauritius, on his way to India, for the purpose of carrying into effect the long-projected scheme of

the introduction of Indian sheep into the colony.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Authorities.—The *South Australian Gazette* of November 11th, published on the 18th, states that Mr. Mann, the advocate-general and Crown solicitor (the gentleman who figured so prominently in the nose-pulling freaks of the South Australian honourables on a late occasion), has tendered his resignation of these offices, and, consequently, of his seat in council, which the governor has been pleased to accept; the Legislative Council has consequently scarcely a single member remaining of those originally appointed. Considerable excitement has been caused by a charge made against Mr. S. Stephens, manager for the South Australian Company, previous to the arrival of Mr. M'Laren, of "firing a pistol loaded with ball into a whale-boat belonging to Capt. Blenkinsop, in Encounter Bay, with intent to kill a man named Mead;" and a charge also has been made against Mr. Wright, master of the cutter *William*, for attempting to shoot Capt. Blenkinsop, by snapping a loaded pistol at his breast." As these charges are founded upon the affidavits of the parties concerned, it is difficult to conceive in what way it was made a political question; but that it is so is sufficiently evident from the fact, that Mr. Mann, the public prosecutor, and Mr. Fisher, the resident commissioner, appeared, not to prosecute the prisoners, but to move for their discharge, on the ground of the alleged illegality of the magistrate's warrant under which they had been arrested and brought up from Kangaroo Island to Adelaide; and also, because "three months having elapsed since the offence charged against the prisoner Stephens had been committed before the present proceedings were taken, it was now too late to proceed criminally against him." Sir John Jeffcott, the Judge, refused to incur the responsibility of discharging the prisoners, but informed Mr. Mann that he, as public prosecutor, possessed the power to do so, and might exercise it if he chose. Both parties were admitted to bail.

The squabbles, which have shaken the foundation of the colony to its very centre, have by no means arrived at a conclusion. The fundamental error, it appears to us, is to be found in the principle on which the colony is established—one of the two high contending parties in the colony considering the Crown, and the other the South Australian Company, as the supreme governing power. A Mr. Fisher, who holds an appointment of a very anomalous description—colonial or

resident commissioner—of the exact duties of which neither himself nor the Government party appear to be aware—is the leader of the opposition to the Government, setting up his own authority as distinct from, and superior to, that of the governor.

The *South Australian Gazette* of the 6th January is almost entirely occupied with a discussion in Council between the late Sir John Jeffcott, judge of the province, and Mr. Mann, the ex-advocate-general, on a motion made by Mr. Mann for expunging from a Bill, then under consideration of the Council, the words, "by and with the advice of the Legislative Council," and substituting "by and with the consent of the Council of Government, and with the authority thereof." The Legislative Council, at the time of this discussion, contained but three of the original members, Sir John Jeffcott, the judge, Mr. Fisher, the resident commissioner, and Mr. Mann, the advocate-general, and the number is now still further reduced by the death of Sir John Jeffcott, and the resignation of Mr. Mann. Mr. Jickling, a barrister-at-law, has been appointed judge of the province, in the room of Sir John Jeffcott, until her Majesty's pleasure be known, and Mr. Wigley, *ad interim*, public prosecutor, until the arrival of the new advocate-general, Mr. George Milner Stephen. A public dinner took place on the 24th December, the anniversary of the foundation of the colony.

From the *South Australian Gazette* of the 29th January, it appears that another squabble has broken out between the governor and Mr. Fisher, the resident commissioner, regarding the site of the future capital. In consequence of some recent discoveries, Capt. Hindmarsh had come to the determination of selecting a site at Encounter Bay for that purpose; but Mr. Commissioner Fisher, who claims the right of deciding upon the matter, forbids the removal from Adelaide. Mr. Jickling, the new judge, and Mr. Mann, ex-advocate-general, have had a squabble also in the chambers, apparently carried on with great bitterness on both sides.

The *Royal Admiral*, with 205 emigrants, had arrived. This being the first opportunity for a trial of strength between the two emigration agents, Mr. Bingham Hutchinson, the governor's appointee, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Fisher's appointee, a regular struggle took place, in which the latter was successful. Col. Light, the surveyor-general, has resigned the magistracy, and the *South Australian Gazette* is loud in its outcry against the survey department for its alleged inactivity. A joint-stock company for the purpose of purchasing sheep had been formed. A

meeting of resident landholders was held on the 23d December, Mr. Commissioner Fisher in the chair, to take into consideration the right claimed by the Government of reserving certain portions of land for public purposes. The meeting was divided in opinion, and the chairman, Mr. Fisher, gave his casting vote against the Government.

Mr. Young Bingham Hutchinson has since resigned his office as emigration agent, and is succeeded by Mr. Henry Nixon. This office has hitherto been a complete sinecure: Mr. Brown, the dismissed agent, by the assistance of the resident commissioner, retains the papers, and has done the duties, in spite of the governor, while Mr. Hutchinson has received the salary.—*Sydney Gazette*, March 6.

Supreme Court.—A singular scene took place on the 29th ult., before the judge, in which Mr. Mann, the late advocate-general, was the principal actor; and which resulted in the suspension of that gentleman from his practice. Mr. Mann, having attended by appointment for the alleged purpose of sealing a writ, took upon himself to consider his honour's presence for that purpose tantamount to a sitting of the court, and insisted upon proceeding with business of which no notice had been given. Mr. Mann conducted himself in so violent and indecorous a manner, that the judge left the chambers, and the resident magistrate was subsequently obliged to order the constables to turn him out of the place. His honour has determined not to permit Mr. Mann to practise in the courts of this province.

Since the above was written, we hear that a somewhat similar scene occurred in the resident magistrate's court; and that Mr. Edward Stephens, the cashier of the South Australian Company's Bank, and Mr. Fisher, the colonial commissioner, who attended as Mr. Stephens' attorney, were both ordered out of the court, by the magistrate, in consequence of the indecorous language used by them. Mr. Stephens clung to the rail of the bar, and was only ejected by the constables after a struggle. Mr. Fisher did not require force, as, after a parley with his worship, he walked out of the court.—*S. Austral. Gaz.*, Feb 3.

Expeditions.—We have received interesting letters from the new colony of South Australasia, giving details of excursions into the interior from Adelaide, across the Mount Lofty range of hills, towards Lake Alexandrina and the River Murray, which, taken in connexion with the recent reports of overland travellers from Sydney to Port Phillip, must afford the highest gratification to all who are attentively considering the rapid development of the resources of the southern world.

Recent travellers to Port Phillip from Sydney represent their journey to have been through the most luxuriant pasturage; and a gentleman, who made a trip a few weeks ago, reports the river Murray navigable for large boats for at least a thousand miles. From St. Vincent's Gulf it has been ascertained that the navigable communication of the Murray extends into Lake Alexandrina; and the lake itself, represented by Capt. Sturt as shallow, is, on the contrary, of sufficient depth for all mercantile purposes; and the passage between Encounter Bay and the lake, laid down by the same traveller "as only a passage for boats," has a fine harbour, with twenty feet at low water at the entrance from Encounter Bay, and seventeen or eighteen feet inside up to the lake. The surf in Encounter Bay, however, is tremendous; and for some years it cannot be expected that a bay so open to southern gales can, with the limited resources of a new colony, be made available for mercantile purposes. Whilst the above important facts have been gathering, as regards the internal water-communication of Australia, some enterprising individuals have pursued inquiries as to the nature of the country inland from Adelaide, and the result of their expeditions has been in every way satisfactory—establishing most fully the fact of the existence of a splendid country, extending the entire breadth of the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf inland to the Murray river; and tending to confirm the opinion frequently expressed of late by competent judges, that the whole of the country, including Port Phillip to Gulf St. Vincent, and to a very great extent inland to the northward, is of the finest description, and every way suited to pastoral and agricultural purposes.

The result of the first expedition is thus communicated by an intelligent correspondent:—

"I have returned a day or two since from an excursion to the summit of Mount Barker, which lies, as set down in Capt. Sturt's chart, nearly east from Adelaide, behind Mount Lofty. After crossing the Lofty range, which is about twelve miles in width, we came upon a river running south, and rising among the hills to the north of the place we struck it. We were obliged to follow it up for about six miles before we could cross with our horses. The country on the eastern side of the river was of a very rich and beautiful description, being lightly wooded, and covered most luxuriantly with grass—which grows not as it does about Adelaide, but closely matted together with a sort of trefoil and clover. After passing for about ten miles over these plains, we ascended Mount Barker, which has a great elevation over the rolling country beyond, and commands one of the most extensive views which I

ever saw. The mount drops at once into the plain country, without the intervening ranges of wooded hills and ravines which characterise Mount Lofty. The country between Mount Barker and Lake Alexandrina, which bore about S.E. from us, appeared about twenty-five miles in width, and is evidently well watered. A river flowed into the lake from the direction of the Mount Lofty range—which we supposed to be the one we had crossed; the Murray was very plainly to be seen flowing into the lake; and we saw another river, from the N.W., which appeared to join the Murray before it reached the lake. All these signs, we think, indicate the country to be well watered, and apparently possessing internal water-communication to a great extent. The point we wished for is now ascertained—that a fine tract of country, and well watered, exists between the coasts of St. Vincent's Gull and the lake; and there will be no occasion for isolated settlements at great distances from each other, as the surveys may be extended, as required, in the direction of the lake and the Murray, without any cause of complaint as to want of quality in the land successively occupied. I feel certain I might have cut more than two tons to the acre in most of the low parts of the country we passed through, between Mount Lofty and Mount Parker."

In a letter of a later date, we are informed that another party had gone round the extreme point of the Mount Lofty range to the north-east (a few miles from Adelaide), and found that no obstruction existed to making the river Murray by that route. Not a hill of any magnitude would impede the traveller during a journey from Adelaide to the Murray river by this tract; so that, were the route over Mount Lofty range, by Mount Barker, found impracticable for travellers, which it is not, still the whole of the splendid country which has been noticed in the above extracts must be speedily available to the colonists of South Australia; and it is not indulging too much in speculation to believe that the present generation will see the banks of the Murray occupied by flockmasters, with an open communication through the whole country from St. Vincent's Gull to the north-east coast of New Holland.—*Launceston Adv.*, Jan. 9

Discoveries.—The report of the discovery, by a man named Walker,* of an

* The statement of Walker, for some years a resident on Kangaroo Island, was, that he, in company with another man, had discovered, twenty-five miles to the south-eastward of the river discovered by Sturt, a fine harbour, into which a river, leading directly from Lake Alexandrina, empties itself; that ships of any size may enter the harbour; and that vessels might lie close upon the banks of the river in four fathoms water, and discharge their cargoes.

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outlet from Lake Alexandrina to the sea, navigable for ships, we have reason now to believe is inaccurate—at least to the extent indicated by that report. The only outlet from the lake to the sea yet known is that discovered by Capt. Sturt, although a most important addition to our knowledge of its extent has just been made by Messrs. Straugways and Hutchinson, who spent nearly fourteen days in exploring the southern part of the lake; and by Mr. Robert Cock, an enterprising settler, who, with a small party, has been the first to reach the Murray directly from Adelaide, and to determine the northern boundaries of the lake.

From the concurrent statements of those gentlemen, the land in the interior is generally even far superior in quality to that in the immediate neighbourhood of Adelaide; it is moderately timbered, well watered, the natives few in number, and those few very friendly. These accounts of the country are further confirmed by the return of a party headed by Colonel Light, the surveyor-general, and Mr. Fisher, the resident commissioner, which set out with the intention of penetrating to the Murray, but returned after an absence of eight days, without having done more than outflank the first range of hills extending northward on to the eastern shores of the gulf. So far as this party proceeded, the land is reported to be very fine, and abundantly timbered and watered.

But the great point of importance is the discovery of a broad and deep navigable channel leading out of Lake Alexandrina, and joining the outlet discovered by Sturt, at a short distance from its entrance into the sea. At the southern extremity of the lake are several islands, the largest of which is skited on the eastward by Sturt's "boat channel;" while the main channel runs close into the main land to the westward of the island for a distance of nearly sixteen miles, and joins Sturt's outlet, as we have said, at less than a mile from the sandhills on the coast. This channel forms a noble stream, with a width from five hundred yards to a mile and a half, and depth running from four to ten fathoms. On the western bank of the channel are several fine fresh-water inlets, with deep water, forming natural and ready-made wharfs. The distance from one of the best points of the main channel to Victoria Harbour in Encounter Bay is about eight miles, across a very beautiful, fertile, and level country. Victoria Harbour is said to be accessible at all seasons—perfectly secure for vessels of any size—capable of great improvement—abundantly supplied with fresh water, and possessing an outer roadstead, named by Capt. Crozier, of H. M. S. *Victor*, Capel Sound. It is about three miles to (2 G)

the eastward of the spot where the *South Australian* and *Solway* have been wrecked, and the *John Pirie* is on shore, and must not be confounded with the place selected by the agents of the South Australian Company for their fishing station, where these accidents happened.—*South Australian Gaz.*

PORT PHILLIP.

A good many government men have lately absconded from this place (Melbourne), and have for the most part taken the track to Sydney, but have all either died or been taken, after enduring great hardship. Commerford, who assisted in the murder of half-a-dozen of these men, some months ago, on the route to Sydney, and implicated his accomplice (Dignum) by turning King's evidence, was sent down here lately from Sydney, to point out the spot where the murder was committed, in hope of finding some of the bones, as a corroboration of the truth of his testimony. He proceeded towards the scene of the massacre, about a week ago, in charge of two constables and two soldiers. After walking some distance, they found they had left the tea and sugar where they had slept. A constable and a soldier went back to fetch them, while the other two remained to watch Commerford, the soldier gave the constable his musket, and went to gather some sticks to make a fire; the prisoner no sooner found himself guarded by only one man, than he slipped his hand-cuffs, and springing suddenly upon the constable, wrenched the musket out of his grasp, shot him through the body, and escaped into the bush. On Sunday last, the prisoner made his appearance at Mr. Harvey's cattle station, on this side of Macedon, requesting some food which was given him; he returned, and demanded a horse, saddle and bridle, stating that his feet were so blistered, that he could walk no further. The men told him the horses were in the bush, and they could not get hold of them; he then left them, and said he would try to get one of the horses; shortly afterward, perceiving him coming back, Mr Harvey's assigned men (four in number), having no arms, while the prisoner carried the soldier's musket, became alarmed for their own safety, and one of them proposed to watch an opportunity of throwing him down, if the others would assist in securing him, to which they assented, and it was accordingly speedily effected: they bound him hand and foot, and a dray and bullocks passing at the time, they put it in requisition, and brought Commerford to the settlement last night. He is a handsome Irish lad, of about eighteen years of age.—*Melbourne Advertiser*, January 1.

Mauritius.

The community at Port Louis has been thrown into a state of excitement by the Supreme Court having, on the 1st February, sentenced Mr. Lablache to three months' imprisonment and £600 damages for a libel, "slander and calumny," both of which have been remitted by the governor. The *Cernéen* observes: "It is difficult to conceive, after all that has occurred, how the magistrates of the court can prevail on themselves to resume their seat on the bench. A judge convicted of ignorance, partiality, or passion, is unfit to hold the scales of justice."

A summary of the trade of the Mauritius for the year 1837, shows that the total value of the imports was £1,035,783, of which £993,998 came on British, and £11,785 on French bottoms. The exports, including £77,792 of imports re-exported, were £831,050, of which sugar formed almost the whole—viz. £739,972, or lbs. 67,478,871. Of this, Great Britain took lbs. 57,150,448; New South Wales lbs. 7,585,197, and the Cape of Good Hope lbs. 3,826,703. A small quantity was sent to Batavia. The number of British vessels entering inwards was 433, representing 95,831 tons, and 65 Foreign, representing 16,492; and 412 British vessels and 41 foreign cleared outwards.

Thirteen of the crew of the *Indian Oak*, which ship had returned to this port in consequence of a mutiny on board, have been tried before a Special Court of Admiralty, and found guilty of cutting and manning Captain Rayne, with intention to murder. The sentence of death was recorded against them, but the governor, as president, told them that the sentence would be commuted.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emigrant Farmers.—Extract from a letter, dated Port Natal, 3d April, 1838.—"You will have heard of the unfortunate fate of Retief and the other farmers. In all, 409 white persons have fallen victims to treachery; 150 blacks have also been killed. The farmers are greatly excited, and have commenced by taking cattle, and seem determined to follow up Dingaan to the last. The command from this place returned yesterday, having about 2,500 head of cattle. An extensive party of the farmers, about five or six hundred, will enter Dingaan's territory on the 5th, and the Natal command have engaged to start again from this place on the same day, to co-operate with them. Mr. Owen and the mis-

cionaries with him intend to remain here."

—*Grah. T. Journ.*

A letter from Colesberg, dated 7th May, states that a letter has been received from G. Maritz, dated Tugala, 15th April, conveying information of the death of Piet Uys and ten other farmers, through the treachery of a native guide, who led them into an intricate and narrow defile, where an immense body of Zoolas were waiting to attack them. The party under Uys and Potgieter consisted of 317 farmers, and these appear by this account to have fought their way through the enemy, leaving their led horses and baggage in the hands of the Zoolas, and losing the number of men stated. It is added, that a party of a hundred men, under the field-cornets G. Joubert and M. Oberholzer, were expected to start from the Orange River about the 7th May, to assist the emigrants. — *Grah. T. Journ.*

Another letter from Cradock, May 8th, has more details. "Between the 22d and 30th March last, a disastrous conflict took place between our countrymen and the people of Dingaan: the former, under the command of Mr. Piet Uys, drove the murderers into a garden of millet, fighting as lions, killing a thousand of these rogues; but the Zoolas, conscious of their superiority, pressed on them so hard, that they made these heroes retreat, whereby fourteen of them found themselves before deep ravines, which obliged them to halt, and break through the enemy, who had by that delay surrounded them, so that only four of their number escaped—our gallant commander Uys, with his son, three Nells, two Malans, one Kruger, and two others, fell victims on this occasion. This is an account of Cornelis Jacobs, who heard it from Daniel Erasmus, Ds., formerly of Oliphants River, in the district of George, who was sent purposely from Steilenberg Spruit, by Mr. Michiel Jacobs, to inquire after his family, and who was present at the conflict with the three hundred men under the command of Uys. The most afflicting of all is, that our countrymen lost in their retreat the half of their horses and ammunition, which fell into the hands of the enemy, from having bound their spare horses, laden with powder and ball, together, and which they had no time to re-uec. Have God before your eyes, and your weapons in your hands, and should all our old heroes fall, another generation will arise from our offspring, who will avenge the death of our burghers."

Extract from a letter, dated Beaufort, 4th May:—"Mr. Oosthuysen, a farmer, and emigrant, came yesterday evening from the 'Leger' of Maritz, and says,

that Maritz has returned with his commando of four hundred men, destroyed an immense number of the Zoolas, took many thousands of cattle and sheep, and beat the Caffers a long way back; he says, too, that a fresh commando of four hundred men, directly after the arrival of M. Maritz, left the camp further to pursue them."

At the time of our going to press, we were favoured with a private letter, dated Beaufort, May 12, 1838, from which it appears that Mr. Meintjes, the magistrate at that place, had received a letter, stating that Dingaan had surrounded the emigrant farmers, and that they have applied for assistance to the nearest field cornet on the border. — *Zuid Afrik., May 18.*

The Frontier.—A letter from the Kat River Settlement contains the following statement:—"2d April, 1838. The Caffers have been very active in this neighbourhood lately. This day week, three Caffers, mounted and armed with guns, made an attempt on Adam Weiness's cattle, but did not succeed. Weiness not only re-took his cattle, but even secured the three horses rode by the Caffers, and which they had tied up in a bush. These horses are supposed to have been recently stolen from the colony, one of them having been lately shod. On the same or the next day, two Hottentots, brothers, who live near Fort Armstrong, were coming from the Winterberg to the Kat River by the foot path, when they were overtaken about dusk on the heights near Macomo's Hook, by five Caffers on horseback. Supposing they were friends, they waited for them. On coming near, they dismounted, and threw their assegais, two of which struck the hindmost Hottentot, one just under the knee, and the other passing through the upper part of the hip. Fortunately for them, there was a bush at hand, into which they fled, or they would have been killed. The man is suffering severely from the wounds. Lieut. Cannon arrived at Fort Armstrong to-day from the Winterberg, with a patrol, with which he had been in quest of a number of Caffers, who had pursued a Hottentot till within sight of Retief's post. The man escaped, but so did the Caffers, and the patrol returned unsuccessful. Mr. Pringle was in the Kat River on Sunday, and says that the Caffers have taken a hundred head of cattle from himself and people. There are a great many Caffers on the heights, and in the kloofs of the Kat River." — *Graham T. Journal.*

The Cape Corps.—On Monday, a preliminary examination was held before the acting resident magistrate at Graham's Town, into a charge of murder, preferred

against two soldiers of the Cape Mounted Rifles, recently stationed at the post of Committee's Drift. The prisoners are young men, neither of them apparently more than twenty-five; their names are John Dragonder and Figland Zwartboy. The facts as given in evidence by another soldier, named Piet Keyster, were these:

On the 29th March, he was on duty as horse-guard with the prisoner, John Dragonder; whilst in the field together, the prisoner told him that, on the previous Monday, he and Figland Zwartboy, when on horse-guard, stole a sheep belonging to a farmer near the post, which they killed and cut up; that, in the afternoon of that day, the shepherd, a Fingoe, came towards a bush, where he (Dragonder) was sitting, having with him a bag containing some of the stolen mutton. He ran away, leaving the meat behind, and the Fingoe came up and found it. He took up the bag, and was proceeding towards his master's residence, when Figland followed him; on seeing which, Dragonder pursued after also, and shortly overtook him, seized him, and held him until Figland came up. The Fingoe tried to escape, but Figland said if they allowed him to do this, he would inform his master, and they would be detected; they must, therefore, kill him. Figland then felled him to the ground by a blow on the head with his firelock; and while he lay senseless, he loaded his gun, using a small stone instead of a bullet, and shot him; the stone entered the body under the left arm, and passed out at the right shoulder. Figland then took out his knife, and severed the head from the body. They afterwards thrust the body into a hole, which they covered with branches of trees, and concealed the head in another place.

This witness, it appears, disclosed the conversation he had held with Dragonder to the officer commanding the post, Major Sutherland, and the prisoners were immediately taken into custody. They were examined by that officer, and, we understand, confessed the commission of the deed; but mutually charged each other with being the actual perpetrator of it.

*Ensign Harding stated to the magistrate that search had been made for the body in the direction where the murder was said to have been committed, and that some human bones had been found, and also that the remnants of leather trousers, which it is said the Fingoe wore at the time he was murdered.—*Graham's T. Journ.*, April 5.

On the 23d April, the sentence of death passed on the Hottentot soldiers of the Cape Mounted Rifles, concerned in the recent mutiny (see p. 121), was executed on the two ringleaders, Corporal

Meyers and Stephanus Windvogel. His Exc., in ordering the execution of the two principals, used every means to make the example as effective as possible. As many of the Hottentot soldiers as could be spared from duty were assembled, together with the European troops, while the detachment selected to execute the final sentence of the law was composed of men of the same class and corps as the criminals themselves. His Exc. in person, attended by his staff, directed the whole of the proceedings. The Hottentot soldiers were marched within view of the still quivering corpses, after which his Exc. addressed them in a most impressive and energetic manner. He stated, in substance, that the late mutiny had extended much farther than he could have supposed, or than the court-martial had an idea of; that should the least spirit of in-subordination again show itself in that corps, it would meet with the severest punishment. "By the God who is now looking down upon you," exclaimed his Exc., "I declare, that, if any similar case of mutiny should occur, I will order the execution of every one concerned in it—should the number amount to a hundred."—*Graham's Town Journal*.

The same journal, of April 26, gives a long statement of the confessions of the mutineers, which would show that the mutiny was prompted by the Caffer chiefs, who wish to prevail upon the Hottentots to make common cause with them against the English. Windvogel stated:—"Umkye said to Meyers in my hearing, 'How is it that the Hottentots and Caffers do not live together now as in former days? Why don't they fight along with us against the English?' Meyers said, he would enquire among the Hottentots, as well as civilians as soldiers, and ascertain who would join in the war. I heard the names of Piet Appel and Piet Low mentioned by Meyers to Umkye, as being both willing and ready to commence the war. A Hottentot, by the name of Spanjer (not a soldier; I think he was in the service of the butcher at Trompetter's Drift), was the regular messenger to convey communications between Meyers and the parties of Piet Appel and Piet Low. Upon these messages he always consulted Tromp, a soldier of the Cape Corps, stationed at Trompetter's Drift." "Meyers said, 6,000 Hottentot soldiers were to remain exclusively at his disposal. All this I heard myself, for being Meyers' washerman, I was constantly in his house, and was obliged to promise him I would not speak to any one about these things. There were Caffers with him daily for a very long time. I have still one very bad thing to state about Meyers. He said, 'We must kill the missionaries;' when I said, 'Then God will destroy the

world.' Umkay said, 'No; if you think so we must not kill them.'

Albany Address.—Governor Napier, in his reply (April 17) to the Albany address, noticed some parts of it as follows:—

"With regard to the opinions contained in the address, relative to the policy pursued towards the Caffre tribes, and the inefficiency of the treaties entered into by her Majesty and the chiefs of that nation, I must decidedly inform you, that upon those subjects we differ so completely, that I shall only say the lieutenant-governor entered into those treaties and the policy you complain of by her Majesty's commands, in accordance with the instructions he received upon his appointment to the lieutenant-governorship of this (the Eastern) province. Her Majesty's ministers have fully approved of all his honour has done, and her Majesty has ratified these treaties. I have been appointed to the government of this colony under similar instructions, and directed to give every support to the lieutenant-governor in his views and measures, and above all, to see that strict adherence to the treaties is maintained by the Caffers, as well as by the colonists. I have, therefore, determined to support his honour's measures with all my power, and to the best of my judgment and ability. I repeat, that I fully agree in the present policy and measures towards the Caffre nation, and as I highly approve of his honour the lieutenant-governor's conduct in the jurisdiction of these districts, so I shall support him in carrying the treaties into full effect."

Referring to that part wherein the address expresses a hope that his Exc. will support the claim preferred to the Home Government for compensation for losses sustained by the late Caffre war, he says:—"Those claims have been, I doubt not, most ably advocated by my predecessor, under whose government the losses were sustained; and I do not feel myself, after all that has passed, authorized to do more than to inquire into the actual losses sustained by farmers, of cattle, sheep, &c.; and to investigate the distribution of the funds arising out of the vast quantity of cattle taken from the Caffers, and sold in the public markets, or other places appointed by Government for such sales. And as, by the despatches sent home by my predecessor, it appeared that sixty thousand head of cattle were recovered from the Caffre tribes, of course the amount of the sum received from those sales must have been very considerable, and such as to have enabled the Government of the time to satisfy most of the claimants."

The *Graham's Town Journal*, with reference to the last point, reminds his Exc. that the losses of the colonists amounted to

5,715 horses, 111,930 head of cattle, and 161,930 sheep and goats—that they had 456 houses and 58 waggons consumed by fire—that 300 houses were pillaged of all their property—and that the standing crops and gardens were almost entirely destroyed; adding, "Is his Exc. aware also, that 60,000 cattle captured from the Caffers consisted of a very inferior description to those taken from the colonists, and that, independent of this, great numbers were slaughtered for the necessary subsistence of the troops, and of the population, then chiefly dependent for support on the Government?"

Caffre Meeting.—We have this morning received some further accounts of the meeting held at the Beeka by the governor and the Caffre chiefs. There were about five hundred Caffers present, armed with assegais, which they left a short distance from the place of meeting. Umkai came very late, but at length made his appearance, attended by about fifty followers, all mounted, and armed with guns. These, however, were left under a guard at some distance off. The meeting took place in the Wesleyan chapel, the upper end being furnished with a raised platform for the accommodation of his Exc. and other colonial authorities.

The lieutenant-governor addressed the meeting at some length, of which the following is the substance:—The treaty had been made eighteen months, and it had not been broken on either side. The English were determined to keep it, and "the great man" at his side had been sent by the Queen of England to see that that treaty was kept on both sides. They had greatly committed themselves by attacking the Fingoes, and for their conduct on that occasion "he did not thank them." It was true they had made reparation for that attack, but it was reparation which would not have been accepted had there not been faults on both sides. He adverted to the late conspiracy amongst the Hottentots, and the share which Umkai was said to have had in it. He called upon Umkai to answer this charge. Umkai, without offering a denial, inquired what proof they had of his guilt? what motive he could have for going to war? whether it was probable he would trust the Hottentots, knowing their close connexion with the colony? what Meyers had said respecting him? &c.

His Excellency observed, that although Meyers was dead, yet if Umkai would attend at Graham's Town, where he would pledge himself for his safety, he might be confronted with the other mutineers, who had charged him with being privy to the conspiracy; that he had come from England to see that the treaty was punctually kept on both sides, for the Queen of England would never suffer her subjects to be

trod upon, and his orders were neither to spare men nor money in their protection; that although he was an old soldier, he did not like war, as he well knew the evils which resulted from it; but that if he were obliged to draw his sword, he would not put it up again until they were driven across the Bashee.

At Fort Peddie, his Exc. spoke very kindly to the Fungoes, and assured them that the post should be continued. He inquired whether they were satisfied with the country; and he then assured them that he was their friend, and would remain so while they demeaned themselves in a proper manner. He urged upon them, that as they had teachers among them, to pay great attention to what they were taught.—*Graham's T. Journ.*, May 3.

Emigration.—By a Government advertisement, the civil commissioners in both divisions of this colony are required to ascertain the number of persons, together with the names of families, who have given reasonable cause for the supposition that they intend to emigrate beyond the land boundaries of the colony; and his Exc. earnestly exhorts the civil commissioners and all public functionaries, as well as all ministers of religion, and other persons of sound views, who cannot but

foresee the inevitable result of the prevailing mania of emigration, "to endeavour, by every means in their power, to dissuade intending emigrants from the prosecution of plans, which cannot fail, sooner or later, to involve themselves and their families, who are prepared to accompany them, in certain and irretrievable ruin."

Prince William of Orange arrived at Cape Town on the 6th May, and was received with much enthusiasm, especially by the old Dutch families—balls, dinners, and illuminations were the order of the day.

The Borolongs.—The *S. A. Advertiser*, March 31, contains a law passed by Moroko, the chieft of the Borolongs, in Bichuana land, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the traffic in ardent spirits, the preamble of the law setting forth:—"Whereas the introduction of ardent spirits into this country has in a great measure been subversive of the good effects both of religion and civil government in every part where it has been allowed, and immediately caused disorder, immorality, and vice, and, more remotely, poverty and distress, demoralization and destruction of life, by incessant depredations upon the property and rights of the weaker tribes of these parts," &c.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(Private Correspondence.)

Calcutta, 30th April 1839.

There is no inconsiderable stir in the money market, in consequence of the proposal to establish a new bank, to be called the Bank of India, with a capital of a million sterling. No sooner was the prospectus made public, than violent discussions arose in the papers; and one correspondent, an "Old Indian," who is said to be a barrister of the Supreme Court, endeavoured to lighten the moneyed world from their propriety, by conjuring up a host of calamities as the inevitable consequence of increasing capital in Calcutta. But his arguments were effectually answered by the proposals instantly made, and eventually carried, to augment the capital stock of the Union Bank by forty lacs of rupees, and that of the Bengal Bank by fifty per cent. Notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition, the new Bank of India has gone on to flourish. Almost all the shares allotted to this country have been taken up, and a meeting will be held on the 22d of this month, to place it in a train of organization. Our present bank capital in Calcutta is Rs. 1,15,00,000. The pro-

posed additions, including the new bank, will raise it to about two crores and eighty lacs. In consequence of these movements, the shares of the existing banks have been steadily falling for some time. The great scarcity of money in Calcutta, combined with the monopoly of capital enjoyed by the two banks, has raised discounts to 10 and 11 per cent.

The opium trade still continues upon the most unsatisfactory footing. The last sale brought down prices to an average of about Rs. 600 the chest. At the beginning of last year, the drug was sold at Rs. 1,600 the chest. The disappointment of revenue to the Company may be represented at not much less than a million sterling. All those purchasers of last year's opium, who had not disposed of their lots, will be subject to a very ruinous loss. Before the late fall, the native capitalists in Calcutta had begun to enter upon opium speculations, and a large portion of their funds was embarked in the trade. The consequence to them has been very disastrous. From eight to ten of the native shroffs or bankers have been obliged to close their doors; and a check has been given to the employment of native capital in foreign trade, which will

scarcely be remedied for some years. The opposition of the Chinese Government to the introduction of this article into China has steadily increased; and there is no longer any question, that it arises from a conviction that nothing but the entire exclusion of such a deleterious article can save the morals of the empire. Several attempts have been made to force the drug into the ports on the north-eastern coast, and they have been partially successful; but it is not by such smuggling expeditions, in face of the strict vigilance of the public authorities, that a trade of between two and three millions sterling can be carried on with confidence. In the port of Canton, the mandarins have succeeded in putting down the native opium brokers and the smuggling boats. Armed European vessels of small tonnage are now the only vessels employed in selling the article. Several brigades are now fitting out in Calcutta for this novel mode of conducting trade: they are to be manned by Europeans, and so fully equipped as to be able to resist the Chinese vessels employed in the preventive service. But this cannot last. The Chinese Government will, probably, cut the matter short, by stopping our trade altogether, and depriving you of your tea. Meanwhile, the naval commander-in-chief is said to have come out with sealed orders, which he is to open on his arrival at Canton. He now lies in the Madras Roads with a considerable fleet; and his departure with it to China is watched with much anxiety. While we continue to make attempts thus to smuggle opium into China, in violation of the laws of the empire, it is evident that we cannot, with the least shadow of equity, insist on the Chinese placing the mutual commercial relations of the two countries upon a more amicable and secure footing.

Burmese affairs are in *statu quo*. The new king has followed the example of his imperial brother at Peking, and cut all connexion with the outside barbarians. He has, as you know, dismissed the British Resident at his court; declared his determination never to acknowledge the treaty of Yandaboo, and never to treat with the Governor-general. If we pocket these insults, he will, probably, not invade our provinces till some favourable opportunity shall offer, when we have our hands full with some disturbance in another quarter. He has, it is confidently reported, entered into an alliance with Nepal; and the Nepalese are said to be putting their forts in repair. Our outposts on the Burmese frontier have been strengthened. Unfortunately, we have four points at which, in case of a rupture, the Burmese may come in and attack our territories; and the two farthest are dis-

tant a thousand miles from each other. To maintain these points with an adequate force, so as to be prepared to repel any inroad, must necessarily be expensive.

A curious circumstance has just turned up at Madras. The Supreme Government has sent its orders to Madras, to embark two additional regiments, one Native and one European, for Moulmein, in order to strengthen that important post. These orders appeared to have been issued, not upon the receipt of any fresh intelligence from the Burmese country, but upon the old impressions made by Col. Burney some months back. Every preparation had been made at Madras for the embarkation of the troops, when H. M. S. *Lane* anchored in the roads from Rangoon; and the captain reported that at the period of his departure, every thing appeared pacific. The Madras Government took upon itself the responsibility of countermanding the departure of the troops, pending a reference to Calcutta. The consequence was a *wiggling* for their pains, and an order to embark the troops without a moment's delay. But the favourable season has now been lost, and the troops cannot reach Moulmein before that place has been saturated with the rains, which are heavier there than in any part of our old possessions.

Disease has been rife in Calcutta; cholera and small-pox have carried off hundreds. By cholera among Europeans, we have lost Mr. King, of the firm of Hodgkinson, Schlatter, and Co.; Mr. Dobbs, the master in equity; and Col. Dyce, the father of the fortunate youth, who will soon land on your shores with a piteously fortune. A subscription has been opened for Mr. King's family, which Rustunjee Cowasjee has headed with a donation of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Dobbs had only just returned from the eastward with renovated health, when he was suddenly carried off by this fatal disease. His post has been given to one of the youngest barristers of the Supreme Court, Mr. W. P. Grant, the son of Sir John Grant, the pious judge. Col. Dyce had agreed to relinquish the action he had commenced against his son, on condition of receiving an annuity of Rs. 1,500 a month for life. The money had been deposited in court, the papers drawn out, but on the very day appointed for signing them, he was carried off by cholera. The number of deaths among Europeans of small-pox has been so great, as almost to call in question the value of vaccination.

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* for March, which has just been published, contains a very elaborate article on the inscriptions of Gurnar, from the pen of Mr. Prinsep. He has, after infinite toil and perseverance, succeeded in decyphering the obsolete characters of the ancient

inscriptions, and has been so fortunate as to discover the names of *Antiochus* and *Ptolemy* upon them. An attempt has been made here to deprive him of all credit for this interesting discovery, by the editor of the *Indian Review*: but there can be little doubt that the literary public, both in England and on the Continent, will duly appreciate these labours; which by throwing new light on the ancient connection of the east and the west, opens a new and important field of research.

By the special appointment of the Court of Directors, Mr. Millet has been raised to a seat in the Law Commission, and Mr. Sutherland has been appointed secretary. Mr. Sutherland's post, as secretary to the Education Board, has not yet been filled up. Much discussion has been excited in the journals, by an intimation that it was the intention of Government to confer it on Capt. Birch, the deputy-judge advocate-general of the presidency division, to be held by him in conjunction with his military appointment. Such a union of offices would be most injurious to the interests of education in India, which demand the entire attention of an able secretary. If Government wish to make that valuable institution really efficient, they have only to appoint Mr. W. Adam, who has been already employed in local researches connected with the state of education in the country. From the peculiar bent of his mind, his eminent talents, and his intimate acquaintance with the vernacular languages, he is the fittest man for it. At present he is buried in the stationary office.

The zemindars, or landholders, have at length formed a society in Calcutta, the main object of which is to stave off the presumption of rent-free lands, held under rotten tenures, now so voraciously in progress. Mr. Hurry and Mr. G. Prinsep have joined it, and are among the most active of its members. It has held several meetings, at which new members have been received from various parts of the country. Committees of correspondence have likewise been appointed, and the country divided into districts. It is a well organized plan, and may be productive of much benefit. A request has been made to Government to recognize it in the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce is recognized, and the answer has been favourable. After having existed for more than six weeks, a petition on the subject of the resumption has been at length brought forward at one of its sittings. This is coming to the point. A strong remonstrance will be presented by this society to Government against the measure of resumption. Government will meet it, of course, with a short and pithy negative; and possibly an appeal may then be made to England, and some gentleman about to

return, may undertake to advocate it for some £600 or £1,000 a-year: and the appeal will end, as all appeals to England have hitherto ended, in smoke. The authorities at home have not now to learn, that the shortest mode of avoiding *botheration*, is to confirm the proceedings of the authorities in India.

The prime minister of Oude is dead—of course, by poison. He was the nominee of the British authorities; a man of very moderate talents, who had worked his way up from a very inferior situation by dint of assiduity. He is said never to have had the confidence of the reigning king; because he was considered as having been forced on the country by our influence. He is succeeded by the nephew of the late minister, Mendy Ally Khan; and if we are to judge from public report, he is a general favourite. His uncle was, without question, the first native statesman in India, and a portion of his talent may have descended to the nephew.

The eccentric Dr. Robert Tytler is dead. His last whim was a conviction that he had discovered the magnetic pole at Gualior, and he was on his way to that place to verify his hypothesis, when he was taken ill in his palanquin, and went off rather suddenly. Notwithstanding his nonsense, he was a shrewd man, and the whole family was highly gifted. It is altogether extinct in India. His sister, who made those admirable models which are in the Asiatic Society's museum, and his brother, the truly learned John Tytler, both have been cut down by the hand of death in a very brief period.

The intelligence which we have just received by the *Atalanta*, is the quickest which has ever reached India. London news to the 5th of March reached Bombay in *forty-three* days, and Calcutta in *fifty-six* days. How easily might the communication between Calcutta and London be fixed at *fifty* days! But our prospects are not altogether so bright. The *Hugh Lindsay* is laid up for repairs, which the authorities say will require two months, but which the Bombay papers say might be accomplished, with ordinary diligence, in two or three weeks. The *Semiramis*, which has at length arrived at Bombay, after a passage of three months and a half from England, is said to be out of order. The remedy against all such accidents is very clearly and disinterestedly described in the Bombay papers, to consist in building the ships at the port from which they are to start: and as they are never to start, according to Bombay wishes, from any other port than Bombay, this is a broad hint that they ought to be built there. If the *Semiramis* had been built at Bombay, her boilers would not have required the tedious tinkering of a month or six weeks. So two out of

our four vessels are to be laid up; and the communication, now become, not a luxury, but a necessary of life, must be sustained by two vessels alone, the *Berenice* and *Atalanta*.

With a view to the improvement of the police, Government lately appointed a committee in Calcutta to sit and examine evidence, on the plan adopted in Parliamentary Committees. They have thus obtained a mass of very valuable information. Portions of the evidence have been given in the *Courier*. Old Mr. Blacquiere, the father of the bench of magistrates, stated in his evidence, that no East-Indian was fit to be employed as a magistrate; and this has brought down upon his head, as might have been expected, a shower of vituperation. Dwarkanauth Tagore was one of the witnesses examined; and his testimony to the inefficiency of the police is calculated to make a deep impression. It is said that Government have determined to appoint joint magistrates (not covenanted servants), at Rs. 500 a month, and superintendents of police at Rs. 800. This is as it should be; only they must be a little more select in the police department, than they were when they lately gave away, in so whimsical a manner, the situation of first assistant to the new superintendent of police.

Among the minor movements, we have the transfer of the *Agra Press* to a native, which has possibly some connection with the prosecution of Mr. Tandy, by Capt. Macnaghten, in the Supreme Court. Also, Mr. W. Rushton, the right-hand of the *Englishman*, has set up for himself as printer, publisher and stationer. Mr. Rushton is the republisher of popular works of which the copyright has not expired in England, and of which the copyright is supposed not to extend to India. The *Commercial Advertiser*, which has hitherto contained only advertisements and selections from other papers, has now taken its place among our daily papers. It has a circulation of more than five hundred. The new editor is a man of unexceptionable character.

(From another Correspondent.)

This season still continues very unpromising—little or no rain, and the deaths from starvation are so numerous, that at Cawnpore, Shahjehanpore, Agra, and other stations, to which the poor have crowded, establishments have been hired, and are incessantly employed in removing, burying, or burning the corpses. The number of paupers relieved at Agra is on an average 3,500 daily, and this has been the case for the last two or three months. The famine relief fund continues happily to increase, and the river at Agra has lately risen three

feet, and washed away the numerous dead bodies which choked its former shallow channels and rendered the water unfit for use. The sudden rise of the river injured the bridge of boats at that station.

The Governor-general continues to enjoy his accustomed good health at Simla, and is to be seen daily riding out with one or other of his sisters, astonishing the natives with his plain and unostentatious habit of going abroad. The Misses Eden appear to like the climate and scenery of the place, and an improvement seems to have taken place in the health of the elder of the two ladies, who looked extremely delicate on her arrival here. From the number of additional buildings in progress of erection about his lordship's estate, people infer that it is his intention to return here next spring; but nothing is yet certain on this head.

Sir Henry Fane is said to have tendered his resignation, and to have requested that his successor might be sent out so as to admit of his leaving India in January or February next.

A deputation from the Maharaja Runjeet Sing to the Governor-general has arrived at Simla. His lordship and the maharaja are to meet at Ferozepore, or some other convenient spot on the banks of the Sutlege, in the ensuing cold season.

A deputation from the Governor-general, consisting of Mr. W. Macnaghten, Dr. Drummond, Captain the Hon. W. G. Osborne, and some other gentlemen of his lordship's suite, were about to leave Simla for Lahore or Unruh.

The influenza has visited Simla, as well as most other parts of Upper India, during the past month, but in a milder form than it assumed in the lower regions; it has now disappeared.

Some Madras papers to the middle of May have reached us since the Asiatic Intelligence was put to press; but their contents are unimportant.

The Governor had left Madras for Palmanair, on his way to Bangalore or the Neilgherries.

The subscription for the Agra sufferers had reached a considerable sum; Lord Elphinstone had subscribed Rs. 1,000.

Complaints are made, on native authority, of the oppression exercised over the people in the Nizam's territories by the prime minister, Chundoo Loll, which, it is alleged, is encouraged by British landed proprietors, who rent extensive talooks there.

A newspaper has been commenced, for the first time, at Pondicherry. Its title is *Le Courier de Pondicherry*. It purposes to devote itself to the temperate (2 H)

discussion of local affairs, and to furnishing information regarding the trade of the settlement and proceedings of its local courts.

In the Supreme Court at Madras, on the 4th May, the Court met to assess damages in an action for libel, "*C. Armoogum Moodelliar v. Peter de Celes*." The plaintiff was the late head manager and book-keeper of the Accountant-general's office; the defendant the proprietor of the *Examiner* newspaper, in which the libel appeared. The defendant put in pleas of justification of the whole of the alleged libellous matter, to which the plaintiff demurred, and obtained judgment in his favour. The two judges differed in opinion. Sir Edward Gambier was of opinion, that the plaintiff had no right to more than nominal damages; he might have joined issue on the pleas of justification, which were just sufficiently defective in point of law to entitle the defendant to judgment on demurrer. The Chief Justice, Sir R. Comyn, was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to very considerable damages. "Here were a series of libels, each one more atrocious and abominable than the other, the object being to bring a respectable native into contempt and ridicule. Amongst other things, his laudable ambition of being placed upon the grand jury, and becoming a justice of the peace, could not escape the ribaldry and malice of the author of those letters, which contained the most infamous statements, and wound up with a false charge of murder. He considered the letters a disgrace to the writer, who had for months held a sword over the head of this unfortunate plaintiff, and in one of the libels threatened him with a *great gun which was about to go off*. It had gone off; and let the defendant now pay for the explosion." He gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with Rs. 5,000 damages and costs.

Extract from a letter from Kutch:— "Lieut. Pottinger, who has been travelling in Afghanistan, reached Herat while Kamdan Shah was preparing to oppose the invasion of the Persians. For a short time he passed himself off as an Indian horse-dealer; but at length he was induced to make himself known to the authorities. The wunzeer treated him with great civility, but would not allow him to leave the city. He has, therefore, been detained there since November, and an idle spectator of the siege, except that he instructed the Heratees in strengthening their works. His letter to me is dated the 4th Feb.—Accounts have been received here up to the 12th. He writes:

'My views, since I commenced this letter, are greatly changed—I am a prisoner here till the siege is over. The siege is a most lamentable affair; the unfortunate town's-people are screwed to the uttermost. To those of the better class, torture is applied, to extract their money; while the poor are driven to the fortifications, and forced to work without the slightest remuneration. Not an Afghan will even touch a spade, or bring water for himself. The Persians get on very slowly; indeed, now they are at a standstill; all their efforts to advance have been checked, and their ordnance ammunition is run so very low that they have almost ceased to fire. The Afghans are, however, too weak to take advantage by a sortie in the day, and have not skill enough to manage one by night. If even the Persians continue another month before the city, and then retreat, there will be a famine here, so you may guess what hardships their stay will give rise to.'

"Since I received this, Pottinger has been into Mahomed Shah's camp, and it is now generally thought that the Persians must raise the siege. The fall of Herat would flood Khorasan and Afghanistan with Persian and Russian influence, and it is to be hoped the people will hold out."

The latest intelligence from Burmah, adds nothing to our knowledge of the intentions of the new King. It is said that he is content, for the present, that things should remain as they are; having banished the British resident from his Court, and refused to recognize the treaty of Yandaboo. His nobles are understood to be more inclined for war than he is. The troops despatched from Madras to Moulinein are merely intended to guard the frontier, and keep an imposing force there, which may overawe the Burmese. If it be true, that the Governor-General had written to the King, requiring his fulfilment of the treaty, and that the King directed that whatever communications his Lordship had to make, should be conveyed through the governor of Rangoon, the state of relations is far from satisfactory. On the other hand, the officers deputed to Martaban, to inquire into the outrages committed on the frontier of the British provinces, are conciliatory in their demeanour, and promise fairly. A letter from Amerapoora, states that his Majesty declares it to be his intention, in the event of being attacked by the English, to fight to the last extremity, after which he will destroy every village, and retire into China or elsewhere.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

INATTENTION OF QUEEN'S OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, March 22, 1838.
—A report having been made to the Commander-in-chief, that several officers, absent from their corps at Calcutta, have lately quitted the presidency for the Upper Provinces—some for England—and that others have changed their quarters without making the required report to the brigade-major Queen's troops, his Exc. is pleased to call the attention of all officers to the G.Os. of the 13th June 1816 and 10th June 1826; and to desire it may be made known, that he will take serious notice of the next case of inattention to these orders which is reported to him.

NATIVE SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM FURLOUGH.

Head-Quarters, Simla, March 23, 1838.
His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having had under his consideration the weakly and reduced state in which native soldiers are reported to reach their regiments at the head-quarters of the Rajpootanah, Meywar, and Malwah field forces, on their return from furlough, occasioned by their protracting their stay at their homes until it is rendered difficult for them, except by the greatest possible exertion, to rejoin their regiments before the termination of their leave of absence, and being desirous of applying a remedy to this evil, is pleased to direct that, previous to the departure of their men on furlough, the officers commanding regiments at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, shall warn them to leave their homes so as to admit of those for Mhow reaching Agra by the 3d of October, those for Neemuch by the 10th, and those for Nusseerabad by the 21st of that month.

2. The men, as they arrive at Agra, will report themselves to the brigade-major, who, under the orders of the brigadier commandant, will provide tents for their accommodation, so long as they may remain at that station.

3. The Mhow party will proceed on the 5th October, under the senior native commissioned officer, by the regular marches; and the parties for Neemuch and Nusseerabad will move on the 12th and 23d of that month respectively.

4. The brigade-major at Agra will furnish the native officers commanding parties with routes; and will make the necessary communications to the officers of the poli-

tical department, to ensure supplies being provided for the men at the different stages.

5. The superintending surgeon of the Agra circle will make such arrangements as will enable him to hold a native doctor available to proceed with each party, supplied with such medicines as may be thought necessary; and on the arrival of the men at their destinations, the brigadiers commanding the field forces will inspect and report, for his Excellency's information, the state in which they may find them.

6. Officers commanding regiments are required to notice, as a disobedience of orders, any instance in which a soldier may fail to join at Agra in time to move with the party to which he may belong.

7. Commanding officers of corps from which men are about to proceed on leave, are to take care that every one is made acquainted with the date on which he is required to quit his house, in order to reach Agra at the appointed time; and the calculation for this purpose is to be made as nearly as possible, so as to allow the individual one day for every sixteen miles from his home to the place of general rendezvous.

8. It is to be considered a general rule throughout the service, that men returning from furlough, who, from having overmarched themselves, arrive in a debilitated state, rendering their admission into hospital necessary, shall continue on the same allowances as if absent on leave, until they return to their duty perfectly recovered.

NEW MEDICAL CODE.

Fort William, March 26, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council having approved of a compilation of orders for the conduct of the medical department of the Bengal army, hereby establishes the same as a Code of Regulations for the guidance of all corps and departments to which it relates.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to annul and to declare to be abrogated, from and after the 30th April next, all existing regulations militating against any part of the code now established.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 4, 1838.—An unfortunate occurrence at Deyrah, which took place in January last, in which the conduct of the medical officers at Mussoorie and Deyrah were implicated, has

led to a voluminous correspondence being laid before the Commander-in-chief.

In that correspondence is an official letter from Lieut.-Col. Young, conveying the sentiment following, as from the medical officer at Deyrah :—

“He has no objection to attend A, or any other patient of B's (the medical officer at Mussoorie), under the customary rules of etiquette; but it is usual on such occasions for the medical adviser in attendance on the patient to call in further aid himself, should the case demand it; as no request, coming from friends, can be attended to, without the probability of giving offence.”

The doctrine, based on medical etiquette, that the friends of an invalid calling on a medical officer for the aid of his skill, cannot be attended to by an officer of the Hon. Company's service, unless called on through the medical officer (with whose practice, or success, those friends are perhaps dissatisfied), appeared to the Commander-in-chief to be opposed to reason and sense.

He therefore caused reference to be made to the Medical Board, for their sentiments on the case.

The following paragraph, in the reply of the Medical Board, accords exactly with his Excellency's opinions; and he publishes it, for the future guidance of medical officers, and for the special attention of those who were parties in the transaction under consideration. “If the word ‘etiquette’ imply only complimentary ceremony or forms of intercourse, it has on this occasion been very improperly used by medical officers, with reference to the serious duties of their profession, which demand that the welfare of a patient should ever be paramount to all ordinary feelings and considerations.”

His Excellency directs, that the latter part of this quoted paragraph may be carefully attended to; and that “rules of etiquette” may not again be advanced in extenuation of any medical neglect.

CHANGE IN DRESS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 5, 1838.—In promulgating to the army the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 20th Dec. 1837, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief directs the strictest conformity to the changes in dress therein authorized.—

8. “We authorize the use of the gold strap on the shoulder of the blue frock-coat, for officers of infantry, as recently introduced into her Majesty's service.

9. “The introduction of the blue frock-coat for native officers, and of gaiters for the sepoy, we are of opinion, would entail an unnecessary expense upon the troops, and we desire, that the use of these articles be forbidden accordingly.”

A description of the shoulder-strap now sanctioned is subjoined for general guidance.

Shoulder-straps—blue cloth, faced round with lace of the established regimental pattern, with metal crescent; the strap to be attached to the coat by brass tongue and gold lace binder. The different ranks of field officers to be distinguished by the crown and star. Officers of grenadier companies to have a silver grenade with in the crescent; officers of light infantry companies to have the bugle within the crescent.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 5, 1838.—Under instructions from Government, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct officers commanding European corps and detachments, in which “soldiers' libraries” have been established, to forward annually to the adjutant-general of the army, on the 1st July, a report on the state of their respective libraries, for communication to the Hon. the Court of Directors; and they are required, at the same time, to state what advantages may appear to them to have attended their institution.

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS ON BOARD TRANSPORTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 5, 1838.—Serious neglects, or omissions, having occurred on the embarkation of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, and the invalids of the season 1837, at Calcutta, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief directs attention to be paid to the 385th page of the Regulations and Orders of the Army, 1st June 1837, and to the following pages to 406.

His Exc. orders that all parts of those Regulations which are capable of being applied to her Majesty's troops arriving at, or departing from, any port in the East-Indies, may be so applied as they would be “in any port of the United Kingdom.”

It appears to have been a practice in Calcutta to make the inspection of the “medical comforts” for the use of sick and convalescent soldiers, at the stores of the Commissariat Department.

This is forbid; and every article allowed to the soldiers, is to be inspected on board the transports; so that it may not again occur that ships go to sea without hammocks, or the comforts which are granted to the soldiers.

ALLOWANCES OF QUEEN'S OFFICERS.

Fort-William, April 9, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowances of officers of her Majesty's service removed from

one presidency to another, shall, up to the date of their departure from the presidency at which they are serving, be governed by the regulations of that presidency, and subsequently by those of the presidency to which they are transferred.—General Orders Governor-general, No. 150, of 25th July 1836, are in consequence cancelled.

RESIDENT IN SINDE.

Political Department, Simla, April 20, 1838.—A treaty having been ratified by their Highnesses the Amciers of Sind, providing for the reception of a British Resident in their territories, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India has been pleased to direct the following arrangements:—

Col. H. Pottinger to be Resident in Sind.

Capt. P. M. Melvill, 7th regt. Bombay N. I., to be assistant to the Resident in Sind, ordinarily stationed at Hyderabad, and to be British agent for the navigation of the lower course of the Indus.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP.

Ecclesiastical.—May 1, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to hold his triennial visitation at the cathedral, on the 6th day of July next, and afterwards to visit and confirm at the several places following, within his lordship's diocese, viz.:—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Moulmein, and Chittagong, and at any intermediate places requiring his lordship's presence.

The other parts of the diocese will, on the bishop's return, be visited by his lordship.

In the mean time, it is requested, that the respective ministers and chaplains at the places mentioned, as well as of the interior stations, within the diocese, will prepare and examine candidates for confirmation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 20. Mr. John Fitzpatrick to charge of revenue survey of northern division of Cuttack, with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within limits of his operations as surveyor.

27. Mr. E. Wilmot to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bootundshubur, during absence of Mr. Tierney on leave.

April 2. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to conduct revision of settlements under Reg. IX. of 1833, from 1st April, and to be employed for present in district of Allahabad.

5. Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as judge of Etawah.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Benares.

10. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Purneah.

Mr. S. J. Becher, officiating joint magistrate, to take charge of offices of magistrate and collector at Futtelpoor, and to act in those capacities till Mr. Armstrong rejoins his station.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, with reference to his app. of 30th Aug. 1836 to be joint magistrate and deputy

collector of Cawnpoor, to conduct revenue as well as magisterial duties of Cawnpoor.

Mr. H. Unwin to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of revenue in Agra division, during absence of Mr. C. W. Kinlock on leave.

Mr. W. Muir to be an assistant under commissioner of Allahabad division.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra; but to continue to officiate with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of Ferozepoor Pergunnahs of Goorgoon district, till further orders.

Mr. E. F. Tyler to be magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, to have effect from date on which Mr. A. Cumming embarked for Europe.

Mr. M. F. Muir to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Mynpoory.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

11. Surg D. Richardson to be supernumerary assistant to Commissioner of Tenasserim Provinces, and to have medical charge of Talay Corps recently raised at Moulmein.

12. Mr. J. Brewster to be a deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of revenue in districts of Bareilly and Shahjhanpore.

Mr. F. S. Head to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Cawnpoor.

14. Baboo Rae Pirumath Bosc, principal sudder ameen, West Burdwan, to be a principal sudder ameen in East Burdwan, v. Mr. Dumoulin deo.

Moulavie Abdool Majid, principal sudder ameen in Chittagong, to be a principal sudder ameen in West Burdwan.

Moulavie Mahommed Fyz Khan to be a principal sudder ameen in Zillah Chittagong.

Baboo Ram Lochun Ghose to be a sudder ameen in Zillah Tipperah.

Moulavie Mohummed Khoroosh to be additional principal sudder ameen in Zillah Mymensingh.

Mr. A. Campbell, M.P., to be assistant to resident at Nepal, v. Mr. Ross Bell.

17. Baboo Hurrepershad Sen to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Balasore.

Baboo Hurmohun Roy to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto.

20. Lieut. Robert Mathison, 6th N.I., to be a revenue surveyor in Cuttack, with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within limits of his operations as surveyor.

24. Mr. J. Marley to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in Patna.

Baboo Degunber Mitter to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto, from 19th Dec. last.

Mr. J. Macleod to be ditto ditto under ditto in Shahabad, from 1st Jan. last.

Mr. G. Dixon to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto, from 1st Jan. last.

Moulavie Shakawut Ally to be ditto ditto under ditto in Sarun, from 1st Jan. last.

Mr. L. H. Boland to be ditto ditto under ditto in ditto, from 28th Dec. last.

Capt. N. Lewis, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee in the Moorshedabad division, made over charge of the office to Capt. J. Whiteford on the 3d April.

Mr. H. Swetenham, the agent to the Governor-general at Furruckabad, reported his having resumed charge of the agency on the 14th March.

Mr. H. Stokes, superintendent of the Nuggur division, delivered over charge of his office on the 22d Feb. to Capt. A. Macleod.

Mr. W. Adam resumed charge as clerk to the Committee for Controlling the Expenditure of Stationery, from 1st April.

Cornet C. G. Fagan, assistant to the agent and the commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the 5th Feb. last.

Mr. T. P. Biscoe, of the civil service, attached

to the North-Western Provinces, reported his return to this presidency from sea on the 6th April.

Messrs. C. Whitmore and W. Trevor Taylor, of the civil service, reported their return to this presidency from England on the 29th April.

Mr. W. Young having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, has been ordered to return to England; date 25th April 1838.

Furloughs, &c.—April 10. Mr. H. Rose to visit the hills, for seven months, for health.—Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, leave till 1st Jan. next, for purpose of proceeding to the hills, for health.—18. Mr. Henry Walters, a furlough of the past season.—21. Lieut. H. Siddons, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, absence for six weeks, on private affairs.—25. Mr. D. Pringle's furlough to Europe, granted on 1st Nov. last, cancelled at his own request.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

March 31. The Rev. Mr. Brooke to officiate as junior chaplain of Cawnpore.

The Rev. Mr. Eteson to officiate as assistant chaplain at Benares and Chunar.

(The above appointments to have effect till close of next rainy season, and are so far in modification of orders of 17th Feb.)

May 1. The Rev. James Whitting, chaplain of Meerut, to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licences of marriage at Meerut, in room of the Rev. J. C. Proby, returned to Europe.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, resumed charge of his duties on the 14th April.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-general).

Simlah, April 3, 1838.—Capt. D. Thompson, 56th N. I., senior deputy assist. adj. gen., to be an assist. adj. gen. of division, v. Baydon, who has been permitted to retire from service.

Capt. W. G. Cooper, 71st N. I., a major of brigade on estab., and officiating as deputy assist. adj. gen., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. of division, v. Thompson.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. C. E. Davis, 58th N. I., to be major of brigade at Barrackpore, v. Cooper, during period his regt. may be serving at that station.

April 10.—Major C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, to be executive engineer to 6th or Allahabad division of public works.

Lieut. Hugh Fraser, executive engineer Mhow division, to be executive engineer to 7th or Cawnpore division of public works, but to remain at Mhow until work on which he is at present engaged is completed.

Lieut. J. N. Sharp, in charge of 7th or Cawnpore division, to be executive engineer to Mhow division of public works, but to remain at Cawnpore till relieved by Lieut. Fraser.

April 16.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., app. to medical charge of Residency at Lucknow, during absence of Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, who has obtained leave to proceed to the hills; date 9th April.

April 20.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L.C., app. to medical duties of civil station of Meerut.

(By the President in Council).

Fort William, April 16, 1838.—Lieut. Thomas Dixon, 43d N. I., to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 13th April 1838.

Lieut. Herbert Apperley, 6th N. I., app. to charge of Khoorda Pak Company, during absence of Capt. J. Drummond, provided his corps shall remain so long at Cuttack.

Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal for medical duties of civil station of Bancoorah.

Assist. Surg. John Arnott, M.D., placed at disposal of Government of Bengal, for purpose of being app. to temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Gowalparah.

April 23.—58th N. I. Ens. George Dalsen to be Lieut., from 16th April 1838, v. Lieut. F. B. Lardner resigned the service.

Lieut. William Anderson, 59th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 21st April 1838.

April 30.—41st N. I. Ens. S. J. Saunders to be Lieut., from 22d April 1838, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Tritton dec.

(By the Commander-in-chief).

Head-Quarters, April 2, 1838.—The following division orders confirmed:—2d Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson to act as adj. to left wing 2d bat. artillery, v. Timbrell app. to horse artillery; date 31st March.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L.C., to have temporary medical charge of 2d hospital, &c., at Meerut; date 1st March.

Surg. C. Mottley removed from 27th to 3d N. I.

April 5.—Capt. A. Stewart, of European Regt., in charge of recruits for that corps, to proceed on to Cawnpore with Capt. Thompson's detachment of Queen's troops, and Assist. Surg. J. Smyth, M.D., to continue to afford medical aid to the party; date Allahabad 25th March.

Cornet F. W. Drummond, recently brought on effective strength, posted to 8th L.C., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. G. Rae to do duty under superintending surgeon at Barrackpore.

April 6.—Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., app. to medical charge of staff and artillery details at Bechhaupore, from date of departure of 55th N. I.; date 10th March.

Capt. W. MacGeorge, deputy judge adv. gen. of Sauror division, to officiate as deputy judge adv. general to Meerut division, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Weston, or until further orders.

April 10.—2d Lieut. F. Turner, 2d brigade horse artillery, to receive charge from Capt. Dennis of remounts for horse artillery and native cavalry at Kurnaul, and to proceed with them to that station; date Meerut 21st March.

April 11.—Capt. W. F. Beaton, 54th regt., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Meerut division, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Weston, until arrival of Capt. MacGeorge; date 29th March.

April 12.—Ens. C. T. Chamberlain to do duty with 57th N. I., at Barrackpore.

April 13.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. C. Grant from 3d corps, 5th bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.—Capt. J. Turton (new prom.), on furl., to 1st tr. 3d brigade horse artillery.

April 18. Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L. C., to proceed to Ghazee-pore, and do duty with H.M. 44th regt.; date 9th April.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. T. Sanders from 2d comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; Capt. T. Hickman from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; Capt. A. Abbott from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 6th bat.; Lieut. V. Eyre from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade horse artillery.

April 19.—Lieut. C. I. Harrison to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N. I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Whiteford, date 27th March.

The appointment, on 9th March, of Ens. J. S. Knox, 42d, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 26th N. I., cancelled at his request.

Examination.—Ens. W. H. Oakes, of the 45th N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—April 16. Lieut. F. B. Lardner, 58th N. I., at his own request.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 23. Maj. Charles Hamilton, 22d N. I., on private affairs.—30. Brev. Capt. John Bracken, 29th N. I., for health.

25. Mrs. Thomas Black, of a daughter.
 26. At Monghyr, the lady of George Battye, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Brac, Esq., of a daughter.
 27. At Patna, the lady of J. S. Dumergue, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 28. At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Souter, H. M. 44th regt., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Thomas E. Mullins, of a son.
 29. In Fort William, the lady of Major Mountain, Camerons, of a daughter.
 — At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, school-master, of a daughter.
 May 1. At Benares, the lady of A. P. Currie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. L. Carrau, of a son.
 4. At Calcutta, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq., of a daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, of a son.
 — Mrs. R. Z. Shircore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 8. At Cawnpore, Mr. Frederick Jacobi to Miss Powers.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. William E. Middleton to Miss Mary Ann Frisby.
 18. At Calcutta, Capt. Pierre Réal to Amélie Aubineau neé Duval.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Connell, assistant, custom-house, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Mackertoom Carapet.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. Mark Thornhill Wade to Miss Louisa Isabella Bastard.
 25. At Calcutta, Joseph Welsh, Esq., to Harriet Mary, second daughter of J. M. Dove, Esq.
 26. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Norris, an assistant in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to Mrs. C. Stewart.
 30. At Calcutta, W. S. Bette, Esq., H. M. 26th or Camerons, to Anna Margaret, third daughter of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq., indigo planter.
 May 1. Arthur Newberry to Louisa Leroux.
 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Felix Hyde Hart to Miss Anna Maria Pinto.
 8. At Calcutta, Edward Taylor Trevor, Esq., of the civil service, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Hunter, B.N.I.
Lately. At Dumn-Dum, Mr. William Watson to Mrs. E. Morrison, matron of the Female Hospital.

DEATHS.

- March 27. At Delhi, of cholera, Mr. C. Whitmore, under master of the Agra College, aged 24.
 April 1. At Meerut, Frederick, fourth son of Major Hoggan, 33d regt. N.I.
 2. At Cherra, Maria Julia, wife of James Davenport, Esq., M.D., assistant-surgeon.
 4. At Meerut, Mr. H. Robins, of H. M. 16th Lancers, aged 26.
 7. At Agra, of cholera, Messrs. J. and H. Babeneau, within a few hours of each other.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. T. B. Kirk, aged 27.
 10. At Tipperah, of small-pox, Mr. James Martinelli, assistant in the office of the civil and session judge, aged 25.
 13. At Nussersabad, in her 50th year, Mrs. Birch, lady of Lieut. Col. R. Birch, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Frederick.
 — At Agra, Mr. John Toulmin, aged 32.
 14. At Chittagong, after a few hours' illness, George Donett, Esq., aged 53.
 15. At Bauleah, on his return from Allahabad, whither he had proceeded on a treasure party, Lieut. George Sharp, 15th regt. N.I., aged 26.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. James Skelton, aged 53.
 16. At Agra, Capt. Henry T. Raban, 47th regt. N.I., of cholera.
 17. At Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Mr. C. C. Rabeholm, assistant to the salt agent of the 24-Pergunnahs, aged 27.
 — Of cholera, Assist. Surg. Robertson, H. M. 40th Foot, in medical charge of H. M. 9th regt. He had been unwell for several days, but had lately got better, and dined at the mess the evening previous to his decease.
 18. At Calcutta, Louise, wife of Capt. John Bracken, 26th regt. N.I., aged 25.
 19. At Calcutta, Miss Caroline Louisa Comyn, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn, Bengal army, aged 18.

- At Calcutta, of small-pox, Mr. N. T. Boyesen, eldest son of the late Capt. Boyesen, of Serampore, and lately an examiner in the Revenue Board Office, aged 30.
 20. At Cuttack, after an illness of four days, from a fever caught in the Mofussil, J. C. Pritchard, Esq., assistant to the salt agent.
 — At Saugor, Capt. Henry Clerk, of the 3d brigade Artillery.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, Mary, wife of Mr. John Coles, aged 67.
 22. At Calcutta, of typhus fever, aged 30, Mr. J. H. Suwerkrop, the gentleman who lately submitted to the public a plan for lighting Calcutta with gas. Mr. Suwerkrop had been induced to come to India, in company with Mr. Horneman, in the hope of being employed as engineer to the Saugor Railway Company, and as he possessed very considerable talents as an engineer and mechanic, there is no doubt, had he been spared, Calcutta would, in some shape or other, have reaped the benefit of his skill.—*Englishman*.
 — At Benares of bilious fever, Brev. Capt. Wm. Tritton, 41st regt. N.I.
 — At Calcutta, of small pox, Mr. Wm. Rind, preventive officer, custom-house, aged 25.
 23. At Calcutta, Julia, wife of Capt. R. Edwards, of the country service, aged 20.
 — At Calcutta, Henry Fuller King, Esq., of the firm of Hodgkinson, Schlatter, and Co., aged 31.
 — Mrs. Anne Puntzing, in her 62d year.
 25. At Benares, Maj. Gen. Clements Browne, C.B., commanding the division. The gallant major-general, it appears, had been ailing for a few days, from a bilious attack, which eventually proved fatal.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, A. E. Dohls, Esq., Master in Equity, Supreme Court, aged 37.
 — At Agra, the Rev. Geo. Ward, aged 39.
 — At Rangoon, at the foot of the hills north of Deyrah, Mrs. Edward Tierney, of small-pox.
 26. At Calcutta, George Da Costa, Esq., aged 67.
 26. At Madanapore, Mrs. T. Jones, aged 29.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Nicholas, relict of the late Mr. Nicholas, aged 82.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Hulm, aged 35.
 29. At Calcutta, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. J. H. Morrison, aged 24.
 30. Of cholera, near Kotah, Lieut. W. F. Briggs, 74th regt. N.I., diplomatic assistant at the Residency of Rangoon, second son of T. F. Briggs, Esq., of Somerset-place, London.
 — At Calcutta, Eliza Danvers, widow of the late Mr. J. B. Else, H.C. marine, aged 24.
 May 2. Mr. Robert Thomson, aged 37.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. D. F. Wood, aged 12.
 — At Fort William, Mrs. Mountaine, lady of Major Mountaine, H. M. 26th or Camerons.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, John, eldest son of Mr. John Perena, aged 12.
 5. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Phillip Roham, of the preventive service, aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Master W. M. Seagrove, aged 16. He was drowned whilst bathing with some of his school-fellows in a tank.
 7. At Calcutta, Miss Betsy Cripe, aged 20.
 8. At Calcutta, Martha, wife of Thomas Kidder Crosby, Esq., aged 23.
Lately. At Kurnool, Lieut. W. F. Shakespear, of H. M. 13th regt. of Light Infantry.
 — At Angorah, about twenty-two eos from Kotah, Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, 47th regt. N.I. This unfortunate and promising young officer was proceeding on leave to see his brother at Neemuch, and met his death by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, in his own hands. The charge shattered the left side of the head, and caused instant death. The body was sent in to Kotah, and interred under the directions of the political agent at that place.
 — Professor Ghessooden, of the Madressa or Persian College of Calcutta.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS REMAINING AT MADRAS AFTER RETURNING FROM EUROPE OR SEA.
Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 17, 1898.—The Commander-in-chief de-

sires it to be understood, that the G. O. C. C. of the 9th January 1830, allowing officers the period of one month on their return from Europe or sea to remain at Madras for the purpose of equipping themselves, is not applicable to officers whose corps are stationed at the Presidency, St. Thomas' Mount, and Palaveram, who will join their respective corps immediately on appearing in Government orders as re-admitted on the strength of the army.

MEDICAL AID.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1838.—In assimilation to the practice in Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, henceforth, the benefit of medical aid in garrison, and in the field, to all classes of followers permanently or temporarily receiving pay from the Government.

The consolidated salaries of civil and military medical officers are declared to include remuneration for medical assistance to all persons of the above description, except in cases where head money is claimable for *extra* duty, when followers in receipt of public pay, but not heretofore considered entitled to medical aid, will be included by medical officers in their present states, and head money drawn accordingly.

PAY OF SUBADARS.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that subadars promoted consequent on the new organization of the corps of Sappers and Miners, shall receive the same pay and batta as subadars of infantry, and in calculating service to entitle them to admission into the second and first classes, and shall be permitted to reckon the periods they may have served as jemadar in the corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. &c.

April 19. Lieut. Braddock, non-effective estab., to be Treasurer of Monaggar Choultry, in room of Mr. A. F. Bisset resigned.

24. George Bird, Esq., to act as second judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in Western Division, during absence of Mr. Vaughan on other duty. (This app. has since been cancelled.)

J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara. (Since cancelled.)

27. P. H. Strombom, Esq., to act as third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in Western Division, during employment of Mr. W. D. Davis on other duty. (Since cancelled.)

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Blair on leave.

D. White, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, during absence of Mr. G. S. Greenway on sick cert.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, during Mr. White's absence on other duty.

30. Lieut. Bisset, 15th N.I., to discharge duties of postmaster at Vellore, during absence, for one month, of Mr. Strombom.

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May 1. H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as 2d-assistant to accountant-general, during absence of Mr. Dumergue on sick leave.

Capt. D. Babington, 17th N.I., to act as police magistrate, during absence of Capt. Whistler on sick cert.

B. Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to be postmaster at Secunderabad; and Lieut. James Walker, 11th M. 55th regt., to be postmaster at Hyderabad; so long as their respective regts. continue to form part of Hyderabad Force, or until further orders.

11. J. Rohde, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Taphmudiy, during absence of Mr. Thomas, on sick cert.

Furloughs, &c.—April 19. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., for eight months, to visit presidency, and proceed to sea, for health.—24. J. G. Turnbull, Esq., accountant-general, leave in extension, till 30th Sept. next, on private affairs.—H. M. Blair, Esq., for six weeks, to Chittagong, on private affairs.—F. S. Greenway, Esq., to sea, for eighteen months, for health.—F. H. Crocker, Esq., to Europe, for health, with benefit of furlough allowance.—30. H. Stokes, Esq., to England, for health, with benefit of ditto.—May 1. E. E. Waid, Esq., to Neigherries, for one month, on private affairs.—May 1. T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., leave to Vizagapatnam, for three months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 19, 1838.—Cadets of Infantry Robert Spence, A. L. Steele, M. T. French, George Emmerson, J. D. Dale, Wm. Dent, H. O. Fleming, H. J. Manley, A. F. Place, and W. E. P. Wiltton, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

G. D. Gordon, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

April 24.—2d L.C. Cornet W. C. R. Macdonald to be qu. master and interpreter.

Lieut. Henry Watts, corps of engineers, to act as assistant to civil engineer in 18th division, during absence of Lieut. De Bluts, or until further orders.

Capt. J. T. Smith, corps of engineers, to take charge of office of chief engineer, during absence of Lieut. Lake on sick cert., or until further orders.

April 27.—Capt. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., to act as paymaster in Southern division, during absence of Capt. Douglas.

May 1.—Cadets of Infantry W. H. Freese, Geo. Hare, and J. G. B. Griffin admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

15th N.I. Ens. H. Birley to be lieut., v. Duée dec.; date of com. 11th April 1838.

Lieut. John Matland, of artillery, to act as aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 19th April 1838, and until further orders.

Capt. Henry Bower, 52d N.I., to superintend construction of road on the Agunball Pass.

May 4.—*Artillery.* Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, of E. troop Horse Artillery, to be adj. to detachment of that corps in Mysore, from 30th April, from which date the app. of Lieut. Cooke, the junior staff officer, will cease.

47th N.I. Lieut. Richard Crewe to be qu. master and interpreter.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 2d May:—Lieuts. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L.C.; T. J. Taylor, 7th do.; R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I.; Charles Yates, 46th do.; Dashwood Stretton, 20th do.; H. C. Brevor, 13th do.; J. W. Rickards, 21st do.; E. W. Snow, 24th do.; W. E. Gibb, 14th do.; J. C. Bonderson, 35th do.; Edward Clutterbuck, 38th do.; Thomas Coles, 16th do.; W. W. Ross, 17th do.; Benjamin Heyne, 16th do.; J. S. Du Vernet, 24th do.; J. C. Power, 51st do.

Assist. Surges. J. H. Orr and J. A. Reynolds permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 8.—Lieut. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps from 4th May.

May 11.—Assist. Surg. James Woodford, M.D., app. to medical charge of zillah of Guntour.

(2 1)

Head-Quarters, April 16, 1838.—Assist. Surg. James Robson, M.D., removed from H.M. 57th regt., and posted to 36th N.I.

April 17.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford (late prom.) to be considered as having been posted to 35th regt. from 13th March 1838.

Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch removed from 35th to 6th regt.

April 20.—The following young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty:—Ensigns C.W. Tulloch with 19th N.I., and to join on its arrival at presidency; A. L. Steele, M. T. French, Geo. Emmerson, and J. D. Dale, with 16th do.; Wm. Dent, H. O. Fleming, H. J. Manley, A. F. Place, and W. E. P. Welliton, with 24th do.; Robert Spence, with 36th do.

April 25.—Assist. Surg. Grant, M.D., removed from 41st, and posted to 42d N.I.

Lieut. D. T. Thomson, 39th N.I., permitted to reside and draw his pay at presidency, until further orders.

May 1.—The following young officers (recently admitted and promoted) to do duty:—Ensigns J. G. B. Griffin, with 1st N.I.; W. H. Freese, with 44th do.; George Hare, with 19th do., and to join on its arrival at presidency.

May 3.—Assist. Surg. C. G. E. Ford removed from doing duty at General Hospital, to do duty with H.M. 55th regt.

May 4.—Assist. Surg. Samuel Cox, of horse brigade, posted to F. troop of that corps.

May 9.—Capt. J. H. Cramer, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to I. District, and Capt. Wm. Hill app. to act for Capt. Cramer during his absence on other duty.

The services of Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N.I., have been placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government.

Permitted to Reside, &c.—April 27. Lieut. D. T. Thomson, 39th N.I., at presidency, and draw his pay until further orders.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 19. Lieut. R. M. North, 2d L.C.—Lieut. G. W. Sharp, 3d L.C.—Lieut. J. H. Kennedy, 47th N.I.—May 8. Capt. John Ward, 39th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 19. Capt. P. Hamond, until 14th Jan. 1839, in extension of former leave.

To Neigherry Hills.—April 27. Capt. A. Douglas, paymaster to Southern Division, for four months.—May 5. 2d Lieut. and Qu. Mast. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. artillery, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 15. *Bosonah Merchant*, Monerleff, from Hobart Town; *William Wilson*, Miller, from the Cape.—16. *Tom Thunib*, M'Gill, from Penang, &c.—19. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Mauritius.—20. H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, from Pondicherry; *Isadora*, Hodson, from Vizagapatam.—21. *Sir Wm. Wallace*, Timgate, from Bombay and Cannanore.—22. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Warren, from England, Cape, and Trincomallee; *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Poole, from Moulmein.—24. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from China and Singapore; *Two Cousins*, Laurent, from Coringa.—26. *Favourite*, Robinson, from Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius, Ceylon, &c.; *Mithrivala*, Senglar, from Mauritius.—27. Overland mail from England of 3d March.—28. *Waterloo*, Cow, from N.S. Wales; *Clasasa*, Andrie, from Singapore.—May 1. *Semstis*, Yates, from Calcutta.—5. *Antelope*, Leonhard, from Vizagapatam.—9. *John William Dale*, Ewart, from Persian Gulf, Bombay, &c.—10. H.M. S. *Rattlemaker*, Hobson, from Trincomallee; H.M.S. *Zebr*, M'Crea, from Penang.—11. *Catherine*, Hodson, from Vizagapatam.

Departures.

April 13. *Cervantes*, Tilly, for Mauritius (with 125 Coolies).—19. *Frederick*, Sergeant, for Northern Ports; *Squalle*, McAllister, for Masulipatam.—20. *Recovery*, Johnson, for Calcutta.—21. *Resolu-*

tion, Dixon, for Moulmein (with detachment of H.M. 63d regt.); *Brilliant*, Quetta, for Moulmein.

—22. *Bombay*, Waugh, for Moulmein (with a detachment of H.M. 63d regt.); *Neptune*, Ferria, for ditto (with a detachment of 40th N.I.); *Louisa*, Snowball, for ditto.—23. H.M.S. *Larne*, Blake, for Penang; H.M.S. *Wellenley*, Maitland (bearing flag of Rear Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland) for Straits and China; H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for ditto; H.M.S. *Rattlemaker*, Hobson, for Trincomallee; *Onage*, Fleming, for Calcutta; *William Wilson*, Miller, for Moulmein.—24. *Sir Arch. Campbell*, Cooke, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—25. *Union*, De la Combe, for Northern Ports; *David Scott*, Spence, for Calcutta.—26. *Tom Thunib*, M'Gill, for Penang; *Favourite*, Robinson, for Calcutta.—27. *Mary and Susan*, Parrott, for Calcutta; *Two Cousins*, Laurent, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—28. H.M. S. *Hyacinth*, Warren, for Penang.—30. *Hawke*, Rundell, for Moulmein; *Waterloo*, Cow, for Calcutta.—MAY 1. *Mithrivala*, Senglar, for Coringa; *Indian Oak*, Rayne, for Calcutta.—2. *Cuthaine*, Lelch, for Penang.—3. *Mithrivala*, Fyles, for Calcutta.—6. *Isadora*, Hodson, for Northern Ports; *Sir William Wallace*, Timgate, for Moulmein.—8. *Edward*, Morton, for Calcutta.—10. *Semstis*, Yates, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. O'Connor, 23d regt., of a daughter.

21. At Madras, the lady of J. P. Arathoon, Esq., of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Byng, 6th L.C., of a son.

April 8. At Chittoor, the wife of Mr. John Biderbeck, London Missionary Society, of a son.

19. At Madras, the lady of Capt. C. Wilford, of a son.

21. The lady of Lieut. J. W. Nixon, 17th N.I., of a daughter.

24. At Wallar, the lady of Capt. Wright, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of a son.

27. At the Lnz, the lady of E. Seth Sam, Esq., of a daughter.

May 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 4th Cavalry, of a son.

— At Madras, the relict of the late Mr. John Lewis, of a daughter.

Lately. Mrs. H. E. Boyle, of a daughter.

— At the Neigherries, the wife of Mr. H. R. Dawson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 18. At Madras, Mr. Edward Cullen to Lydia Christiana, second daughter of Mr. G. Vansomeren.

19. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Josiah Wilkinson, 44th N.I., to Emma, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, and grand-daughter of Maj. Gen. Welsh, commanding the Northern Division.

DEATHS.

March 21. At Madras, Mrs. C. F. Moss.

April 13. At Ootacamund, of fever, Lieut. John Harvey, H.M. 54th regt., son of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

16. Mrs. A. Ritchie, aged 19

26. At Madras, Ens. R. Podmore, 1st regt. N.I.

May 5. Mr. Lewis Rodriguez, aged 63.

Lately. On board H.M.S. *Favourite*, at Madras, Henry Williams, Esq., surgeon of that ship.

* Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE LATE CAPT. MAC GILLIVRAY.

Bombay Castle, March 30, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has learned, with deep regret, the death of

Captain Frederick MacGillivray, of the Engineer corps, and he finds it impossible not to express his sense of the merits of an officer, equally remarkable for his scientific acquirements, his acquaintance with practical mechanics, and his devotion to the discharge of his public duties.

Those qualifications Capt. MacGillivray evinced through every stage of his official career, and especially in his capacity of mint engineer; but recent events called them into peculiar and prominent exercise. Compelled unexpectedly to contend with various difficulties which opposed the establishment of a regular system of steam communication with Europe, the result proved him fully equal to the occasion. To his skill, vigour, and resources, and perhaps, even beyond these qualities, to his power of commanding and conciliating mankind, it must chiefly be ascribed that the difficulties alluded to were overcome, and that the great design which they threatened to defeat in its infancy, has thus far proved eminently successful.

The loss of such a man, in the prime of strength and utility, can scarcely be replaced; yet some compensation will be made for it, if example shall incite others to exert equal efforts for the promotion of those public interests to which his life was dedicated, and the honour of that service, of which he was one of the most distinguished ornaments.

STATION COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1838.—With reference to G. O., No. 99 of 1837, dated 20th Feb., the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the privilege granted to general officers on the staff, of being absent on leave beyond the limits of their divisions without any forfeiture of their allowances, is to be conceded only in cases when their absence occasions no additional expense; as for instance, when there is a brigadier at the head-quarters of their division. In other cases, the station command allowance, Rs. 550, is to be borne by the absent general officer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

May 2. Capt. H. B. Turner to be mint engineer, from date of Capt. McGillivray's decease.

8. Mr. W. J. Hadow to act as 3d-assistant to collector of Rutnagherry, during Mr. C. M. Harrison's absence on sick cert. (to have effect from 30th Aug. 1837).

9. Mr. D. Ross to be unconvicted assistant to opium agent and superintendent of stationery, vacant by death of Mr. Henshaw.

14. Lieut. G. Wingate, superintendent of revenue survey in Deccan, to be assistant to principal collector of Poona, for such period as he may be employed in superintending the survey.

General Department.

April 30. Mr. R. K. Pringle to act as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master.

Judicial Department.

April 24. Mr. J. A. Forbes to be acting senior magistrate of police and acting revenue judge at presidency.

May 3. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, assistant to magistrate of Poona, to have full powers of magistrate within districts comprehended in that collocation.

7. Mr. G. Giberne to be acting 2d puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudaree Adawlut, and acting judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan.

Mr. H. H. Glass assumed charge of the office of judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 24th April.

Mr. W. R. Morris assumed charge of the offices of sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, on the 26th April.

Mr. J. Williams resumed charge of his offices of general treasury, general pay-office, and superintendent of stamps, on the 30th April.

Mr. A. Bell resumed charge of the offices of judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, on the 10th May.

Capt. S. Hennell assumed charge of his duties, as officiating resident in the Persian Gulf, on the 16th March last.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, who arrived in Bombay on the 21st Jan. 1838, was examined by a committee on the 10th May, and was pronounced to have attained such a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, as qualifies him for official employment.

Messrs. T. Ogilvey and S. Mansfield were examined on the same day, in the Marhatta language, and were found qualified for the transaction of public business in that language.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 23, 1838.—Capt. A. Troward, 14th N.I., to command Guzerat Prov. Bat., in absence of Capt. Parkinson, or until further orders.

April 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Keith to be acting vaccinator of N. E. Division of Guzerat, v. Assist. Surg. Weatherhead app. civil surgeon at Akulote.

May 2.—The following order confirmed: Lieut. Ramsay, sub-assist. com. gen., to receive charge of deputy assist. com. general's department at Deesa, on 19th Sept. 1837, in consequence of departure of Lieut. Whicheo; and Lieut. Mills to assume duties of commissary general.

May 5.—Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank to act as superintendent of repairs and surveyor of buildings without limits of town of Bombay, until further orders.

May 7.—Lieut. S. Turnbull to act as adj. to 1st bat. artillery, from 15th April, during absence of Lieut. Glasco, on sick cert.

Credity. Maj. J. Sutherland to be lieut. col., v. Litchfield retired; date 28th Feb. 1838.

2d L.C. Cornet W. Kenyon to be lieut., v. Hamilton dec., date 24th April 1838.

3d L.C. Capt. G. J. C. Paul to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. G. Malet to be capt., and Cornet J. Forbes to be lieut., in suc. to Sutherland prom.; date 28th Feb. 1838.

The following Cornets posted to Regts., viz.—W. F. Hunter to 2d L.C.; T. A. Mackenzie to 3d L.C.

May 10.—Lieut. Postans to proceed to Gewiar on duty.

May 12.—5th N.I. Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe to be capt., and Ens. G. F. Pogson to be lieut., in suc. to Justice dec.; date 1st May 1838.

The services of Capt. J. M. Melvill, 7th N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Col. D. Barr to resume charge of his duties as military auditor-general, Major Moore and Capt. Jamieson resuming their duties as deputy and first assistant respectively.

May 17.—Cadets of Artillery A. B. Kemball and T. G. McDonald admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadet of Infantry James Rose admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Cornet W. Marriott, 2d L.C., to act as interp. to

that regt. from 1st May, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. Kilner, engineers, directed to assume temporary charge of Inspecting Engineer's Office Northern Division, and Lieut. Hart to proceed to Deesa as acting executive engineer at that station.

Adj.-General's Office, Bombay, April 23, 1838.—Surg. J. McMorris, 26th N.I., to receive medical charge of left wing 1st L.C., from date of departure of Assist. Surg. P. Gray to Rajcote; date 14th April.

The following officers (lately admitted on estab.) to do duty:—Ensigns A. Morris with 22d N.I.; H. Stanley, 16th do.; W. M. Leckie, 21st do.; J. M. Wiseman, 10th do.

April 28.—Assist. Surg. M. Thompson to do duty with European Regt. until further orders.

May 11.—Ens. J. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Assist. Surg. Davies to join field force under command of Major Forbes, in room of Assist. Surg. Atkinson; date 30th April.

May 12.—Brev. Capt. A. R. Wilson, brigade-major at Deesa, being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Capt. Pope, deputy assist. com. gen. at Deesa, delivered over charge of the department to Lieut. Ramsay, acting sub-assist. com. gen., on the 30th April.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified, by a committee which assembled on the 1st May for their examination, viz.—2d-Lieut. E. Baynes, artillery; Lieut. D. Halkett, H.M. 4th Drags., and 2d-Lieut. J. H. Burke, engineers, all in Hindostance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 7. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) F. Roome, 2d or Gr.N.I.—17. Brev. Col. W. Gordon, 25th N.I.—Ens. W. Orrok, 16th N.I.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—May 2. Capt. C. Denton, 24th N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. A. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency.—May 16. Lieut. R. Wallace, superintendent of Gulewar Contingent at Sadra, for health.—Lieut. P. T. French, Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur, for fifteen days, on private affairs.

To Aymer.—May 17. Maj. F. W. Jones, 3d N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Mahabeshwur.—May 2. Capt. Farquharson, acting senior deputy com. of ordnance, for one month, on private affairs.—7. Brigadier Morse, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—March 30. Capt. G. J. Mant, deputy judge adv. gen. of Poona Division of army, for one year, for health.—May 4. Maj. J. Jopp, inspecting engineer N. D. of army, for two years, for health.—10. Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—May 7. The furlough to Europe granted to Assist. Surg. D. Campbell on 24th April.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

March 27.—The following temporary arrangements, &c. confirmed:—Acting Lieut. Campbell from the *Amherst* to the *Clive*, 14th Feb. last.—Lieut. Johnston to charge of surveying ship *Bernice*, 15th Feb.—Midsh. Barker to be acting lieutenant, and mate of the *Ranica*, 14th Feb.—Midsh. Mannors, of the *Clive*, to proceed to Muscat in ship *Syua*, in charge of government coal, 18th Feb.—Acting Lieut. Grounds, to continue duty as supernumerary, Lieut. of *Berence* steamer until Lieut. Buckler's return from sick leave, 20th Feb.—Lieut. Sharp to charge of steamer *Berence*, 25th Feb.—Acting Lieut. Balfour to be acting mate of steamer *Berence*, 28th Feb.

April 11.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Midshipmen Christopher and King from the *Berence* to the *Carlisle*, 31st Aug. 1837.—Acting Lieut. Jones from the *Berence*, to charge of the *Maldiva* tender, 22d July 1837.—Mr.

Mate Barker to be acting lieutenant of the *Bernice*, in room of Acting Lieut. Jones removed to the *Maldiva* tender, 23d July 1837.

April 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Acting Lieut. Woolaston, of the *Hugh Lindsay*, to perform duties of mate, from 29th March last.—Acting Lieut. and Mate Barker, of the *Bernice*, to be acting lieutenant, and mate of the *Berence*, from 30th March.—Acting Lieut. Grounds, of the *Bernice*, to be acting lieutenant, and mate of the *Bernice*, from 30th March.—Mr. Turner to be acting purser of the *Hastings*, clerk of the check, and member of Standing Committee for the present, from 16th March last.

Furloughs, &c.—April 16. Commander M'Dowall, to Neilgherry Hills, for two years, for health.—May 2. Mr. W. Roberts, assist. master attendant, to Mahabeshwur Hills, for one month.—4. Capt. J. Sawyer, to England, for health.—Lieut. Buckler, to Mahabeshwur Hills, for one month, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 30. *Futtya Salama*, Gillett, from Calcutta and Tellicherry.—May 5. *Wareley*, Ward, from Boston; *Mary Babbar*, Metcalfe, from Liverpool.—5. H.C. steamer *Berence*, from Red Sea (with English news of 17th March).—10. *Mungah*, Carr, from China, Singapore, and Point de Galle; H.C. sloop of war *Cooter*, Denton, from Mochoa.—11. *Hannooly Mahomed*, Naequehah, from Siam and Singapore; *Hero*, Smith, from Mochoa.—12. *Tancheah*, Smith, from Greenock; *William Turner*, Roals, from Liverpool; *Monarch*, Booth, from ditto.—14. *John Johnston*, Gruberg, from Stockholm.—15. H.C. cutter *Margaret*, Laing, from Vungoria and Rutnaherry.—17. H.C. cutter *Nabudda*, Selby, in charge, from Ras Guilwanee.—20. *General Palmer*, Down, from London.

Departures.

April 30. *Sara*, Currie, and *Barbara*, Banton, both for Liverpool.—May 1. *Louise Family*, Rowland, for China; *Charles Forbes*, Walls, for ditto; *Adelaide*, Hajee Mahomed Tuekey, for Singapore and Siam.—2. *Gleneuf*, Langley, for China, H.M.S. *Relief*, Quin, to sea.—3. *Margus* of *Hastings*, de Oliveira, for Danau.—4. *Edmondstone*, M'Donnell, for China.—7. H.C. sloop of war *Indus*, Jump, for Mangalore and Calicut; *Good Success*, Fraser, for China; *Wytham*, Clark, for Liverpool.—8. *Asia Felix*, for China.—9. *Georgiana*, Sheridan, for London.—10. *Kursorrie*, Jackson, for Singapore and China.—12. *Caledonia*, Burn, for China.—13. *Charles Giant*, Pitcairn, for China.—17. *Euphrates*, Buchham, for London.—18. *Crestina*, Kellock, for Liverpool.—19. *Warwick*, Ward, for Mochoa or Muscat.—21. H.C. steamer *Berence*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (May 21).—£5. 1s. to £6. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 28. Mrs. G. S. Collett, of a son.
May 4. At Akulote, the lady of Assist. Surg. A. Waterhead, m.p., of a daughter.
— Mrs. A. de Mello, of a daughter.
7. At Colabab, the lady of Commander Lowe, I.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 24. At Bycullah, Capt. Rebenak, 25th N.I., to Elizabeth Turville, eldest daughter of the late F. W. Bouzer, Esq.
30. Mr. W. Moore to Miss L. C. Bellasis.
May 15. At Poona, Mr. Thomas Furey to Mrs. Mary Ashworth.

DEATHS.

April 6. At Bombay, James Taylor, Esq., C.S., opium agent and superintendent of stationery.
13. At Bycullah, N. Fernandes, Esq., aged 52.

15. At Bombay, J. B. East, Esq., aged 44.
 22. At Sholapore, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, 2d regt. L.C.

24. In the Fort. Mr. Henry Yates, late of the firm of Yates and Co., aged 36.

25. At Seroor, of cholera, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. T. Griffiths, pensioned deputy assist. com. of ordnance, aged 60.

May 1. At Dhoolia, of cholera, Capt. Benjamin Justice, 5th regt. N.I.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—April 3. *Patriot*, from Alagon Bay.—7. *Princess Victoria*, from Mauritius; *Patriot*, Marshall, from Penang.—17. *Morning Star*, Luntin, from Lohidon and Madeira.—23. *Caledonia*, from Bombay.—28. *Duaden*, Walker, from Port Louis.

Departures from ditto.—April 2. *Eleanor*, for London.—21. *Princess Victoria*, for Calcutta.—28. *Amwell*, for Galle and London.—29. *Caledonia*, for Galle and Mauritius (with 139 Indian labourers).

Arrival at Point de Galle.—March 29. *Cavendish Bentinck*, from Calcutta.

Departure from ditto.—April 20. *Patriot*, Le-shaw, for London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 3. At Colpetty, Colombo, the lady of the Rev. R. Spence Hardy, of a daughter.

7. At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. T. Kilner, of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. At Colombo, Master P. G. Van Dort, third son of Mr. A. Van Dort, aged 15.

April 6. At Colombo, Mr. John George Hogg, youngest son of the late Lieut. Hogg, Ceylon Rifle Regt., aged 21.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.—March 5. *Sylph*, from Calcutta, and sailed 7th for China.

BIRTH.

Feb. 14. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. F. Macqueen, ship *Vanostant*, of a daughter.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Straits of Sunda.—March 18. *Red Rover*, Patterson, from London and Cape (for Singapore).—20. *Tapley*, Mullory, from London (for China).—28. *Trinidad*, from Liverpool; *Briton*, from Cape.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to March 15. *Cordelia*, from Liverpool; *Theodora*, from Valparaiso; *Rob Roy*, from New York; *Chandlar*, from Philadelphia.

Departures.—Previous to March 17. *Hashemy*, *Kurman Enlay*, and *Ousa*, all for London; *Arabia*, for Bristol; *Louise*, and *Frederic Warren*, both for Boston; *Caledonia*, and *Charlotte*, both for Manila; *Europa*, for Sandwich Islands; *Valparaiso*, and *Morrison*, both for New York.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir George Gipps, Knt., appointed by her Majesty to be Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c. &c., took the prescribed oaths before his Honor James Dowling, Esq., the Chief Justice of the said territory, on the 24th Feb. 1838, and assumed the administration of the Government accordingly.

COUNCILS OF THE TERRITORY.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following nominations and appointments.—

To be Members of the Executive Council.

—The Senior Officer in command of the land forces for the time being; the Bishop of Australasia; the Colonial Secretary; and the Colonial Treasurer. Date 24th Feb. 1838.

To be Members of the Legislative Council.

—The Governor, or officer administering the Government for the time being; his Honor James Dowling, Esq., chief justice; the Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., Bishop of Australia; Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B., senior officer in command of the land forces; E. D. Thomson, Esq., colonial secretary; J. H. Plunkett, Esq., attorney-general; Lieut. Col. J. G. N. Gibbs, collector of customs; Wm. Lithgow, Esq., auditor-general; Robert Campbell, Esq.; Alex. Berry, Esq.; Richard Jones, Esq.; John Bland, Esq.; E. C. Close, Esq.; H. H. McArthur, Esq.; and Sir John Jamison, Knt. The Chief Justice for the time being to preside in the Council in the absence of the Governor, or officer administering the Government. Date 6th March, 1838.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 1837. G. J. McDonald, Esq., of Gundaroo, to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

Feb. 19, 1838. Mr. Henry Turner to be clerk to Bench of Magistrates, and deputy postmaster at Wellington Valley.

21. Capt. Frank Adams, H.M. 29th regt., to be an assistant engineer and superintendent of ironed gangs.

22. Thomas Cowper, Esq., of Bataba, to be a commissioner of crown lands in colony of N.S. Wales.

26. Henry Watson Parker, Esq., to be private secretary to his Excy. the Governor.

Gilbert John Elliot, Esq., to be colonial aide-de-camp to ditto.

28. Mr. George Jilks to be inspector of weights and measures, and of slaughter-houses at Windsor, in room of B. Hodgen dismissed.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 19. At Sydney, the lady of Adolphus Wm. Young, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 24. At Macquarie Plains, Bathurst, the lady of Wm. Lawson, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

25. At the Windsor Hotel, Windsor, Mrs. W. Cross, of a daughter.

Feb. 6. At Sydney, the lady of John Croft, Esq., deputy purveyor, of a daughter.

19. At Sydney, the lady of William Gibbes, Esq., of a son (since dead).

21. At Sydney, Mrs. Dudley North, of a son.
— At Stroud, Port Stephens, Mrs. James Corlette, of a son.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. N. Vicary, 4th Bengal N.I., of a son.

March 4. At the Glebe, Sydney, Mrs. George Miller, of a daughter.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Murray, of a son.

5. At Presqueville, near Maitland, Mrs. Wakefield Simpson, of a daughter.

8. At Bront, Argyle, the lady of W. F. Baker, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of G. F. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

10. Mrs. Brice Whyte, of a son.

12. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. D. L. Welch, *Alta* office, of a son.

14. At Sydney, the lady of George Holdsworth, Esq., of a son.

15. At Elswick, Mrs. Norton, of a son.

Lately, At Sydney, Mrs. James Quin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Sydney, Edgar Hyland, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of Richard Kemp, Esq.

23. At Sydney, Mr. Joseph Lebuin, of Parramatta-street, to Honora Godfrey, daughter of the late Sir William Godfrey, of Ireland.

Jan. 9. At Liverpool, Alfred Saunders, Esq., of Sydney, to Miss Hoskins, of Liverpool.

Feb. 3. At Sydney, Mr. W. T. Crozier, of Wollongong, to Miss Maria Chune, of Sydney.

6. At Sydney, Mr. J. H. Young, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Murray, of Bathurst.

19. At Sydney, T. H. Simpson, Esq., commander of the *Marquess of Hastings* (late of the Royal Navy), to Louisa, second daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., late of Tlirhoot, East Indies.

March 2. At Sydney, Onseley Condell, Esq., nephew of Major Gen. Sir Ralph Onseley, and cousin to the Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Onseley, Bart., to Mary Ann Nicholson, grand-daughter of Count de Visme, late Colonel of the Coldstream Guards.
— Mr. James Smith, of Courtland-place, East Maitland, to Miss Ann Smith, of Rose Hill, Wollombi.

6. At Sydney, Mr. John Carnie, mate of the ship *Brilliant*, to Miss Eliza McLaurin; and Mr. Daniel Mann to Miss Janet McLaurin, daughter of Mr. James McLaurin, late of Dunoon, Argyleshire.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. At Jerry's Plains, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Brown, in her 39th year.

24. At Parramatta, Capt. A. D. White, Royal Engineers, in his 44th year.

26. At Sydney, Mr. John Redman.

Jan. 10. At Strathallan, St Vincent, Susanna Mary Ann, third daughter of Rupert Kirk, Esq., of Sydney, in her 24th year.

11. At Sydney, Maria, wife of Mr. Rich.

Feb. 4. At Sydney, Mr. James Byrne.

18. At Hinton, Hunter's River, Mr. David Bell, late of Pitt-street, Sydney.

19. At Brandon Hall, Margaret Snodgrass, wife of Major Benjamin Sullivan.

22. At Sydney, Mr. Samuel Terry, in his 62d year. He was sent as a convict from Manchester about fifty years ago. It appears that the amount of property amassed by him during his sojourn in New South Wales is estimated at half a million sterling!

23. At Sydney, Mr. William Hodges, aged 55, and thirty five years a resident in the colony.

March 5. At Port Stephens, suddenly, of apoplexy, in about the 46th year of his age, Lieut. Col. Henry Dumaresq, commissioner of the Agricultural Company.

6. At Sydney, Frances Mary, wife of Capt. William Carter.

9. At Laurel Grove, Concord, John Drake, Esq., late of Devonshire.

10. At Sydney, Mr. W. Templeton, late of Dublin, aged 23.

12. At Sydney, Mr. Edward Sandwell.

Lately, Mr. Frederick Beilby. He was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat opposite to his farm at George's Head.

— At Maitland, Mr. Hoskins, He was murdered by his assigned servant.

On board the *Minerva* (emigrant ship), on the passage from Greenock, the following individuals:—Mrs. M'Kinnon, died 29th Sept.; Mr. Donald M'Phail, 27th Oct.; Mary Angus, an infant, 30th Oct.; Mr. John M'Intosh, and Mr. John Carr, 5th Dec.; Mr. John Cook, 19th Dec.; Mrs. Cook, wife of the above, 20th Dec.; Mary Cook, daughter of the above, 31st Dec.; Mr. John Campbell, 5th Jan.; Mr. Alex. M'Lure, 7th Jan.; Mr. Alex. M'Neil, 15th Jan.; Mrs. Dr. Cook, 17th Jan.; Mr. James Currie, 17th Dec.; Mrs. Neil M'Neil, 21st Dec.; Mr. Hector M'Kelvie, 25th Jan.; Mrs. Alex. M'Neil and Infant, 30th Jan.; Mary M'Kinlay, 10 years of age, 27th Jan.

At the Quarantine Station, Spring Cove, the following passengers by the *Minerva*:—Mr. James Ogilvie, died 31st Jan.; Mr. Schneider, German missionary, 3d Feb.; Mr. M'Arthur, second officer of the *Mauerna*, Miss Martha Lucas, and Mr. Peter M'Neil, 5th Feb.; Mr. David Dickson and son, 6th Feb.; Mr. Matthew Mitchell, 7th Feb.; Mr. Alex. Sutherland, 8th Feb.; Mrs. Clark, 13th Feb.; Mr. Angus Stevenson, and Mrs. Swan, 15th Feb.; Mrs. Cunningham, 21st Feb.; Mr. John Latta, 2d March.

Of these, viz. Mr. Donald M'Phail was drowned; Mrs. Alex. M'Neil died in childbirth; Mrs. Cunningham, from asthma; and the remainder from typhus fever.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan.—Matthew C. Friend, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

Feb.—Frederick Coape Smith, Esq., to be police magistrate for the district of Norfolk Plains, v. Charles Arthur, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence to visit England; also to be a coroner for the territory; also to be deputy chairman of quarter sessions and commissioner of Court of Requests for district of Norfolk Plains.

Thomas Mason, Esq., to be police magistrate of New Norfolk, from 1st March.

March.—Frederick Mannwaring, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

Mr. H. G. Ball to be pound-keeper for district of Westbury.

Mr. James Pillingier to be inspector of stock at Antil Ponds, v. Mr. W. Johnson, resigned; also to be pound-keeper.

Thomas Mason, Esq., to be deputy chairman of quarter sessions, and commissioner of Court of Requests for district of New Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 27. At Launceston, Mrs. John Cameron, of a daughter.

Feb. 14. At Streamshall, the lady of Capt. F. Allison, of her ninth son.

18. At Longford Hall, Mrs. Wilmot, of a daughter.

March 3. Mrs. Henry Matson, of a daughter.

5. At Launceston, Mrs. W. G. Sans, of twins, a son and daughter.

15. At Launceston, Mrs. William Fletcher, of a daughter.

22. At Hobart Town, Mrs. James Murdoch, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 13. At Hobart Town, Charles Musckett, Esq., tide surveyor, to Margaret Lenon, eldest daughter of Major Lenon.

22. At Hamilton, William Roadknight, Esq., of Hamilton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Zachariah Twamley, Esq., of Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire.

27. At Eastburn, D. R. Falkiner, Esq., to Margaret Helina, eldest daughter of Humphrey Gray, Esq.

March 6. W. W. Russell, Esq., to Sarah Ann, only daughter of J. Petchey, Esq., of Hobart Town.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20. At Hobart Town, aged 48, Susannah, wife of William Peet, Esq., of Davey Street.

31. At Hobart Town, Frances Marlon Musingberd, only daughter of T. W. Rowlands, Esq., solicitor, aged 14.

Feb. 14. Mr. James Downes, aged 40.

18. At Ratho, Elizabeth Margaret, second daughter of A. Reid, Esq., aged 12.

March 4. At Silwood, Hester Maria, wife of William Page Ashburner, Esq.

Lately. At Wangarooa, New Zealand, Mr. Thos. Lonsdale, aged 24.

PORT PHILLIP.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 15. At Melbourne, Barry Cotter, Esq., of Limerick, county of Cork, to Inez Seville, only daughter of the late Hon. Edward Fitzgerald, of the same place.

DEATH.

Dec. 11. Mr. John Kippen, aged 20, second son of William Kippen, Esq., of Bushe.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 24. *Ensouette*, from Monte Valeix; *Kilmartin*, and *Peck*, both from London.

—27. *Lyle*, from Bordeaux.

Departures.—March 24. *Horizon*, for Sydney.—

26. *Favosite*, for Ceylon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 20. W. F. Hertzog, Esq., to act as surveyor-general; and John Skirrow, Esq., to act as civil engineer, and to have charge of road department—the Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer having proceeded to England on leave of absence.

Mr. H. Bickersteth has assumed his duties as ass't. surgeon of Somerset Hospital, and medical attendant at Robben Island.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—April 27. *Maquasha*, from London.—May 2. *Abberton*, from London and St. Jago.—3. *St. Helena*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Monter Lass*, from St. Helena.—5. *Hannover*, from Rio de Janeiro.—7. *La Belle Alliance*, from

London and St. Jago.—16. *Hamilton*, from London.—17. *Globe*, from Prince Edward's Island.—18. *Meq Merrides*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—April 9. *Jeune Nelly*, for Bombay.—15. *Apprentice*, for Mauritius.—19. *James McInroy*, for Mauritius; *Alice*, for ditto and Sydney.—23. *William Lockerby*, and *Time*, both for Mauritius.—26. *Regent Packet*, for Mosel Bay; *Clyde*, for Calcutta.—29. *Augustine*, for Mauritius.—May 1. *Velox*, for Mauritius.—8. *Glenarm*, for Batavia.—12. *Abberton*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Arrivals in Algoa Bay.—April 2. *Charles Dumerque*, from Mauritius.—13. *New Thomas*, from Plymouth.—15. *Hero*, and *Salus*, from Table Bay.—May 2. H.M.S. *Honetta*, from Simon's Bay.—3. *Reform*, and *Conch*, from Table Bay.—5. *Time*, from Table Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—May 10. *John*, from London (for Sydney).—15. H.M.S. *Brisk*, from Portsmouth.

Departure from ditto.—May 1. *Salus*, for Colombo.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Ultenhage, Mrs. Gage Heathcote, of a daughter.

17. At Vyge Kraal, Mrs. Fry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27. Mr. T. W. Hudson to Catharina Wilhelm Dorothea, second daughter of the late Mr. C. Lomhaard, of George Town.

April 26. At Cape Town, Mr. T. F. Conway to Miss Emma Faulkner.

May 7. At Cape Town, Mr. John Dickson to Mrs. Mary Ann Smith.

14. Mr. P. Darvall to Miss A. S. Day.

15. At Cape Town, George Eveleigh, Esq., to Miss Johanna Titia Borchers.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Port Elizabeth, Joseph Sturgia, Esq., solicitor, Cape of Good Hope.

April 15. Mr. Henry Leatt, aged 40.

24. Capt. William Hollett, aged 63.

30. Mr. Patrick Christie, aged 54.

May 3. Charlotte Amelia, widow of the late Mr. William Forbes, aged 41.

11. Mr. David Collins, late chief mate of the brig *Eliza*, aged 38.

— At Cape Town, D. G. Anosi, Esq., aged 77.

Muscat.

AMERICAN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry P. Marshall to be consul for the United States of America at Muscat, in the dominions of the Imam of Muscat.

HER MAJESTYS FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Hon. C. Powys, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Burridge who exch. (13 Nov. 37). Lieut. J. Cowell, from 11th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Forrest, whose app. has not taken place (30 June).

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. E. Inge, from 17th F., to be lieut., v. Cowell, whose app. has not taken place (5 July); Cornet A. Low to be lieut. by purch., v. Paxton, prom.; W. A. Hyder to be cornet by purch., v. Low (both 6 July).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. W. R. Lewis, from 45th F., to be lieut., v. Cuyler cashiered by sentence of a court martial (26 June 38).—Surg. W. H. Young, from 44th regt., to be surg., v. Harcourt who exch. (13 July).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 3d L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Powys, who exch. (13 Nov. 37).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. O. Clunie, from 17th F., to be major by purch. v. Hall, prom. in 17th F. (23 June 38).

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. F. L. Arthur to be capt. by purch., v. Mason who retires; Ens. Joseph Palmer to be lieut. by purch., v. Arthur; T. C. Morgan to be ens. by purch., v. Palmer (all 8 June 38).—Lieut. R. H. Yea, from 7th F., to be lieut., v. MacLaine who exch. (15th June 38).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. G. H. Messiter, from 89th F., to be lieut., v. Macdonald who exch. (20th June 38).

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 24, 1838.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers, of the East-India Company's forces, to take rank, by brevet, in her Majesty's army in the East-Indies only, as follows: commissions to be dated 28th June 1838.

To be Generals.

Lieut. Generals—
Bennet Marley.
Samuel Bradshaw.
Sir Hector McLean, K.C.B.

To be Lieut. General.

Maj. Gen. John Cunningham.

To be Major Generals.

Colonels—
Brackley Kennett.
William Innes.
John P. Dunbar.
Andrew Aucheson.
William Turner.
Adam Hogg.
Christopher Hodgson.
Richard Whish.
Augustus Andrews.
Gabriel R. Penny.
James Ahmuty.
James Cock.
William Hull.
Sir James Lindsay, Knt.
Charles McLeod.
Thomas Ginner.
Robert Pitman.
Christopher Sullivan Fagan.
Edmund W. Shuldham.
William S. Heathcote.
Richard H. Yates.
John Mayne.
Anthony Momm.
William Sandwith.
Mosses Boyd.
John McInnes.
James F. Salter.
Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, Knt.
Patrick Brevy.
William Burch.
Edmund Cartwright.
Henry G. A. Taylor.
Alfred Richards.
Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S.
Herbert Bowen.
Archibald Watson.
William Dickson.
John Wells East.
William P. Price.
James Durant.
Robert Hampton.
John S. Harriott.
Brook Bridges Parby.
Henry Hodgson.
Tretcheville Dykes Ballantyne.
Francis Johnston.
William G. Pearce.
Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
William Clapham.
John Truscott.
John Woolfe.
Edward Edwards.
Thomas Webster.
Gilbert Waugh.
Thomas Henry Smith.
Edward M. G. Showers.
William Woodhouse.
Henry Faithfull.
Francis W. Wilson.
John Tombs.
John H. Collett.
George L. Walsh.
Patrick Cameron.
John Carfrae.
Richard West.
George Jackson.
Samuel Goodfellow.
Charles A. Walker.
Richard A. Willis.
Frederick Bowes.

James S. Fraser.
Isaac Kimersley.
Peter Delanotte.
Henry Huthwaite.
William C. Faithfull.
Thomas Wilson.
Felix Vincent Raper.
George Swiney.
George Pollock.
Alexander Lindsay.
James Alexander.
Vans Kennedy.
Walter Raleigh Gilbert.
Thomas P. Smith.
Edward Frederick.
George B. Brooks.
Archibald Robertson.
William C. Baddeley.
Henry Bowdler.
Peter Lodwick.
James F. Dundas.
James Moise.
Edward H. Simpson.
James Hackett.
Thomas Newton.
John A. Higgs.
Edward H. Bellas.
William Nott.
George Cooper.
Suetonius Henry Todd.
John Briggs.
Harry Thompson.

To be Majors.

Captains—
John Wilson.
Thos. Richard Macqueen.
Francis H. M. Wheeler.
John Wilson.
George Hicks.
James Wm. Douglas.
James Manson.
John Ward.
Stratford Powell.
William Burton.
Samuel Lewis Thornton.
Hope Dick.
David Hepburn.
William Simonds.
Samuel P. C. Humfrays.
John Henry Summonds.
Henry Fisher Salter.
John Angelo.
John Gavin Drummond.
Thomas Williams.
William Bacon.
John Saunders Bird.
George Blake.
Robert Lindsay Anstruther.
Edmund Herring.
Hoderick Roberts.
George Gladwin Denniss.
Alexander Davidson.
Eyre Evans Bruce.
John Hall.
John Hailes.
John Samuel Marshall.
Daniel Alex. Fenning.
George B. Aucheson.
Christopher Newport.
George Chapman.
John Hicks.
John Landon Jones.
Griffiths Hobbs.
Shepherd Hart.
John Rawlins.
George H. Woodroffe.
Francis Smalpage.
Richard Ogilvie Meriton.
John H. Mackinlay.
Owen Phillips.
William B. Girdlestone.
Neil Campbell.
Robert Kent.
William H. Earle.
Alexander M. Kinnon.
William Sage.
Andrew Goldie.
Henry Carter.
William Ramsay.
Charles Thoresby.
James Bedford.
William E. B. Leadbeater.
Jeremiah B. Nottidge.
George Lee.
Duncan Montgomerie.
Andrew M. Campbell.
Lucius Horton Smith.
John Farquharson.
John Worthy.
John Forbes.
Frederick Bond.
Thomas Biddle.
William MacTier.
Hugh MacFarquhar.
John Howison.
Henry John Wood.
George Dods.
John Morgan Ley.
Richard G. Polwhale.
John Chisholme.
William Foquett.
Edward P. Gowan.
James Allen.
John Henry Irwin.
John Catwright.
Francis F. Whynnyates.
William Hill Waterfield.
George Fryer.
Richard Bodd.
Patrick Thomson.
George Barker.
Francis Plowden.
John Fitzgerald.
James Oliphant.
Francis Straton.
John J. Underwood.
John Monson Boyes.
William F. Steer.
Claude Martine Wade.
George W. Bonham.
Thomas Wilkinson.
George Henry Robinson.
Hugh C. Cotton.
Charles Sinclair.
Alexander Lawe.
Charles Hosmer.
Richard Somner Seton.
Alexander MacArthur.
William Prescott.
John Thomas Croft.
Charles Waddington.
William H. Terraneau.
Frederick Blundell.
Charles Wahab.
Stuart Corbett.
George Fred. Penley.
John Samuel H. Weston.
John Wynn.
William John Thompson.
Humphrey Hay.
Malcolm Nicolson.
Henry Monke.
Henry B. Henderson.
Thomas Best Jervis.
Fred. Samuel Sotheby.
Henry Liddell.
Edward Huthwaite.
Gavin Ralston Crawford.
Henry Delafosse.
Joseph R. Woodhouse.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

Richard Jenkins, Esq., the Deputy Chairman, presided, in the absence of the Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The Deputy Chairman stated, that sundry accounts and papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the proprietors, for their information, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 5, sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were read as follow :—

"Copies of all Laws and Regulations which have been made by the Governor-general of India, by virtue of the Act 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85."

"Lists, specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 86, 87, 88, and 89)."

"Lists, specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons reduced, late in the service of the East-India Company (Nos. 85, 86, and 87)."

"Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the warrants or instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity."

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The Deputy Chairman acquainted the Court, that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend on East-India stock, under the 11th section of the 3d and 4th of William IV. cap. 85, would be ready for delivery on Friday, the 6th of July next.

BY-LAWS.

The Deputy Chairman stated, that it was ordained, by the by-law, cap. 3, sec. 2, that the by-laws shall be read in the first General Court after every annual election.

The by-laws were then read short.

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. Burnie, in the absence of Mr. Twining, the Chairman of the Committee of By-Laws, presented the annual report of that Committee, from which, he observed, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 26. No. 104.

served, it would appear that the Committee had found that, during the last year, the by-laws had been properly attended to.

The report was then read. It merely reiterated the statement made by Mr. Burnie.

The Deputy Chairman stated, that it was ordained by the by-law, cap. 3, sec. 1, that, at the General Court to be held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen should be elected for the inspection of the by-laws.

Sir C. Forbes took that opportunity of stating, that he could not agree with the report which had emanated from the Committee of By-laws, because, in his opinion, the by-laws had not been observed as they ought to have been. By one of the by-laws it was ordained, "that all measures brought into Parliament that may affect the rights, interests, and privileges of the East-India Company, should be submitted to the proprietors at a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose." Now, it appeared to him that more than one important measure had been brought before Parliament in the present session which involved the interests and privileges of the East-India Company, which had not been properly submitted to the Court. He alluded, first, to the Haileybury College Bill. That measure, he conceived, very materially affected the privileges of the Company. It was true, indeed, that the bill had been mentioned at the last General Court, in March; but he thought it right to state, that the Court was not specially summoned; and they were precluded from going into the question by an answer which was given from the chair, when it was asked, what the object of this bill was? and whether it interfered, in any way, with the right of the Court of Directors to give their consent to any measure proposed by the Board of Control for the government of Haileybury College? This was answered in the negative. But he now found by the provisions of the bill, which had passed, that the assent of the Court of Directors was no longer necessary. The right to approve or disapprove of rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Control for the government of Haileybury College was taken away from the Court of Directors. That authority which had been conferred on them by a former Act of Parliament, was, by the present, removed; and the Board of Control had solely the power of framing those rules and regulations, instead of doing so with the concurrence of the Court of Directors, as had heretofore been the

case. The former bill was brought into the House of Lords, either by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Ellenborough; and the measure which interfered with the provisions of that bill appeared to him to be very important, as it affected the rights and privileges of the East-India Company. Surely it was important to the East-India Company that they should be satisfied that the rules and regulations framed for the government of this institution were such as deserved their general approbation. Therefore, he must say that the by-law was not attended to, because they ought to have been specially summoned to consider this bill. The next measure to which he would refer was a bill that was to be laid before the proprietors that day, and which he should designate as "the East-India Slave-trade Bill."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"The measure to which the hon. proprietor alludes is coming on."

Sir C. Forbes said that he knew that it was; but what he complained of was, that it had been brought forward so slowly. It had been introduced in the House of Lords two months ago, and now they were called together to consider it, after it had been read a second time, and also gone through a committee. A matter of so much importance to India, and the rights and privileges of the Company, ought to have been immediately noticed. (*Hear, hear!*) They ought at a very early period to have been called on to state their opinion of this most unpopular measure, which was disgraceful to all those who were connected with it, either as having assisted in introducing it or supporting it. (*Hear, hear!*) The next bill, which had not yet been laid before them, was the most extraordinary of all the extraordinary measures that ever emanated from the present Government. He alluded to the bill "to authorise the establishment of a Court or Courts, with criminal, admiralty, and civil jurisdiction in China;" a project, he supposed, unheard-of and unthought-of in any part of the world before. Could it be said, that this bill did not interfere with the rights, and privileges, and interests of the East-India Company? Would it not materially affect the interests of the Company at Canton? The bill, he had heard, was intended to preserve peace and good feeling between the English and the Chinese; but, in his opinion, it would have the very reverse effect. This measure, added to the continuance of the disgraceful system of smuggling opium into China, would, he feared, soon lead to the stoppage of the trade altogether, and how then would the Company be enabled to get home their remittances? How were they to procure money, if this important channel were blocked up? He had heard that it

was said out of doors, "Oh! you have nothing to do with this bill." He denied the truth of the assertion. In fact, he did not know, he could not conceive, any measure that more intimately affected the interests of the Company in England, and the interests of India generally. Much, it was evident, depended on a good understanding with China, so far as the amount of their remittances was concerned. A large portion of their supply came from that quarter—he believed to the amount of upwards £1,000,000 annually; he thought, therefore, that the probable effects of such a measure as this, with reference to their remittances, and to their connexion with India, ought to have been well considered. Of all the insults ever offered to China, that of attempting to erect British courts of justice there he considered to be the worst. How ridiculous would it be, and with what contempt would such a project be treated, if England attempted to create courts of justice in France, or in any other part of the civilized world! But he supposed the concoctors of the bill imagined that they might do what they pleased with China. In this idea, however, they might chance to find themselves most woefully mistaken. The proprietors ought to look at this question not only in a commercial and political point of view, but also as it was calculated to affect the natives of India. They ought to consider the amount of charge which would be incurred for the payment of judges and various other officers which it would be necessary to appoint for the purpose of carrying this measure into effect. On whom was this expense to fall? Why, it must fall on India. How could they, then, be told, with any show of reason, that the Company had nothing to do with this measure? Were they not bound to examine narrowly every measure which was likely to affect the trade and shipping of India, and thus to interfere with its prosperity? He had felt it necessary to state these facts, for the purpose of showing that the by-laws had not been properly attended to. He found that one of the Committee of By-laws, Sir Henry Strachey, had resigned his office. He did not know why the hon. baronet had taken that step. He was sorry for it, because he believed that the hon. baronet was anxious that the execution of the by-laws should be most rigidly looked to, and he was sorry that the hon. baronet's services should be lost. It would appear, however, from what he had stated, that latterly the By-law Committee had not troubled themselves much with business, otherwise these matters would not have been overlooked.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the complaint of the hon. baronet that the by-laws had not been carried into effect was not well-founded. With respect to the Hailey-

bury College Bill, it so happened that the last General Court of Proprietors was made special for the purpose of taking that bill into consideration; and it was at that time competent for any hon. proprietor to make a motion with reference to it: the by-law was, therefore, complied with. With respect to the China Courts Bill, he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the words of the by-law which had been alluded to. It ordained, "that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." Now, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, the China Courts Bill was not a measure that affected the interests and privileges of the Company ("*Hear, hear!*" from Sir C. Forbes), and therefore, a Special General Court was not summoned. Whether the Court of Directors were wrong or not in their opinion, was another question; but certainly no by-law was violated. The bill still continued in the House of Commons, and it was impossible to say how it would ultimately be disposed of.

Mr. *Twining* thought it but right to state, that the usual inquiries had been made by the Committee of By-laws (those inquiries which were uniformly made, and which it was their duty to make) as to the due execution of the by-laws, on this occasion, and they were perfectly satisfied, by the result, that the respective officers had performed their duties correctly during the past year.

Mr. *Wigram* said, if blame were to be attached any where, it was not to the Committee of By-laws, but to the Court of Directors. But he did not see that blame was to be attached to any quarter. The Haileybury College Bill had been plainly and distinctly brought before the last General Court, which was called specially to take it into consideration. He contended, therefore, that the Court of Directors, as well as the Committee of By-laws, had done their duty. With respect to the Coolies Bill (the East-India Natives Protection Bill), which was now before the House of Lords, he conceived that no improper delay had taken place in laying it before the proprietors, because he did not think it would be discreet to hazard any opinion on what the Legislature was about to do, until the measure assumed some clear and tangible form. As to the China Courts Bill, it was still in the House of Commons. It was not yet committed, and he believed the Commons themselves hardly knew what ought to be done with it. But the hon. baronet argued, that

every bill which might happen to be, in the most remote degree, connected with the India trade, ought to be laid before the proprietors. His argument seemed to go to that extent. But did the hon. baronet mean seriously to say, that every bill introduced into Parliament, with reference to the trade to Canada, to the West-Indies, to America, or to Russia, ought to be laid before the proprietors by the Court of Directors? Would the hon. baronet contend that such was their duty—that they were bound to take this course? The words of the by-law referred to measures which, "in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company." Now these words must be taken in their direct meaning. They were not to be construed as applying, indirectly, to measures that might, remotely and by possibility, affect the privileges and interests of the Company, but to those which manifestly appeared to have that tendency. Now, as to this particular bill—the China Courts Bill—there was no wish, on the part of the Court of Directors, not to lay it before the proprietors, if they thought fit. He agreed with the hon. baronet, that the bill was a most preposterous one. The attempt to form a court within the empire of China, without the consent of the monarch of that country, was certainly monstrous; but it was another question, whether the bill affected the rights, privileges, and interests of the East-India Company.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"But what do you say with respect to the Coolies Bill?"

Mr. *Wigram*.—"We have done our duty with reference to it; for this Court is made special to lay that bill before the proprietors. The only bill not submitted to the proprietors is the China Courts Bill."

Sir C. *Forbes* said, what he complained of was the late period at which the Coolies Bill had been brought before them. The bill had been read a second time, and had gone through a committee.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"And re-committed."

Sir C. *Forbes*.—Very well—it had gone through a committee, and been re-committed. Now, two months had elapsed since that measure was brought before the House of Lords, and it certainly ought to have been submitted to the proprietors sooner. The directors might say to the proprietors, "wait—wait—it is not yet time!" But, if they waited a little longer, without doing any thing, the bill would be passed altogether. (*Hear, hear!*) Were they, then, to delay and to wait, until the measure was so far advanced that they could not prevent its adoption? He contended, that

the bill was not only important as it respected the East-India Company, but was interesting to the public at large, inasmuch as it would lead to the introduction of a new slave-trade. A Special Court ought to have been summoned long before, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament against it.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"It was introduced to the House of Lords on the 15th of May."

Sir C. Forbes.—Then more than a month had elapsed since it was brought before Parliament. It had gone through a committee—it had been re-committed, and the principle of this objectionable bill had been fully agreed to. He cared nothing for the details of the measure; the principle of the bill was what he complained of. They were going to send these unfortunate people from their native country, for the benefit of the West-India planters, to whom the country had given no less than £20,000,000 for the emancipation of their slaves, and now they were about to establish a new system of slavery in the West-Indies, by sending freemen (as they were called) from India to labour there. Sufficient vigilance, he maintained, had not been exerted, in watching the progress of this disgraceful measure.

Sir J. R. Carnac said, no inconvenience could arise from the delay which had taken place in laying this disgraceful bill—as the hon. baronet called it—before the proprietors sooner. They had heard from his hon. friend that the measure was only brought in on the 15th of May. It was now in the House of Lords, and could not become law till it had passed through its regular stages in the House of Commons: there was, therefore, abundance of time, if the proprietors wished to make alterations in it, or if they were desirous of throwing it out altogether, to take the necessary steps for either purpose. He need say nothing more on the subject of the supposed omission, on the part of the Committee of By-laws, which had been so strongly adverted to by the hon. baronet; because he believed there were no grounds whatsoever for impeaching the conduct of the respectable gentlemen who composed that committee. (*Hear, hear!*) One observation had, however, fallen from the hon. proprietor, of which no notice had been taken by either of his hon. friends who had preceded him, and which, he conceived, called for some remark—namely, that Sir Henry Strachey, one of the members of the By-laws Committee, had resigned his post in consequence of having found that his colleagues did not pay proper attention to their duty.

Sir C. Forbes said he rose to explain. The hon. baronet could not have heard

him clearly, if he supposed that he (Sir C. Forbes) had stated, that Sir H. Strachey had resigned, because his colleagues did not attend to their duty. He understood that Sir H. Strachey had resigned, but he did not know why. He farther understood, that when Sir H. Strachey expressed a desire to do so, he was requested to continue on the committee—but declined; which might have arisen from there appearing so little business to be done.

Sir J. R. Carnac was very happy to find that he had misunderstood the hon. baronet. The fact was, that Sir H. Strachey had stated no reason whatsoever why he resigned his situation as a member of the committee. He (Sir J. R. Carnac) inferred, that his reason for resigning was, that his state of health required that his residence should be at some distance from London, and that it was not in his power to attend so regularly as he could wish.

Mr. Twining felt it to be his duty to state that he saw Sir H. Strachey yesterday, when he expressed his regret at being obliged to quit the Committee of By-laws, on account of long illness, and his inability to attend as he wished to do. Sir H. Strachey had frequently signified his desire to resign; and he (Mr. Twining) should be exceedingly sorry indeed, if any impression on his mind, with respect to the conduct of the Committee of By-laws, had led him, or could lead him, to wish to resign; but he believed that was very far from being the case. He (Mr. Twining) had impressed on Sir H. Strachey the propriety of allowing his name to remain on the committee, because he felt the great advantage of having such valuable assistance as he could afford. (*Hear, hear!*) In answer to that representation, Sir H. Strachey had assured him, that if any case occurred which required his assistance, or in meeting which his information might be deemed useful, he should be most ready to impart it. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that Sir H. Strachey was, in point of time, the father of the Committee of By-laws; and, looking to the importance of his opinion, it was gratifying to know, that though his name was no longer on the list, yet that opinion was still accessible. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* then proceeded to propose the names of the members selected to act as a Committee of By-laws for the ensuing year. The following members, who were on the committee last year, were re-elected, *viz.* Richard Twining, Esq., chairman; Robert Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Barnard, Esq.; Sir James Shaw, Bart.; William Burnie, Esq.; John Hodgson, Esq.; A. H. Roberts, Esq.; W. G. Paxton, Esq.; Edward Goldsmid, Esq.; Major-general

Blackburn; Alexander Annand, Esq.; and Thomas Weeding, Esq.

On this last gentleman's name being mentioned—

Sir C. Forbes said, he was sorry to interrupt the business; but he had hoped that Mr. Weeding would have proved a most useful member of the Committee, whereas quite the reverse was the fact. (*A laugh.*)

The Deputy Chairman said, he now had to acquaint the Court, that Sir Henry Strachey had expressed a wish to retire from the Committee, on account of the state of his health, which rendered him unable to give the requisite attention to the duties of the situation. He should say no more, than that he extremely regretted the necessity which compelled Sir Henry Strachey to resign (*Hear, hear!*), since he possessed most extensive information on all those subjects that were connected with the interests of the East-India Company. In consequence of the resignation of Sir H. Strachey, Mr. Carstairs, and Sir J. Woolmore, it became necessary to select three new names; and he proposed, in succession, Sir R. Glynn, Lieut.-Colonel Burnewall, and Thomas Fielder, Esq. to fill up the vacancies, who were unanimously elected.

EAST-INDIA NATIVES PROTECTION BILL.

The Deputy Chairman then acquainted the Court, that it was made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, under the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 1, the draught of a bill now before Parliament, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Natives of her Majesty's Territories in the East-Indies, contracting for Labour to be performed without the said Territories, and for regulating their Passage by Sea."

Sir C. Forbes inquired whether the Directors had any communication to make to the Court respecting the measure? He waited to hear what the Court of Directors had to say on this subject.

The Deputy Chairman said, he thought it was absolutely necessary that some such bill should be passed, considering the situation in which the natives of India were at present placed. He had not, however, received any instructions from the Court of Directors on the subject. The general feeling, he believed, was, that the bill ought to pass, with the necessary clauses for the protection of the natives of India; but it was a bill with which they had nothing to do. As to the principle of allowing the natives to emigrate, on the principle of free labour, that was a matter on which, he conceived, some difference of opinion existed.

Sir C. Forbes said, if the honourable chairman had received no instructions from his brother directors on the subject,

he could not, of course, undertake the responsibility of speaking for the whole body: he presumed, therefore, that the opinion he had just expressed was his own individual opinion only. But as no other director had stated his dissent from that opinion, he should suppose that the principle of the bill met with the concurrence of the directors. As to the title of the bill, which was "for the protection of the natives of India," it sounded very well. But, he would ask, where was the necessity of protecting the natives of India, if the project about to be set on foot was a just one? Protect the natives of India, indeed! yes, they ought to protect them against such a nefarious measure as this. In his opinion, this was a bill which ought to be rendered unnecessary, because he contended that the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors ought to interfere to prevent this system from being carried into effect. He meant not to enter into the details, because he was wholly opposed to the principle on which it proceeded. He had a high authority, that of Lord Brougham, for viewing this measure as the commencement of a slave-trade between Asia and the West-Indies. (*Hear, hear!*) The slave-trade in Africa originated in the conveyance of black men to the West-Indies, under the pretence of employing them there as free labourers; yet the moment of their arrival there they were made slaves, and treated accordingly. Hence arose that infamous traffic, which had disgraced this country, and all civilized Europe, for many, many years. Looking at that fact, they ought immediately to discourage this proposed plan, which would only open the door to a new species of slave-trade. They were told that this was "an act for the protection of natives of her Majesty's territories in the East-Indies contracting for labour to be performed without the said territories, and for regulating their passage by sea." Who, he would ask, were these poor people, who were supposed to be able to "contract?" He denied that "the Hill-Coolies," as they were called (he certainly had never heard the denomination before) were able, in point of intellect, to enter into contracts with the West-India planters, who wished, by enticing them, to make up for the loss of slave labour consequent on the operation of the Emancipation Act. How were they to judge of what they would be called on to do? Did they understand the meaning of a contract? Could they read or write? They might make their mark: not one in ten thousand of them could do more. These, forsooth, were the people who were to consider and to subscribe contracts drawn up by crafty lawyers. They would be lured by the offer of a little money to go to a distant land, which was

described to them as a paradise flowing with milk and honey. (*Hear!*) Many of them had been already sent to the Mauritius, and during the passage scores of them died, in consequence of the crowded state of the vessels in which they were conveyed. One half of those whom it was now contemplated to send out would perish in proceeding to Guiana and the West-Indies, and the other moiety would, he was sure, pass their lives in hopeless slavery. As to the idea of their ever returning to their native country, it was a mere fallacy. This bill, by which ignorant men might be bound over for five years of slavery (so he would call it, for in that it must end), which contract might also be renewed, was, he repeated, a most disgraceful measure to all who were concerned with it, and he trusted that it would never be allowed to pass into a law. By acceding to such a criminal measure, they would be giving a sanction to a new slave-trade. What surprised him more than any thing else was, the individual by whom this bill was introduced to the House of Lords. By whom, then, was it brought in? Why, by his friend, Lord Glenelg, who, of all men in the world, was the last he should have expected to be connected with such a transaction. Yes, it was introduced by him, whose speech, twenty-five years ago, in the House of Commons, on the subject of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter, contained sentiments of an entirely opposite character. (The hon. proprietor here read a long extract from a speech of Mr. Grant.) He would tell them, that if the natives of India could be made to understand the nature and policy of this free-labour system, amongst them, they would not be cajoled to countenance it by specious offers. He would say again, that, disguise it as they might, it was nothing more nor less than the beginning of an abominable and disgraceful slave-trade. If those whose duty it was more particularly to act on this occasion, would not give an opinion, he hoped the Court of Proprietors would concur in what he had now recommended to them, namely, that they should instruct the Court of Directors to oppose this measure by every means in their power; and farther, that they should petition both Houses of Parliament, praying that this bill may not be allowed to pass into a law—but that they should take such measures as they might deem proper to discourage the natives in every part of India from being led away by delusive offers of this nature, which could only terminate in death or slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that there were, at this moment, not less than eight or ten thousand of these poor people working as slaves, or worse than slaves, in the Mauritius; and he understood that the advices from

that colony, with respect to their situation, were most unsatisfactory. (The hon. proprietor here read an extract from an article in a periodical publication on the subject of the Coolies.) He could not but express his astonishment, at finding such a measure brought forward under the auspices of Lord Glenelg. The principle on which it proceeded was contrary to his nature—was contrary to the whole course of his public conduct. What protection did this measure afford to those wretched people who might be induced to abandon their native country? Absolutely none that could be effectual. Now, if an individual brought a servant home with him from the East-Indies, did not the Company insist on his depositing in the treasury abroad the sum of 800 rupees, as a security that the native should be restored to his country? If they gave him that sort of tangible protection for the native in this bill, then he should be satisfied. Let it be enacted, that 800 rupees should be placed in the Company's treasury as a security that each of these people should be restored to his native country, and he would consent to the measure. Let them receive the same protection, that they shall be returned to their own country—or that a satisfactory reason should be given for their not returning—as was allowed in the case to which he had referred. That would be better than all the long bills that could ever be brought into Parliament. It it were declared that £100 should be lodged in the treasury at Calcutta for every native shipped to the West-Indies—let that be done, and it would afford an effectual protection to the people of India, because it would put an end to this disgraceful speculation. He believed the Court of Directors had that power. They could hardly deny that they possessed it, because, if they had it not, why should they interfere with a gentleman bringing a servant from India? Let them answer that question: he paused for a reply. But no reply could be given in the negative. The Court of Directors possessed that power, and they ought to use it for the protection of the natives. Perhaps it might be said, that these men were of a different race, and that the Court ought to be very cautious how they interfered. That he considered as a mere subterfuge; and he would say again, "give to these poor Hill Coolies (slaves as they otherwise must become) the same protection which you vouchsafe to other natives when they are induced to leave their native country, and to serve individuals elsewhere, and I will consent to this measure." He thought they ought to petition both Houses of Parliament to put an end to this diabolical project. The Court of Directors ought to look anxiously to the subject. It was

their bounden duty, and, with all respect, he submitted to them whether, after the statements he had made, they ought not to consider what steps should be taken to prevent any further proceeding with this measure. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said, he was anxious to express his own individual opinion. When the measure was first mentioned in the Court of Directors, he stated that, however cautious, however benevolent, the provisions contained in the bill for the protection of the natives of India might be, still his opinion was, that they would be found altogether nugatory. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that it was quite impossible to afford adequate protection to such persons as these Hill Coolies, whom he was more inclined to regard as children (*hear, hear!*) than as men qualified to act and think decidedly and correctly for themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought then, and he thought still, that the transportation of natives of India to Guiana or any other part of the West-Indies would, in the end, degenerate into a slave-trade. (*Hear, hear!*) His belief was, that their condition in Guiana or elsewhere would be literally that of slaves, and in some respects they would be worse off than the colonial slaves. (*Hear, hear!*) They would be ignorant of the language of the community with which they were to be incorporated. Their religion, habits, and manners would be different; and he could not imagine a more helpless creature than one sent into a foreign country, where he found nothing analogous to his own habits, sentiments, and feelings. (*Hear, hear!*) He had given much consideration to the bill since it was first mentioned in the Court of Directors; and he must do those who had framed it the justice to say, that the provisions were most elaborate, and that great pains were bestowed in endeavouring to make the protection to be extended to the natives effectual. But he must say, that appointing a protector (as the bill did) in every ship, to look after the welfare of the natives who had entered into contracts, was not likely to be attended with the effects anticipated. Everything must depend on the character and conduct of that inspector, and he knew not from what class of society in India such an agent was to be selected. (*Hear, hear!*) What man, he asked, would banish himself from his country, to supervise the interests of those who were sent to labour in the swamps of Guiana, or of the West-Indies? (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know any class of persons in India who would submit to such a banishment. He knew not where they were to be found in India, but he would show the Court that they had experience in a case much more practical—the case

of Asiatics coming to this country—the case, in short, of Lascars, arriving here. The Government, for a long series of years, had adopted all the precautions possible for the protection of these people, in order to secure their return to their native country; and yet all these precautions proved ineffectual. (*Hear, hear!*) Sometimes the property in the ship was changed—sometimes the commander was appointed to another service. Sometimes the party could not be identified, and the bond taken on the part of the commander or owner of the ship to send back those persons became useless. It was found, in numerous instances, that the contract could not be enforced (especially from the difficulty of identifying the party), and the consequence was, that large numbers of those persons were brought over here, and finally left destitute, penniless, and houseless, in this great city. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he knew of only two ways to check this exportation of labour. One was that to which the hon. baronet had directed their attention, namely, to require the deposit of a sum of money, as a guarantee for the return of the labourer. That, he thought, would put a stop to the project; for individuals would feel no great desire to avail themselves of labour that was to be obtained at that charge. It would be too costly; and therefore, that plan would have the effect of putting an end to the matter, *in limine*. The other was, increasing the proportion of the tonnage, with reference to the number of individuals to be transported, beyond what it stood at present in the bill, which was, three persons to every five tons. This would constitute another very great check, because the charge would be heavy, and the price of freight was always a matter of much importance in contracts of this nature. It might be said, that their interference, in this manner, would be an infringement on the rights of locomotion and free agency—an inroad on the privilege of moving from one country to another. It might be argued, that it was wrong to say to any one, “you shall not go to that place, where you are likely to find a more profitable market for your labour than you can meet with at home.” That, he admitted, was very good, in theory—the principle, as a general principle, was no doubt perfectly correct. But could it, in the present instance, be reduced to practice? (*Hear, hear!*) The matter was here very different; those helpless people, the Hill Coolies, were under the protection of the Company, and they ought to act for them without any nice reference to the abstract principle of the right of locomotion. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, felt very strongly, that this bill was but the commencement of a system, that might be

pregnant, hereafter, with very great evils. (*Hear, hear!*) He gave those individuals, with whom the plan originated, credit for being actuated by very pure motives, in wishing to employ those whose labour would be rendered more valuable in one country than it could be in another. But this he must say, that if the most extraordinary care were not taken, the system would speedily degenerate into one, very nearly, if not entirely, resembling, that horrible slave-trade (*Hear, hear!*) which this country had made such large sacrifices, and had entered into treaties with so many powers of Europe to put an end to—and yet, hitherto, without all the success that ought to have attended such benevolent efforts. (*Hear, hear!*) He greatly feared that the object of this bill would be defeated, so far as regarded any protection it was intended to afford to the natives of India; and that, if it passed into a law, the slave-trade would be revived in a form much more to be deprecated than in its original state. (*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hankey said that, concurring as he did in all that had fallen from the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) on this subject, he regretted that the hon. baronet had not brought forward a substantive motion, upon which the Court might have declared their opinion. The question was one of very great importance. It was of importance, not merely to a particular body of individuals, but to that country as a Christian country; (*Hear, hear!*) and, therefore, he felt jealous, lest they should not, on this, the first opportunity that had been afforded to the members of the Court for expressing their opinion either on the principle or the details of this measure, mark their sense of it. He felt, he said, a great degree of jealousy, lest they should separate without recording their opinion on the bill, the principle of which, he believed, would find no supporter in that Court. The measure was of a nature that would not only be deprecated, but abominated throughout the whole country, when it was properly known; and he conceived that the Court would stand much higher in the estimation of the country, if they at once refused to give countenance, in any way, to a measure so abominable and so unjust. If he understood the question right, it would be proper to abstain altogether from expressing any opinion as to the details of the measure. If they set themselves to devise remedies for the faulty details of a measure, the main principle of which was so vicious, that, as Christian legislators, entrusted with the care of the countless millions of India, they ought not for a moment to entertain it; if they did this, then, he said, they would be committing themselves with the pub-

lic, and pledging themselves as supporters of its principle. (*Hear, hear!*) Deeply should he regret that the Court of Proprietors should place themselves in an unfavourable, or even in a questionable, position before the British public, by lending, or seeming to lend, the seal of their approbation to a measure which, however well-intentioned those who originated it might be, could hardly fail hereafter to become, he would not scruple to assert it, a cloak for villany the most monstrous and cruelty the most intolerable. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted, he believed, that that Court was fully sensible of the high moral and religious obligation under which it lay to afford the utmost possible protection to the natives of India. Well might they shudder when they reflected on the consequence which would infallibly follow any dereliction of their duty in this respect; a duty so much the more incumbent on them, as the natives of India were a weak and half-enlightened race, wholly in their power, and looking to them for a defence from oppression. Divine Providence had granted to the British nation unbounded authority over that vast and distant region; and the delegates of the nation must vindicate, if he might so express it, their high office, by the wisdom and benevolence of their sway; they must justify their rights to God and to man. He did not hesitate to say, that, somewhere or other, there had been a gross neglect of duty, a lamentable oversight, in allowing the evil to go on so long unnoticed and unchecked. Yes, it was a stain on the humanity, the vigilance, the religion of the British authorities, to allow a single Coolie to be transported to the Mauritius. The system was extending every year; the number of its unfortunate victims was increasing with the increasing demand for them; and in time, if they refused to discountenance and suppress it, it might rival in horrid eminence the slave-trade itself. He said, then, that it was the duty of the Court, when this question was now for the first time brought before them, to oppose in *limine* any attempt to encourage the traffic, and to set themselves right in the eyes of their countrymen, by a decided declaration of their opinion against it. The system was not a new one; it was but incipient as respected Guiana and the West-Indies, but it had been long carried on, to a great extent, to the Mauritius. Many persons who had not watched what was passing in the East, might suppose that the system was but in embryo, that the traffic in labourers was but in its infancy. This, however, was not the case; that traffic had been carried on for a very long time to the Mauritius, and the accounts of the operation of the system, as regarded the happiness and comforts of the unfortu-

nates who had been transported thither, were exceedingly alarming. (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared, that they were in many instances treated with great rigour and severity, and subjected to many hardships. (*Hear!*) This most clearly exemplified the fallacy under which the measure before Parliament had been introduced and discussed. The helpless natives, ignorant as children of the situation in which they were placing themselves, and unacquainted with the language of those with whom they made the engagement, with the character of those under whom they were to serve, were entrapped into a state of misfortune and distress to the Mauritius, to the laws and customs of whose inhabitants they were total strangers. He hoped that the Court would not separate before showing their country that they were diametrically opposed to the whole system, from first to last. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker said, the hon. proprietor who had spoken last forgot what was quite notorious, that a decree had been passed by the Government of Bengal, on 1st of May 1837, to prevent the abuses of the power of deportation of natives from India; and that the provisions of that decree had been confirmed and extended by a regulation passed on the 20th of November last. Government might, it was true, be mistaken in permitting the existence of the practice at all, but they had manifested every solicitude to prevent the possibility of abuse; and it was certainly unfair to hold up the authorities of India to that Court and to the public as conniving at, much more as openly sanctioning or encouraging, the oppression and ill-treatment of the subjects committed to their care. (*Hear, hear!*) Deportation of the natives might have taken place from Bengal to the Mauritius, but certainly not under the circumstances of arbitrary violence, fraudulent delusion, and aggravated hardship, hinted at, rather than described and proved, by the hon. proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*) In point of fact, he knew that the system had been begun by the French forty years ago. He remembered perfectly well, that in 1792, a cargo of unfortunate beings had been conveyed from Bengal (the hon. proprietor did not name the port) to the Mauritius—five hundred in one ship. (*Hear!*) The fact was, that Government had adopted every possible precaution to prevent the natives from being maltreated under such circumstances, and it was most unjust to represent them as unmindful of their duty in this respect. (*Hear, hear!*)

An Hon. Proprietor here stated, that he himself, when in Calcutta in the year 1826, had seen a cargo of natives shipped to the Mauritius, not one of whom could speak a word of English, and not one of

whom appeared at all aware of what his future condition was likely to be.

The Deputy Chairman observed, that all that had been said proved the necessity of such a bill as that which had been introduced into the Upper House. Government had considered whether they possessed the right of putting an entire stop to the traffic, but had come to the conclusion that they could not exercise such a power. They had, however, taken such steps as would insure its being conducted under proper limitations. Several instances of insufficient accommodation in the vessels used for conveying the natives had come under their notice; and their attention had also been called to the fact, that the labourers were often unacquainted with the true nature of the engagements they were forming. The Act No. 32, of 1837, had therefore been passed, which contained various provisions for securing the safety and comfort of natives contracting to serve as labourers, for making known to them the nature of the contract, and for enforcing the due performance of it. Regulations were made for the safe transport of the natives, to prevent their being too much crowded on board the ships, and to preclude the risk of maltreatment while under the Company's jurisdiction. (*Hear, hear!*) The bill now before Parliament was intended to do what the Company could not do, to provide for the proper treatment of the natives during their continuance in the settlements. That was the purpose of the bill before the House of Lords, and he hoped that it would be found effectual. (*Hear, hear!*) Some hon. proprietors, however, appeared to be decidedly hostile to permitting emigration under any circumstances. It appeared to him, that the Government of India could not assume to itself the power of preventing its subjects from repairing to the best market for their labour, or of interfering with the contracts into which they might voluntarily enter for the performance of certain services. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said, that these poor people were as little qualified to act as free agents as children were. It appeared to him, that that would be a very dangerous principle for any government to recognize and act upon, and that it might be made to serve as a plea for the exercise of the most arbitrary powers. He did not think that the Bengal Government could do more than take care that these persons properly understood the engagements they were making, and were willing to perform them. No government, especially a government increasing every day in liberality as that of India was (*Hear, hear!* from Sir C. Forbes), and professing anxiety to extend to all its subjects the full privileges of Britons, had a right to dictate to or

restrain the exercise of their industry. (*Hear!*) It had long been the practice for the natives of India to seek employment in the Mauritius, or wherever they could obtain it on the most advantageous terms; and it was only very lately that attempts were industriously made to get up a clamour on the subject, and to connect it with the question of the slave-trade. The more they could improve the provisions of the Act now before Parliament, the more effectual the precautions for guarding against the oppression of the labourers, the more completely would they obviate all ground of objection; but as to taking upon themselves to stop emigration altogether, such a proceeding would be inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution, and with the principles on which the Government of India was conducted. (*Hear, hear!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor* requested that the act passed for regulating the emigration of the natives might be read.

The clerk accordingly read the Act No. 32, of 1837. It enacts that no native of India, scafaring men and menial servants excepted, making a contract of service to be performed without the limits of the Company's dominions, shall embark from any place within those territories, without an order from the Government of the presidency to which such person shall belong. Before such license can be obtained, the native so contracting, and the person hiring him, or the authorized agent of such person, must appear before the proper magistrate, and exhibit a memorandum, written in English and in the mother-tongue of such native, specifying the nature of the service to be performed, and the amount of wages to be received. No such license is to be granted in any case in which the contract shall not be terminable at the expiration of five years, or of successive periods, none of which shall exceed five years. At the conclusion of the term of service, the native is to be conveyed back to the port from which he embarked, free of all charge. The public officer is to examine the parties touching the terms of the contract, and to cause them to be distinctly explained to the native; and if he is satisfied that the native understands the engagement, and is desirous of fulfilling the same, he shall write on the back of the memorandum a note, to the effect that such examination has taken place. Such note shall be a permit, authorizing the native to embark; and it is to be delivered to him, to be kept during his term of service. If application be made for more than twenty natives to embark in the same vessel, it shall be lawful for the public officer to summon the master or other person in charge of the vessel, and examine him respecting its accommodations; and the officer may himself inspect the vessel, or authorize

his deputy to do so. No permit shall be granted authorizing the embarkation of more than twenty persons, unless the officer is satisfied that proper accommodations and medical attendance have been provided. The public officer is to make a register of all natives to whom the aforesaid permits are granted, specifying their names, the date of the permit, the period of service, and the place from which they embark, the names of the persons with whom the contract is made, or the agents of such persons, and of the captain of the emigrant vessel. A fee, not exceeding one rupee, is to be paid by the persons with whom the contract is formed, or their agents. Any person in charge of a vessel at any port within the limits of the Company's territories, knowingly suffering any native to embark in pursuance of a contract formed by him, without a regular order from the governor of the presidency, to be punished by a fine, not exceeding Rs. 200 for every native so suffered to embark, or in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for every such native.

Sir R. Campbell said, he was quite ready to admit what had been urged by an hon. proprietor, that if they proceeded to consider the details of a measure for regulating the emigration of the natives, and their treatment during the term of their service in the colonies, they recognized the principle that such a system was in itself not objectionable. It was no difficult matter to determine whether they could, consistently with the existing law, prohibit the natives of India from going to whatever country they pleased. If it were conceded, as he thought it must be, that Government could not restrict the liberty of locomotion, then was it not wise to enact such regulations as might be deemed necessary to protect the labourers emigrating from maltreatment? (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend, Sir C. Forbes, had set out by stating that he hoped the bill now before the House of Lords would be at once rejected. If that were done, he would ask his hon. friend what protection there would then be for the emigrant labourers? (*Hear, hear!*) If they resolved upon putting an entire stop to emigration, they would resolve virtually to repeal the law which gave to native Indians all the advantages of British subjects, and to interfere with the exercise of the first right of man, that of locomotion. If, on the other hand, our Indian subjects were to be permitted to go whithersoever they pleased, it was obvious to common sense, that Government ought to take care they were not induced to quit their native soil, and exchange their present lot for one more uncomfortable, by delusive hopes and false representations. (*Hear, hear!*) This duty was the more incumbent on Government,

that various classes of their subjects, from their simple character and half-enlightened minds, were peculiarly liable to be entrapped by the machinations of sordid speculators. It had been proposed, that for every native of India allowed to embark, a sum of money should be deposited with a public officer, as a security for his good treatment during the term of service, and his return to India. That security he would understand perfectly well; and unless some such measure were adopted, all other provisions might be found insufficient. (*Hear, hear!*) By all means, he would say, render the security for the good treatment of your subjects as effectual as it is in your power to do.

A letter from Mr. Lawford, solicitor to the Company, was here read, by request of the Deputy Chairman, detailing the communications which had passed between the Government of India and the Court of Directors, in reference to the question before the Court, and the progress of the "Natives of India Protection Bill" in the House of Lords. Mr. Lawford stated that, after an examination of the various clauses of the bill, it appeared to him well calculated to effect the end proposed by it.

Sir C. Forbes said his opinions against the system of deportation were so strong, that he could not measure his language. They had certainly undergone no change from what had been advanced by those hon. proprietors who differed from him. It was very well to talk of the absurdity of restricting the right of locomotion, and the tyranny of interdicting a man from seeking the best market for his labour. He admitted the validity of such arguments, applied in reference to a civilized and enlightened people, able to form sound conclusions from well-ascertained premises; but the case was quite different with a set of uninstructed, helpless men, without the means of defending themselves against the grossest imposition. (*Hear!*) He much feared that the system would rapidly degenerate into another slave-trade, and that the miseries of that abominable traffic would be revived in the Eastern seas. He admitted that the authorities in India seemed not indisposed to take what precautions they could against abuse; but how were the ignorant and hapless Indians to be defended against the arts of the crimps, who would doubtless assail them on every side with the most flattering pictures, visions which they would too soon have to exchange for the dreary reality of distress and oppression. They all knew the abuses that at one time prevailed in this country, when thousands of ignorant persons were inveigled into servitude in the plantations, where most of them soon perished miserably. How much greater was the proba-

bility of such being the fate of the Indians who might be deluded by similar representations, inasmuch as they were more ignorant, less intelligent and able to defend themselves! (*Hear!*) He called upon those whom he was addressing—he called upon the Court of Directors, as men and Christians, as they valued the sacred obligation they had contracted in the sight of God, wisely to govern and well to protect the subjects he had committed to their care, to prevent the miseries to which this system, if it continued, was sure to give rise. The hon. proprietor then complained that the Court of Directors had expressed no opinion on the bill now before the House of Lords, and said he should move "that they be requested to take it into their most serious consideration." He would merely express his feeling that the bill was one of the most vital importance to the welfare of their native fellow-subjects, and that it was the duty of the Court of Directors, when the bill should have advanced further, to call a Special Court, in order that it might be more fully considered, and that their opinion might be made known to the proprietors. Much had been said that day about the equality of rights to which the subjects of India were entitled with those born in this country. This was an excellent topic to dilate upon when it was convenient for hon. gentlemen to do so; but when any proposal was made which would substantially ensure equality where it really was required, it somehow or other always happened that they were told to wait a little, for the time had not yet come when it could be safely entertained. Considerable progress, he would not deny, had been made in removing the invidious distinctions to which the natives were subjected in India, and they were now found filling many situations, with honour to themselves and advantage to the country. Yet, to this moment, Lascars were not regarded as British subjects. Ships might come home here with Lascars; but when they returned to India, the Lascars were left entirely out of the account, and the same number of British seamen must be taken, however many Lascars were on board. Was there any equality of rights here? Why should not Lascars be put on the same footing with native seamen of the West-Indies, who were regarded as British seamen? This he held to be gross violation of the alleged equality of rights, and he thought it behoved the Court of Directors to take steps for removing the anomaly at once. The hon. proprietor, reverting to the question before the Court, urged the expediency of employing the natives in their own country, in the cultivation of the vast tracts of waste and uncultivated lands, which would yield a rich return to the agriculturist. This would

be a real boon, while their Protection Bill, as it was called, was a mere mockery. He concluded by moving—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to take the bill into their most serious consideration, and report their opinion thereon to a Court of Proprietors, to be specially summoned for that purpose as early as possible, before the said bill is passed into a law, and that the papers on the subject be immediately printed for the use of the proprietors."

Mr. Hankey seconded the motion.

The Deputy Chairman, remarking that the Court of Directors had already taken the measure into their most serious consideration, suggested the propriety of altering the words of the motion to "further most serious consideration," to which the hon. baronet assented.

An Hon. Proprietor, in support of the views advocated by the last speaker, contended that the right of locomotion was a principle not recognized in the Company's territories, as far as concerned those classes to whom the present discussion related. The civil and military officers of the Company were prohibited from taking the Coolies into their employment without going before the cutwal, and receiving formal permission.

The Deputy Chairman said he was not disposed to resist the motion. With reference to one point urged by several hon. proprietors, that of exacting a pecuniary guarantee for the return of the labourers emigrating, to their native land, he wished to say that it had occupied the attention of the Court of Directors, and he trusted that it would be satisfactorily arranged in the bill.

The motion was then agreed to.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder then rose, he said, for the purpose of submitting to the Court a protest signed by several friends of Christianity in India, members of the body of proprietors, against the resolution passed at the last General Quarterly Court, "That the Court deems the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the regulation of such matters may with more safety and propriety be left to the responsible executive." Before he proceeded to state the grounds on which he thought this protest just, reasonable, and necessary, he should direct the attention of the Court to several memorials, which had been transmitted to him, on the subject of the general question, as well as of the resolution agreed to respecting it. The first was addressed to the Court of Directors, from Chelmsford in Essex, and was signed by Lord Rayleigh, chairman of the public meeting at which it was agreed to, and by one hundred and thirty-nine clergy and laity of the county. Mr.

Poynder here read the memorial, which concluded—"While we disclaim the slightest intention of interfering, by authority, with the superstitions of the natives, and desire to extend even to their dreadful errors the most complete toleration, we still demand the same liberty for our fellow-Christians, and earnestly request that you will cause the Indian Government to execute the orders transmitted to them, in your despatch of 1833, by withdrawing from all direct or indirect patronage of idolatry." He had also received another, of rather an extraordinary character, to which he begged the attention of the Court, as a most important document. It came from the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Huntingdon district, and was addressed, not to the Court of Directors, but to the Hon. Court of Proprietors. It was signed by the Rev. Charles Gray, vicar of Godmanchester, who was himself a proprietor of East-India stock, and by many of the clergy and laity of the county. The hon. proprietor then read this memorial, which prayed, "that such effectual measures may forthwith be adopted as shall have the effect of the relinquishment, on the part of the East-India Company, its officers and servants, of all pecuniary profit arising from the worship of idolatry; and the prevention of any British patronage being afforded to the idolatrous worship of India." It was certainly a singular and perfectly novel proceeding to address that Court; but he was not surprised at it. The public must have perceived that from the apathy, or rather the active hostility, evinced by the Court of Directors towards the interests of Christianity, on this most important subject, it was vain to expect any remedial measure from that quarter; and it was natural that, when their repeated solicitations were received with contemptuous indifference, they should turn to another quarter, where they might meet with better success. The next was a memorial from Norwich, also addressed to the Court of Proprietors, signed by Lord Wodehouse, lord lieutenant of the county, the Dean, and every member of the Chapter, the Mayor of Norwich, and a large body of the clergy and laity. The memorialists stated:—"We are the rather induced to address the Court of Proprietors, in consequence of their decision of the 22d March 1838, 'that they deemed the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left with a responsible executive;' a resolution which, we apprehend, should it ever be practically enforced, would effectually tend to obstruct the progress which

is at present making, under the authority of the British Parliament, in the religious and moral improvement of our fellow-Christians in India." He (Mr. Poynder) repeated, that it was hopeless and useless to address memorials of this sort to the Court of Directors. As to the Board of Control, the case was very little better. He had himself had occasion to present a similar memorial to Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and had taken the liberty of requesting the right hon. gentleman to lay it before his colleagues. What was his astonishment, to receive for answer, "Oh! I am the Board of Control; there is no other Board." (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) Really, he had always supposed that the Board of Control was a deliberative body; but it was as well that people should understand how things really were, and that one gentleman, as if he were the Atlas of the world, supported on his single shoulders the weight of our Indian empire. He would now beg the liberty of reading the protest to which he had alluded. It was as follows:—

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, having considered the following resolution, proposed by the Court of Directors at the last General Quarterly Court, holden on the 22d March 1838, and then passed in the affirmative, namely—"Resolved, That this Court deem the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left with a responsible executive;" do hereby protest against our rights and privileges, as proprietors, being prejudiced by the above mentioned resolution, inasmuch as we consider the same to be neither in accordance with the charter or by-laws under which the East-India Company is governed, nor to be consistent with the policy or interests of the said Company. As witness our hands, the 2d day of April 1838:—

C. Forbes; J. Forbes; W. A. Hankey; T. Marriott; S. Mills; J. M. Strachan; T. Hankey; J. Deacon; A. Raphael; J. Labouchere; J. Poynder; T. B. Oldfield; G. B. Hart; R. L. Latter; A. Gordon; W. Waldegrave; G. Forbes; J. Jackson; J. H. Venn; S. B. Brooke; J. Mc Innes; E. Proctors; W. Stark; J. Wilson; J. Rogers; W. H. Hale; J. N. Pearson; R. W. Buttemer; J. C. Abdy; J. Ballance; D. Nisbett; T. Farrance; J. H. Pinckney; E. Durant; R. Durant; E. Holland; Bexley; R. Sutton; M. Bacon; B. Cole; J. Heaphy; W. Nash; W. Webb; J. E. Saunders; S. Weddell; W. Dawes; J. Kennaway; — Sherer; J. Hardy.

He hoped that he might now be permitted to state a few reasons for the protest which he had read. He objected to the resolution passed by the Court, as bad—first, because it was contrary to the laws and usages of the Court; second, as assuming on the part of one Court the power to bind another. On these grounds, he contended, the resolution *could not* be binding. But he held the resolution to be bad for a third and most important reason, as being contrary to sound policy and destructive to Christianity. On this ground, he argued, that it *ought not* to bind that Court. First, he said, it was contrary to the laws and usages of the

Court. The Court of Proprietors was not a mere office to register the edicts of the directors—but a superior body, having paramount authority to originate and abrogate laws. He did not maintain this position as a dry matter of law; but he appealed to unbroken practice in proof of the correctness of his views. They were the actual judges, who regulated all important decisions. It was notorious, that every great measure must have their sanction. Why else had this Court met together? Why was it specially summoned? The truth was, the directors could no more do without the concurrence of the proprietors, in important measures of policy, than they could be elected, without the votes of its individual members. Every Act of Parliament was submitted to them for their approval. Every money grant required their sanction. And were they to be restricted, in the exercise of their power, to benefits conferred on an individual—and to be limited by a resolution, virtually silencing this great body, on questions affecting the interests and happiness of 120,000,000 of human beings? Were the interests of time of so much more importance than those of eternity? or was one man to be weighed in the scale against nations? His next ground of objection was, that the resolution was bad, as assuming to bind all future Courts. He denied the competency of one Court to bind another, except by a by-law passed under previous notice, and carried with all the prescribed formalities. Till this validity was given to it, it was a mere *brutum fulmen*, and entitled to no weight whatever. It also savoured of what logicians called *reductio ad absurdum*. Who did not see that what was now levelled at those who thought with him, was equally capable of being turned another way, and so defeating the purpose of its advocates? This resolution would equally operate against objects, which many who never agreed with him would desire the proprietors to concur in, and which they must concur in to make it law—but they would thus have shut the door against both, or rather against themselves, by a suicidal act of folly. This resolution was objectionable also on the ground of uncertainty in its terms, for it included all questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives. Hardly any thing could arise which directly or indirectly—immediately or remotely—must not affect those feelings. The bill, for instance, to be discussed this day, by legal construction, at all events by legitimate inference, affected, and eminently so, the religious feelings of the natives of India. Might not the priests emigrate? Might they not take their idols with them, and introduce their superstitions into the colonies? And so, forsooth,

because "religious feelings" were not to be touched, Sir C. Forbes, and men like him, were to be told "this is forbidden ground!" Much more might be said, to show that no body of men could ever execute so monstrous a resolution. Common sense said "strike! but hear!" "Nay," said the directors, "we'll strike, but we won't hear!" What he and his friends said was—"judge of our motions; and, if wrong, deal with them accordingly. There will be always guarantee enough, in your judgment first, and in public opinion afterwards, that nothing very wrong can be done here; but to say we shall do nothing, and leave every thing to you, we resist this in *limine*." No bolts or bars could possibly resist the strength of spirit; and this attempt of the directors reminded him of the story of an honest gentleman, a native of the sister country, who, having been told that a flock of wild-fowl had settled in one of his fields, gave orders to close and fasten all the gates, to keep them where they were; but the birds bad of course only to expand their wings, and bid this sapient gentleman defiance. (*Laughter*). It might seem superfluous, if the resolution could not be acted on, to prove that it *ought not* to be acted upon. But this, in fact, was his strong point, for it was a branch of the subject that involved considerations of the utmost importance. The measure was as improper, as impracticable. It ought not to become law, because no confidence could be reposed, after the experience of many years, in that body which had asked them to pass it. Suppose it had passed, and been acted on some years back, what would have been the consequence? Suttees must have lasted till now, and the horrid cruelties of Indian worship would still have remained. It was above twenty years since that their own chaplain, Dr. Buchanan, had pressed the subject on the consideration of the proprietors. In spite of his appeal, neither Court had done any thing to lessen the abominable cruelties of Indian idolatry, from 1817 to 1827. In March 1827 (eleven years since) he (Mr. Poynder) moved this Court to recommend to the directors to put a stop to practices involving the effusion of human blood. The directors actively opposed this, almost to a man. They had not the credit of this God-like act—they had not the moral courage to order it—declaring (most absurdly, as the event proved) it would entail the loss of India, to put an end to the yearly murder of nearly seven hundred miserable females. To the last, the directors not only did not order this murder to be stopped, and this blood to be staunch, but declared the thing to be impossible. That God-like act was, however, finally effected—not by the Court of Directors

—they had not the moral courage to do it! That honour was reserved for Lord W. Bentinck—by raising a statue to whom, the Court would do themselves as much credit as by erecting them to the warriors who filled their niches in their hall. He saw before him men who openly opposed his attempt. He impugned no man's motives; but the course taken on that occasion argued, he must say, great ignorance of moral duty. It was now matter of history, that the present director and late chairman (Sir J. R. Carnac), after reading a long written speech, moved an amendment, which he was obliged to withdraw. He (Mr. P.) not only had to repel this speech, by argument, at that Court, but it cost him six pages of his printed speech to show the erroneous reasoning of another hon. director (Mr. Lindsay); who, on that occasion, as deputy chairman, seconded another amendment, which he was also obliged to withdraw. He admitted, that the directors did what they thought to be their duty; but it argued gross and defective ignorance of our Indian policy. For what had actually followed the abolition of suttees? Was India lost? Had separation from England been the result? Had the abolition of legalized murder entailed a curse on our Indian affairs? Most assuredly not. He argued, therefore, that it would be madness in that Court to leave all in the hands of the directors, and relax the vigilant supervision that ought always to be kept up. On the 22d of Sept. 1830, the directors opposed another motion, recommending their Court to take such measures as might direct the attention of the Indian Government to the removal of the reproach of encouraging idolatry, and receiving a tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims at the heathen temples. Here he (Mr. Poynder) had been equally defeated. The directors indecently divided against him, and the evils went on unabated to this hour, for eight whole years. He asked, be it observed, for no violence to the religious feelings of the natives; he was not mad enough to advise all that. All he asked was, that Government should abstain from encouraging them in their delusions, and maintaining their blindness. The fullest and most appalling evidence was adduced on these points. Did any one ever attempt to answer or refute one word of his speech? No! He was defeated, on that occasion, not by his brother proprietors, but by the directors. It was now that Parliament determined no longer to bear so unjustifiable and un-English a system. The House of Commons, therefore, appointed a Committee, in 1832, and examined witnesses on the question. When the Committee was just about to make its report to the House,

it was informed, that if Parliament would consent to leave the matter to the directors, the latter would take such measures as appeared safe for introducing a reformation. Now, see what came of trusting the directors! They prepared a despatch, which was any thing but what it should have been. The Board of Control declared it to be worse than useless, and the chairman undertook to supply another. The directors at first refused to sign it; they however at last agreed; but not until a saving clause was inserted, as to the time and mode of acting on it. This despatch was dated the 20th of February 1833. The orders were of the utmost importance. All that the most ardent friends of Christianity could desire was embodied in it. Was he in a hurry in forcing forward this question? Would it be believed, that it was not until almost four years had passed, from that date, that, finding that nothing whatever had been done to carry these orders into execution, he moved, on the 21st December 1836, that an effectual remedy should be supplied by the directors. He was indeed asked by Sir Jas. Carnac (the chairman) to withdraw his motion; but he refused to do so, and the result was, that it was carried unanimously. No man who heard the concluding pledge of that director, or who remembered that unanimous resolution, could have doubted for one moment that the hopes of the church and the world would be realized; but, alas! instead of this, a despatch, dated 22d February 1837, was sent out, which was infinitely worse than useless. The directors contented themselves with calling for returns of no comparative importance—upon the amount of which nothing could really turn, for they had been condemned as untenable, while they consigned the great question really at issue to a contemptuous silence. Instead of enforcing the execution of their own orders, they excused the neglect of those who should have enforced them, and, in fact, re-opened the whole question, as if, for its final settlement, orders had not been issued four years previously. Therefore, on the 21st of June 1837, he moved to refer it back to the directors, to send out a such further or supplemental despatch as should be more in accordance with the Court's despatch of February 1833. The directors, however, divided as usual against this motion, which was lost by a small majority, mainly composed of their own body. Surely it would have well become the directors to receive the recommendation of the proprietors, whether they thought it right to act upon it or not—and not to stifle inquiry and reference in the outset. No fresh directions were issued, and the system was suffered to remain unchanged. Now arrived the very important memorial from Madras, with an appendix, if possi-

ble, of still greater importance. That appendix had not been sent to the House of Commons, important as it was, because it fully proved the case of the memorialists. This circumstance compelled him to place the directors on one of the horns of a dilemma. They either had that appendix, or they had it not. If it had been sent home to them, and they did not communicate it to the House of Commons, they were to blame. And if, on the other hand, it had not been sent home, as it ought, then the Government abroad was to blame, and the directors ought to call them to account for their conduct. The memorial recited the despatch of 1833, and complained, that after three and a half years had passed from its date, absolutely nothing had been done. The memorialists prayed that, in compliance with the directions of the despatch, they might be relieved from the compulsory attendance at the idolatrous services in the temples, and doing honour to heathen ceremonies, by firing salutes, and other observances. Mr. Warden was certainly mistaken when he spoke of the feelings of the army on this point. Did he know the army better than Sir P. Maitland, or the many individuals who subscribed this memorial, than whose names, higher could not be shown in the army? Not only the army, but the civil officers joined in the complaint. The memorial was signed by the bishop, by thirteen of their own chaplains, thirty-seven Christian missionaries of the Protestant church, and one hundred and fifty-two officers and servants, civil and military, of all ranks. (Mr. Poynder then read extracts from the memorial which has appeared in our journal.) It appeared from this memorial and appendix, not merely that the Indian Government was wholly neglecting the employment of those legitimate means which the providence of God had placed at its disposal for the instruction and illumination of a heathen empire, but that, in contravention of the most express orders from home, it was actively engaging itself in imposing duties upon its own Christian officers and servants, of the most onerous and revolting character; that, forgetful of the first and most obvious principles of every well-ordered Government, it was virtually renouncing its own allegiance to the revealed will of God; and was extending, at so late a period of the Christian era, the most direct encouragement to the grossest idolatries and crime, at the expense of the best feelings of its own Christian population. It was evident that such a state of things could not expect to secure the blessing of God—that it had only existed too long already, and could not too soon be terminated. The bishop wrote, with the memorial, that it had his entire sanction and concurrence; and intreated the recommenda-

tion of the Governor of Madras to the Governor-General, in aid of the object of the petitioners. To this letter of the bishop, a most insulting and offensive answer was returned, by order of Sir F. Adams, reprobating both the bishop and the memorialists, and declaring that his sentiments were opposed to those of the bishop and memorialists, and that he had fully stated so to the Governor-general, Lord Auckland. On the 27th Sept. 1837, he, therefore, moved this Court to recommend to the directors to send out such instructions as might give effect to the prayer of the memorial; but in consequence of the directors' opposition to that motion, and of their (as usual) dividing against it, it was lost. It was further said, that the judgment of the Governor-general was not known, and had not been received. It had since, however, appeared that Lord Auckland, acting under the report of Sir Frederick Adam, had sent a letter, dated the 25th of April, 1837, which he (Mr. P.) suspected *was* known here on the 27th September 1837, to the Archdeacon of Madras (the bishop being then dead), stating his "entire concurrence in the regret expressed by Sir F. Adam, that this memorial should have been presented; that he had been much disappointed to see so many public officers" (meaning, of course, both civil and military) "mixed up in a proceeding calculated to disturb the mutual charity and good-will which it was their duty to foster; and to embarrass the Government upon a grave question of policy, on which its course ought ever to be independent, and guarded by a spirit of scrupulous caution and studious regard for the rights, customs, and opinions of all its subjects." But how could such a charge apply to a mere request that the same toleration which the Government had extended to heathens and Mahomedans should be extended to Christians, who had only prayed that they might not be compelled to violate their consciences by offering such honours at pagan ceremonies as were utterly opposed to their own creed? It was because the Government had *not* observed the least regard for the petitioners' "rights, customs, and opinions," as Protestant Christians, while it professed to feel a sickly sensibility for those of the heathens, which had ever led the petitioners to complain at all. It could be no breach of charity (as the Governor-general alleged) for them to protest against doing what, as British subjects and baptized Christians, was absolutely opposed to their allegiance to the Almighty, and to their duties to their own national Government. So far from wishing to embarrass the Government, as most unjustly alleged, they took no part in the question further than as it affected their own consciences and civil rights. They

expressly renounced all desire to interfere with, or molest, the worshippers of idols; and it was only because the Government had first departed from its own religious and moral duty, and had further disregarded the express instructions from England, that the petitioners were compelled to protest at all. Whether the directors felt more emboldened by the opinions thus held by the Governor of Madras and the Governor-general of India, or otherwise, certain it was that on the 18th Oct. 1837, being three weeks only after his motion, "that they should consider this memorial," (on which he was defeated), they issued a despatch, in which they said—"We now desire that no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn, and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government." Of what the Supreme Government would do, they had now the best evidence. In evident connexion with such proceedings were other orders issued by the Governor-general, on 12th September 1837, requiring the attendance of Protestant soldiers at heathen rites; notwithstanding that Gen. Sir Robert O'Callaghan and Sir P. Maitland had relieved such persons, and no pretence of any objection or inconvenience had followed. But although Sir P. Maitland, in that valuable letter (read by Sir Charles Forbes, in March), had sufficiently spoken out to have warned the directors on their course—he instantly resigned his high military command, on receiving the directors' orders of the 18th October 1837. No Christian, indeed, of any honourable feelings could have hesitated, or acted otherwise; and, that no mistake might arise, he asserted, for the information of all who might not know it, that Sir P. Maitland opened his letter of resignation by expressly assigning the directors' orders of 18th October 1837, as the great, and indeed sole impelling motive. He now begged to ask whether the resignation of Sir P. Maitland had been accepted?

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"Her Majesty's Government, whose officer he was, have accepted his resignation, and another has been appointed in his place."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"The same honourable feelings equally influenced Mr. Robert Nelson, who, being in England on an absence of leave, and feeling, that as "no man could serve two masters," he must "obey God rather than man;" he wrote to the secretary of the Company, as follows:—

To the Secretary of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Sir,—I have the honour to request the favour of your ascertaining for me the opinion of the Hon. Court of Directors, whether the covenant I

have entered into with the Hon. East India Company, renders it imperative on me to accept and undertake any office the Madras Government may, conformably to law and to the usages of the service, think fit to appoint me to? In soliciting this information I refer principally to certain offices connected with the idolatry of the country, which I could not feel at liberty to hold.

To this the secretary replied:—

Sir,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter, dated February 27, 1838, in which you request to be informed whether the covenant into which you have entered with the Company, renders it imperative on you to accept and undertake any office the Madras Government may, conformably to law and to the usages of the service, think fit to appoint you to. You state that you refer principally to certain offices connected with the idolatry of the country, which you could not feel at liberty to hold. In reply, I am commanded to inform you, that the Court has seen with surprise, that an officer of your standing can entertain any doubt of its being imperative on you to accept and undertake any office which the Government may, conformably to law and the usages of the service, think fit to appoint you to, without any exception or reservation whatever.

Mr. Nelson's reply does him infinite credit.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, conveying the opinion of the Court of Directors upon the inquiry contained in my letter of the 27th ult.

It is painful and alarming to find the Court establishing the principle that every civil servant is bound by covenant to assist in and uphold the idolatrous worship of India. The directors are well aware that acts of this nature form part of the functions of many offices under the Madras presidency; and your letter tells me that a civil servant has no option but to discharge them, if it be the pleasure of the Government to appoint him to such offices.

The instructions of the Lord Jesus Christ are to keep myself from idols, and to flee from idolatry.

The East-India Company require me to unite myself with idols, taking part in their worship, by assisting others therein.

The commands of these two masters are thus in opposition to each other, and I have to choose whom I will serve, since obedience to both is impossible.

As I prefer to follow the Lord Jesus Christ, I must renounce the service of the East-India Company, which I therefore now do.

I have accordingly to request that my name may be struck out of the list of civil servants on the Madras establishment; all the privileges of which station I hereby resign.

He wished to inquire whether this resignation had been accepted, or was it intended to be accepted?

The Deputy Chairman.—“It has.”

Mr. Poynder.—He would ask whether this admirable letter of Mr. Nelson's, which he had just read, had been answered?

The Deputy Chairman.—“It is not customary to answer such letters.”

Mr. Poynder said, he now came to the resolution of the 21st March 1838 (the last Court), against which this protest was directed; the resolution was first carried in the Court of Directors, but not unanimously. One—

—“Abdell, faithful found
Among the faithful,”—

stood out; and then joined his (Mr. P.'s) humble minority—opposing his colleagues—if not on principles of conscience, yet, on those of sound reasoning and common sense.

As it was at the suttie time, the chairman brought this resolution forward, as their organ, at the last Court of Proprietors; and the directors (though, as he had said, not to a man) divided against him, and carried it. There was nothing new in this opposition of the directors. It was systematic and unceasing. It was only as concessions had been reluctantly wrested from the Company, on the successive renewals of its charter, that any religious or moral good had ever been achieved for India. They opposed the abolition of sutties—the introduction of Protestant missionaries—the grant of an ecclesiastical establishment, and the necessary increase in the number of its bishops. Of the opposition to the opening of the trade, and matters of that nature (said Mr. P.), I say nothing; but they were *ejusdem generis*. The directors opposed in 1830, as they had ever since done, for eight whole years, the withdrawal of their patronage and support of the reigning idolatry, and, above all, they had refused (ever since his attempt in 1830) to abandon the unhallowed profits of idolatry, as arising from the entire temple worship of India, with all its moral pollutions—the holy stations, holy streams, sanguinary penances, and hecatious processions. He had said there was nothing new in all this, and, personally, he made no complaints. He had no right to expect better measures than Mr. Wilberforce at the hands of the directors; but, let him inform the Court how that distinguished individual was used. On Mr. Wilberforce's successful appeal to Parliament in 1813, in favour of their neglected and despised Christianity, the directors were not, indeed, so bold as they were at the last March Court; for, in 1813, they only “proposed” (says Mr. Wilberforce's Life, just published),—“that the entire regulation of the subject should be left for the next twenty years to the East-India Company, who (added the statement) had unequivocally shown what would be their rule of conduct.” Whereas (said Mr. P.) in March last, they proposed that all such questions should, for all time, be left to themselves. This former modest proposal was of course rejected by a British Parliament, as no doubt the late resolution would be, should it come there. (Mr. Poynder then read extracts from the Life of Wilberforce, vol. iv. pp. 103, 104, 120, 124.) It was (continued Mr. P.) by interesting a Christian country, that the public attention appears at length likely to be roused to action on this question. In addition to the church of England, the church of Scotland had asserted its ancient character, and evinced its present purity, in raising its voice, without reserve, against the evils in question. Some of the counties and cities of

the empire had already spoken out, in language which could not be misunderstood—the petitions from Chelmsford, Huntingdon, and Norwich—the first, to the directors, and the last, to the proprietors, presented this day—would best establish this fact. It was well known, that the labours of that most able and excellent man, Dr. Chalmers, had mainly contributed to this movement. It had been his privilege, and he so considered it, to have attended the late admirable lectures of that able divine. He lost not, and would not lose, one of them. He, in common with all who heard them, was enraptured with the great extent of knowledge—the deep and irresistible reasoning—the glowing eloquence—and the wit, he said, the brilliant wit (at which his audience were often convulsed with laughter), with which they were replete. Should such a man espouse a cause like this in vain? Would the country prefer the opinion of the Directors to his? Would it disregard the splendid advocacy of Dr. Duff (himself once in India, and knowing its wants) and a Lorimer? No; a cause so aided—but above all so just in itself—must crush the effort to oppose its progress. Why, the attempt to resist the efforts of such men, backed as they were by public opinion, would make the directors the laughing-stock of all Europe. The directors would in vain attempt to resist this opinion. The Archbishop of Canterbury, full of years and honours, in particular, in presenting the very important petition from the whole of the Birmingham clergy to the House of Lords, spoke in the most able and convincing manner, for nearly an hour, in proof of the great impropriety and impolicy of the East-India Directors in pursuing their present course. The bishops and clergy of the Church of England (in addition to the recorded petitions of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and of the Church Missionary Society) had been equally true to their trust, and alive to the public expectations. Mr. Poynder then read a long extract from the Bishop of Exeter's sermon, preached at Bow Church, before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the 18th May 1838; and another long extract from a church missionary sermon of the Rev. Mr. Goode (late one of this Company's chaplains in India), preached on the 30th of April last. The Protestant Dissenters (continued Mr. Poynder) throughout the country—especially those in connexion with missionary efforts—are not less interested in joining the general feeling on the subject. It was consolatory to reflect, that though the directors retained, as a body (as was now abundantly proved), all their most inveterate prejudices, and were more hostile than

ever to the spiritual and moral amelioration of India, it was no more competent to them now, than it ever was, to resist a work of which the word of God had decreed the certain accomplishment, and for which the energy of English Christians would assuredly supply the means. To the resolution of the Court of the 21st March 1838, or any other which the directors might adopt for keeping India in mental darkness and moral bondage, an anecdote recorded of Luther would apply. When his coadjutor, the Protestant Elector of Saxony, addressed him, under considerable anxiety, in consequence of the vigorous and determined opposition of the Emperor and the States of Nuremberg, Luther simply replied, "Let your highness rest assured, that it is otherwise ordered in Heaven than it is either by the Emperor of Germany or by the States of Nuremberg." So he said in this case, in which the directors had taken their course, and would force others to adopt it: "It is otherwise ordered by the Parliament and people of this country."—In harmony with this historical fact, a case occurring within their own memory might be noticed. No sooner had the British and Foreign Bible Society begun to overspread the world with copies of the Holy Scriptures in all languages, than the late Pope, taking alarm for the security of his empire of darkness (as might naturally have been expected), issued a formidable Bull against the object of that society and the operation of its members, denouncing the society as impious and heretical, and its members as enemies to sound doctrine, and eminently schismatical and pestilential. When this Bull found its way to the society in London, an old member of the committee quietly contented himself with observing, upon its being read in the committee, that he "only wished his holiness would read the second Psalm." While it was needless to add, that the Bible Society went on with its work in spite of the Papal denunciation, it was equally clear that the Christians of the East-India Company would proceed with theirs. It was sincerely to be desired that the directors of that Company would consent in time to be guided by the same unerring light as was displayed in the solemn admonition contained in every part of Holy Writ, against all attempts to oppose the counsels of the Almighty, and to obstruct the progress of divine truth in the world—not merely as profane in themselves, but impotent in their result. The only wisdom and safety of this Court would assuredly be found to consist in falling in with the divine appointment, and not in resisting it, as they had now only too long done. Let them be assured, in time, that there was "a chief cornerstone, upon which whosoever falls, he

shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." He would remind hon. members of the advice given to the Jewish authorities, by Gamaliel, when they were about to oppose and punish the preaching of the Apostles: "And now, I say unto you, refrain from these men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." In what he had now said, he repeated, that he imputed blame to no man; he knew that, individually, men of higher honour or greater worth did not exist than in the Court of Directors; and when he objected to the acts of the body, he lost nothing of his respect for the individual. He had had a duty to perform, and he had endeavoured to discharge it to the best of his power. He had told the truth; but he could say to those from whom he differed, "Am I your enemy because I tell you the truth?" While he opposed the course pursued by the directors, he had to acknowledge the kind and cordial co-operation he had received from some even of those who were at first opposed to his views. Thanking the Court for the attention with which he had been heard, he should now conclude by moving, "that the protest which he had read, and which he had handed in, be entered on the minutes of this Court."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"The protest which the hon. proprietor has handed in is against a resolution of this Court, a Court of Proprietors, but is addressed to the Court of Directors, and cannot, therefore, under any circumstances, be received by this Court: even in the Court of Directors it could not be received as a protest or remonstrance against any of its acts. It could be received only as the letter of the parties whose names are signed to it; and as such, would not appear on the regular minutes of that Court, though it might be entered on its books."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"It is addressed to the Court of Directors, because, though nominally the resolution against which it protests was the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, it was in reality that of the Court of Directors. I think, therefore, it ought to be received by this Court."

Mr. *Wigram*.—"The protest is addressed to the directors, and not to this Court; it cannot, therefore, as has been said by my hon friend, the Deputy Chairman, be, under any circumstances, received by this Court: but, Sir, I did not rise to argue a point so very obvious, but rather to protest against the justice of the assertion of the hon. proprietor, that the acts of this Court are to be considered as those of the directors. The two Courts

are totally distinct and independent of each other, and have been so constituted and declared by the law of the land."

Mr. *Poynder* again urged that the protest ought to be received.

Mr. *Wigram*.—"It must, in the first instance, go to the Court of Directors, to whom it is addressed; for with such an address, this Court cannot receive it."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I do not see why the Court, having, in March last, received two protests addressed to the Court of Directors, should now refuse to receive one so respectfully signed as that which I now present. I think I have reason to complain in being thus turned round on a point of form."

Mr. *Wigram*.—"The hon. proprietor is altogether mistaken as to the fact. The protests to which he refers were read as part of a speech addressed to this Court, and there can be no objection to a similar course being followed now; but I repent, that this protest cannot be received here. It is not addressed to this Court, which can, therefore, have nothing to do with it in its present form."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"I do not say that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) is right in point of form; but I see no difficulty in this document being received as that of the individuals whose names are attached to it. It is the constant practice in the Court of Directors, that where a director dissents from the acts of the Court, he may enter a protest against them, which must be entered on the minutes of the Court."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"If the Court refuse to accept this, it will, I repeat, be turning me round on a point of form. It would be very easy to receive this document, if the Court were so disposed."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"Not, I repeat, in its present form. It is perfectly true, as has been stated by the hon. baronet, that directors may protest against any act of the Court to which they belong, and from which they may dissent; but that power is given them by a special by-law. What objection can the hon. proprietor have to sending the protest to the Court of Directors, to which it is addressed? Or why not bring it forward in another form, before another Court of Proprietors? or if he dissents from the decision already come to, why not bring the subject before a Special General Court?"

Mr. *Poynder*.—"Then, if I send it to the Court of Directors, am I to understand that it will be on the minutes of that Court?"

Mr. *Wigram*.—"In point of form, it will be received in the Court of Directors only as the letter of the parties whose names are signed to it. It cannot be received as a protest against, or dissent

from, any act of the directors. If it could, it would of course be entered on the minutes; but at present it cannot be on the minutes of the Court, though it will always be found amongst the documents preserved there. As has been already noticed, a director may protest against acts of the Court of Directors, but that is under a special by-law, and not from any right inherent in him as a director. Even in his case, the protest must be made within a fortnight after the proceeding from which he dissents. There are many reasons why a director should have this power; and one amongst them is—that, as one of the executive of the Company, he is considered responsible for the acts of the majority; but his power of protest will show how far he was a party to any particular cause. Allow me to say, that the receiving such a document as this would be establishing a most dangerous precedent. If the hon. member wishes, by sending the protest to the Court of Directors, that it should be preserved in that Court, that it might be appealed to as a document transmitted to it, and be forthcoming whenever it may be required, his object will be easily attained: the document will be forthcoming whenever it is required."

Mr. Poynder.—"I care not whether it be received as a protest or a dissent. All I am anxious for is, that it should be received, that it may be appealed to as a document in the possession of the Court, and be forthcoming when required."

The Deputy Chairman.—"It is not my intention to follow in detail the observations of the hon. proprietor who has brought forward this motion; but I cannot avoid an expression of my regret, that the hon. proprietor should have thought proper to cast so many reflections on the Court of Directors—reflections which they certainly do not deserve—for they are all as anxious as the hon. proprietor himself, that the object which he proposes should be carried into execution. With respect to the orders sent out in 1833, the subject is under consideration, with the view of having those orders more effectually carried out."

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

Mr. Poynder moved—

That there be laid before the next Court of Proprietors, copies of the entire correspondence between the Court of Directors and Sir Peregrine Maitland, relating to his resignation of his military command in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors, transmitted from this country, and bearing date the 11th day of October 1857; and also copies of all such resolutions of the Court of Directors as have been adopted in relation to the above resignation."

Mr. Wigram suggested, that it would be better for the hon. proprietor to allow the motion to stand as a notice for the next Court.

Mr. Poynder observed, that that would be putting it off to too distant a day. He saw no objection to the motion being made at present, and would therefore press it.

Sir C. Forbes, in seconding the motion, observed, that it was but fair and reasonable, that the Court should be put in possession of all the documents connected with this subject. If they were now moved for, they would be ready at the next Court, and the proprietors would then see what course had been taken by the directors.

The Deputy Chairman pointed out to the hon. proprietor the inconvenience of pressing motions of this kind without previous notice. He did not deny the right of the hon. proprietor to bring the motion on without notice; but the usual practice there, as well as in the House of Commons, was to give a notice. The motion, in itself, was not necessary, after the assurance he had given the hon. proprietor, that the subject out of which the resignation of Sir P. Maitland had arisen was under consideration.

Mr. Poynder said, that if he allowed the motion to stand as a notice for the next Court, it would, in fact, be delaying the production of the documents for six months. He could not consent to so long a delay.

Sir C. Forbes suggested, that the hon. proprietor might call a Special Court for the purpose of his motion.

The Deputy Chairman said, that the Court of Directors had adopted no resolution on the subject to which the motion referred. He did not see what good could result from the production of such documents as the motion called for.

The motion having been read by the clerk—

Mr. Strachan expressed a hope that the Court would accede to it. He wished to ask the hon. director in the chair, whether the resignation of Sir P. Maitland had been accepted, and his successor appointed?

The Deputy Chairman said, that the appointment of commander-in-chief of the forces in India was in her Majesty, and it was usually confirmed by the Company.

Mr. Wigram said, that perhaps he could put the matter more fully to the hon. proprietor who asked the question. The appointment of commander-in-chief of the Queen's troops in India was of course vested in her Majesty. The appointment of commander-in-chief of the Company's troops was in the Company; but as a matter of policy and expediency, the Company selected as commander-in-chief of its forces the officer who had been appointed to the chief command of the Queen's troops; but the two appointments

did not necessarily vest in one person. They were distinct offices; and though, for convenience, now united, they might, if thought expedient, be at any time exercised by distinct persons. After the explanation that had been given, he would put it to the hon. proprietor, whether he would press a motion which might do harm, and could do no good.

Mr. Poynder did not press his motion.

PILGRIM-TAX.

Mr. Poynder moved—

That a return be laid before this Court, of the annual amount of the tax on pilgrims and worshippers attending the several temples of India (so far as the same can be ascertained), together with the amount of the annual outgoings, from the year 1812-13 to the year 1836-7, in the same form as such receipts and outgoings have been already returned from the year 1812-13 to the year 1827-8, in respect of the four temples of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty, under the following heads: the year; amount of tax collected; establishment for collecting tax and collector; expenses of temple; buildings, repairs, and contingencies; total charges; net receipts; and surplus expenditure (if any).

The Deputy Chairman said, that directions would be given in the proper quarters to prepare such a return.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

Mr. Strachan begged to call the attention of the Court for a few moments to a subject affecting the character of a distinguished and venerable prelate now no more, he alluded to the Right Rev. Dr. Corrie, late Bishop of Madras. It would probably be in the recollection of the hon. deputy chairman and other members of the Court, that in the debate in that Court in September last, on the subject of the memorial from Madras, allusion was made by an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) to the part taken with respect to that memorial, sent to the Governor of Madras by the late Bishop Corrie; and the hon. baronet, after speaking of that excellent prelate in terms which left nothing to desire in the way of eulogy, proceeded to say, that "he regretted the bishop had not taken a different course; for he was of opinion, that it would have been far better if his lordship had sought a private and verbal communication with the Governor (Sir F. Adam) on the subject." Now he (Mr. Strachan) had received, by the last overland despatch from India, a letter from a friend, which would set the conduct of the right rev. prelate, with respect to the memorial, in its true light. The hon. proprietor here read the letter, the writer of which, after adverting to the debate, and quoting the passage from the remarks of Sir C. Forbes, expressed his regret that it was not known—or if known, not stated, so as to set the hon. baronet right—that the late right rev. prelate had sent a written communication to the Governor, Sir F. Adam, in which he stated, that if the Govern-

ment would take the matter up, he (the bishop) would not countenance the memorial. To this the Governor made no reply whatever, nor did he take any notice of it. The memorial was then forwarded, and afterwards the right rev. prelate received an insulting letter from the Governor's secretary, Mr. Chamier. He (Mr. Strachan) felt it due to the character of that amiable and excellent prelate, who had been for thirty years in the service of the Company, and who was universally respected and admired, except (as it would seem) in the Governor's Council, to put this matter before the Court in its true light.

Sir C. Forbes heard, with great satisfaction, that he had been mistaken as to the judgment exercised by the rev. prelate. He assured the hon. proprietor, that he did not make the remark referred to from any wish to prejudice the character of that excellent prelate, whom all who knew respected; but he thought it was not unreasonable to infer, that no private communication had been made by him to the Governor, from the fact, that no notice had been taken of any such communication by the Governor. He regretted much that the right rev. prelate had been so uncountenancedly treated.

Mr. Strachan wished to know whether, in fact, any steps had been taken by the Indian Government to carry out the orders which had been transmitted in the despatch of 1837, relative to certain collections; and whether any despatch had recently been received on the subject?

The Deputy Chairman answered, that no despatch had been received on the subject since the last General Court; but accounts were in progress in Bengal, &c.

Mr. Strachan said, that only went to one part of those instructions, which related to the buildings; but there was another question, of far more importance; and he wished to know whether any thing had been done relative to the compulsory attendance of European officers and soldiers at idolatrous processions? Had any relief been given to Christian officers in that respect?

The Deputy Chairman said, that subject was under the consideration of the directors.

Mr. Strachan wished to know whether the directors received returns relating to the proceedings, and sentences of courts-martial held on any of the native troops in India?

The Deputy Chairman said, that such proceedings were not sent home; but the sentences were.

Mr. Strachan then gave notice, that on the next court-day, he would move that there be laid before the Court the minutes of a court-martial held on the 2d of October 1827, on a charge touching the cha-

acter of a subadar of the light company of the 15th regt. of Madras Native Infantry.

Sir *Thomas Campbell*, in reference to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Strachan), with respect to Sir F. Adam, said, that as he was chairman of the Company when Sir F. Adam was appointed to the presidency of Madras, he hoped the hon. proprietor would, as an act of justice to that officer, send him a copy of the letter which he had read to the Court. He had no doubt whatever, that the gallant officer would give a satisfactory explanation of the matter. In the mean time, he hoped the Court would suspend its opinion on the subject.

Sir *J. R. Carnac* said he was anxious, before the Court rose, to say a few words on the subject of the motion brought forward by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder).

Sir *C. Forbes* rose to order. The hon. director was too late: that subject had been dropped some time, and there was then no question before the Court.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, he would raise a question, and moved, "That the Court do now adjourn."

Sir *J. R. Carnac*.—"Sir, I hope, as the hon. proprietor has made free use of my name, and indulged in several personal allusions to me as chairman and director, I may be allowed to offer a few remarks in my own defence, and that of those with whom I have had the honour to act in the Company's service. It is not my intention, and it would be now out of place, to follow the hon. proprietor into the details into which he entered; I shall confine my few remarks to some of his comments on the conduct of the directors. Sir, I must say, that with the language of Christian charity on his lips, he has thrown out the greatest vituperations and abuse. He has called them the laughing-stock of Europe; and threatened them with the opposition of the clergy of England and Scotland, in order to force them into a course which they conscientiously believe to be wrong."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I rise to order. I did not say that the directors were the laughing-stock of Europe; I only begged of them 'not to do that which would make them the laughing-stock of Europe.'"

Sir *J. R. Carnac*.—"I put it to any gentleman who heard the very free language of the hon. proprietor, whether I am not fully warranted in saying, that it was greatly vituperative; whether it was not altogether—as far as regarded the directors—deficient in that Christian charity which it professed? The hon. proprietor said, that the directors had opposed themselves to the extension of ecclesiastical establishments in India: so

far, however, was that from being the case, that in the past year, they extended those establishments. One would suppose, from the language of the hon. proprietor, that the directors had no interest whatever in promoting the welfare of India. The hon. proprietor did not advert to the efforts of the directors to extend education in India. He did not allude to the progress it had already made there. No; but he dwelt with great energy on the errors of the directors; the most heinous of which was, that they conscientiously opposed themselves to what they conscientiously believed would be greatly detrimental to the best interests of India. Sir, I assert, without hazard of much contradiction, save that of the hon. proprietor himself, that these repeated discussions of religious questions connected with India not only tend to retard the progress of Christianity in that country, but also to defeat the object which the hon. proprietor himself has in view, (*Hear, hear!* and cries of *No, no!* from Mr. Poynder.) The hon. proprietor may say "No," but I repeat my assertion. I say, that we are as anxious as the hon. proprietor can be, to promote the extension of Christianity in India; but we differ from him as to the mode in which it can be best effected. We know the people of India better than he does; and we therefore resist the hon. proprietor's attempt to force us into a course which we believe would be not only injurious to the progress of Christianity, but would lead besides to the most disastrous consequences. This is a question which should be left in the hands of the executive."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"We do not think so."

Sir *J. R. Carnac*.—"I will not be thus interrupted, and I expect from the hon. proprietor the same courteous attention which I gave to him. If the great body of the proprietors should join in that opinion, if they think that the present executive are not fit and proper persons for their functions, they can very easily replace them. Sir, I must say, that, however well meant his object, and however good his intentions, the hon. proprietor has come here with over-heated zeal to talk about matters of which he knows very little. The hon. proprietor, unacquainted with India, or with the habits and feelings of its people, is endeavouring, I repeat, to force us into a course which, in our consciences, we believe to be wrong. Sir, I know that this subject will be agitated in another place; but I have no doubt whatever, that, in the result, the Directors will hold that situation in the opinion of the country which their good government of India entitles them to hold." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Strachan* said, that the hon. pro-

proprietor (Mr. Poynder) was not the only one who held that the Government should take some step on the subject to which his motion referred. What the hon. director was pleased to call over-heated zeal, was a feeling shared by him in common with a very large portion of the community, and did not deserve to be so termed, as far as the hon. proprietor was concerned, who only asked the directors to do that which they themselves admitted in principle. All he asked was, that some step should be taken in advance on this question, and when that was done, all agitation on the subject would cease.

Mr. Twining said, if he understood the state of the case rightly, it was, that the directors were in communication with the Government on the question. As grave and heavy charges had been made against the directors on this point, he thought it should go forth to the country, that the Government and the directors were as anxious to forward the great object to which the motion referred as any others could be. He trusted that a discussion, in which he regretted that so many charges were made against the directors, would not close without this understanding. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes observed, that the hon. director (Sir J. R. Carnac) had spoken of an extension of ecclesiastical establishments in India. That might be so, as far as the Church of England was concerned; but he wished to ask whether the directors were not curtailing the establishment, and reducing the salaries of the clergy of the Scotch Church in India?

The Deputy Chairman.—“No such reductions have been made.”

Sir C. Forbes.—“I am glad to hear it. I would now, Sir, beg to ask one question more before the Court adjourns. I understand that an Indian prince, the Nawab of Oude, who has recently arrived in this country, has sent a memorial to the Board of Control—or, I beg his pardon, I should rather say, to Sir John Cam Hobhouse—for he is, in effect, the Board of Control—as Buonaparte said of his senate, “I am the Senate.” That memorial, I am informed, has not been answered or noticed in any way. I understand, also, that the prince has sent a memorial to the Court of Directors. I wish to know whether any answer has been given, or is intended to be given to it?”

The Deputy Chairman.—“The consideration of the memorial of the individual alluded to is in progress.”

Mr. Poynder gave notice, that he should move, at the next General Court—

That the several memorials of the clergy and laity of Huntington and its vicinity, and of Norwich and its vicinity, addressed to the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, and presented at the Quarterly Court of the 20th of June 1838, be taken into consideration.

The Court then (at five o'clock) adjourned.

July 13.

A Special Court of Proprietors was held this day, with reference to the resolution of the 20th June, for the purpose of further considering the Bill before Parliament relative to natives of India contracting for labour to be performed without the territories of the East-India Company.

Owing to the length of the preceding debate, we must defer a report of this till next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 24.

Idolatry in India.—The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from Wingfield against the encouragement of idolatry in India, by the attendance of civil and military servants of the East-India Company at Hindu and Mahomedan ceremonies. It was not his intention on this occasion to enter into the subject, because it was probable that, in another session of Parliament, the whole question would be brought under the consideration of the legislature. The right rev. prelate presented a similar petition from Exeter.

Viscount Melbourne observed, that when, on a former occasion, a question was put to him relative to this matter, he had stated that the subject was under the

serious consideration of her Majesty's Government. He had now to state that it was the intention of Government to issue such orders to the authorities in India on this subject as would, he hoped, satisfy the most scrupulous minds.

The Bishop of Exeter expressed the great gratification which he felt, and which he was sure would be felt by many, at the communication made by the noble viscount.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 24.

Expedition to the Persian Gulf.—Sir S. Canning put a question to the President of Board of Control. It had been known to commercial men, that an expedition, composed of several armed vessels, and having on board 500 or 600 men, com-

manded by Col. Sherriſſ, had sailed from Bombay to the Persian Gulf. The only conceivable object of such an expedition must have reference to Bushire, the most important port belonging to Persia on the Persian Gulf, or to the island of Karak, in the neighbourhood of that place. As both belonged to Persia, it was obvious that an expedition sent with the view of taking possession of any of those places must involve us in hostilities with that power. It was therefore very important to those who were connected with the trade of the country, to know if the expedition was directed to objects of a kind likely to be attended with that consequence.

Sir J. Hobhouse stated, that it was true that a small expedition had sailed from Bombay for the head of the Persian Gulf, consisting of a frigate, a brig, two steamers, and a Government transport, having on board about 500 sepoys. The expedition had been sent to that quarter in consequence of a despatch received from the Governor-general of India by the Governor of Bombay, in which it was stated the reason why the Governor-general thought it advisable to send such an expedition. The East-India Company had a resident at Bushire; they had a resident at Bagdad; an important experiment had lately been tried in order to ascertain whether the navigation of the Euphrates was practicable; our commercial relations with that part of the world had become much more extensive than formerly. It was in consequence of the political state of Central Asia, that the Governor-general had thought it requisite, for the protection of British interests, to send that expedition. He declined to say any thing further than that the expedition had sailed, in consequence of instructions from the Government at home and the Governor-general of India.

Sir S. Canning inquired whether the expedition was sent merely for general purposes, or with a specific object.

Sir J. Hobhouse feared that his duty would not permit him to give any other answer than that he had already given. He trusted, when the proper time arrived, that Parliament and the public would think the Governor general of India perfectly justified in the course he had taken.

Mr Hume, wished to know if the British ambassador at the court of Persia had left that court, and if it was in consequence of his having left, and circumstances which afterwards occurred, that the expedition had been sent?

Lord Palmerston replied, that the last despatch he had received from Mr. McNeill, was dated from the Shah's camp, before Herat.

Removal of Natives of India.—Sir R. Peel wished to ask the President of the

Board of Control, was it his opinion that the Governor general of India in Council had full authority to prevent the conveyance of natives of India out of the country for the purpose of being employed in other colonial settlements of her Majesty, as for instance, the West-Indies? If the Governor-general had that complete authority, was it the intention of Government, with his concurrence, to pass an order positively prohibiting this conveyance for the period of two years, or any other definite time, in order that the whole subject might receive the consideration to which it was entitled?

Sir J. Hobhouse said, in his opinion, there could be no doubt that the Governor-general in Council had the power of making laws for India, subject to the control of the Home Government; and, therefore, if the purpose mentioned could be effected by an Act of Parliament, it could be effected equally by an edict of the Governor-general. With respect to the other part of the question, he had to state, that in consequence of the views taken by Government, in which they were confirmed by the general opinion of the house, it was the intention of the Court of Directors, to lose no time in issuing an order for the purpose mentioned by the right hon. gentleman.

July 27.

Idolatry in India.—In reply to a question from Mr. Baines, whether there was any intention to enforce the observance of the Court of Directors' despatch of 1833, respecting attendance on idolatrous worship in British India,

Sir J. Hobhouse said, that he should make a point of using the discretion with which he was invested as President of the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of such a despatch to India as would render it impossible for any of the functionaries there to mistake. He would take care that such a despatch should be sent as the most tender consciences would be perfectly satisfied with.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

On the 12th of June, a large and respectable meeting was held at Liverpool, to petition Parliament on the subject of deriving a revenue from idolatry in India, and compulsory attendance upon heathen ceremonies. The meeting was held pursuant to a resolution agreed to at the late anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Association. Adam Hodgson, Esq., was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a long and able speech, characterising the subject which had called them together as one of very deep importance, involving not only the religious character of this country, but the

religious liberty of a large class of their fellow-countrymen; and pointing out the objections to British connexion with the practices of paganism. Several resolutions were then passed condemnatory of the obstacles thrown in the way of the propagation of the Gospel by the encouragement openly given to idolatry by the Government of British India, in defiance of the despatch of the Court of Directors of February 1833, and of the connivance of the Court at this violation. A petition to Parliament was agreed to, and a subscription list was opened for a testimonial to Sir Peregrine Maitland.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

In p. 207, we have given extracts of a letter from the Steam Committee at Bengal to the Home Committee, relative to Captain Grindlay: It is but justice to this gentleman to publish the letter from the Home Committee to that of Bengal, which has since come into our hands:

"In communicating to you the line of proceeding which we have deemed it proper to adopt, we feel confident that you will give us credit for having acted solely from a desire to serve the interests entrusted to our care, and from a reluctance to inflict an unmerited injury on any one. We have felt bound to exercise in the case of Capt. Grindlay that discretion which is necessary to render our services of any value.

"On the receipt of your letter, Capt. Grindlay sent us a tender of his resignation; but this tender, after witnessing on the spot the energy and consistency of his exertions to promote the extended communication by Steam with all the Presidencies, the sincerity of which we had not the least reason to doubt, we did not feel ourselves justified in accepting it; and in requesting Capt. Grindlay to continue the duties which he has hitherto discharged, we were actuated not more by a sense of what appeared to us to be due to him, than by a conviction that, in so doing, we should best serve the cause which you have entrusted to us as its representatives in Great Britain.

"We have the honor, &c.

WM. BENTINCK,
JAS. MACKILLOP,
G. G. H. LARFENT,
WM. CRAWFORD,
T. E. M. TUNION."

"London, 15th February, 1838."

The following remarks upon the correspondence between Captains Grindlay and Barber appear in the *Bombay Gazette*, May 14:—

"From the letters before us, Capt. Barber appears to have got himself into
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 26, No. 104.

a dilemma, for never was there a defence so wretchedly managed as that with which he has endeavoured to rebut the statements of his rival. His replies are shuffling and evasive, unintelligible in argument, and totally destitute of point as regards the question brought under discussion. The letters of Capt. Grindlay are, on the other hand, manly, straightforward, and perfectly to the purpose. They do not, like those of Capt. Barber, harp upon strained interpretations, magnify shadows into substances, or, to suit an end, fritter away truths into airy fictions. They grapple with every difficulty, confront every accusation, and fearlessly expose every fallacy. They furnish a complete exposure of the means which have been at work to undermine Capt. Grindlay's reputation, and afford a triumphant vindication of his integrity. In fact, after perusing these letters, there cannot exist on the mind of any man who understands two consecutive words of English, any doubt as to the unwearied zeal with which Capt. Grindlay has devoted himself to the interests of his constituents, and the ardour with which he has ever advocated the cause entrusted to his care.

"A short time ago, the correspondence between Capt. Grindlay and Lord Wm. Bentinck appeared before the public, which was in itself a complete vindication of the former from the aspersions which had been cast upon his character; and yet no steps had been taken to retract the censure which was passed upon him: a sense of justice ought to urge the Calcutta committee to atone for the evil they have done, by as publicly reinstating Capt. Grindlay in the good opinion of the world, as they cast a stigma upon him, by publicly announcing a withdrawal of their confidence. It is incumbent also upon those journals which have given currency to the calumny, to circulate as widely as possible its contradiction. For ourselves, we sincerely congratulate Capt. Grindlay on his victory, and feel assured that whether the *amende* is made to him or not, the parties by whom it ought to be awarded must be ashamed of the step they have taken, and repent of the precipitancy with which, without inquiry, they condemned the conduct of a gentleman who, by incontrovertible evidence, has always been the able, the consistent, the uncompromising advocate of the interests entrusted to his charge."

NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES.

Extracts from letters from Capt. John Croft Hawkins, of the Indian navy:—

"Steamer *Euphrates*, Hillah, 24th May, 1838.

"I write just to inform you that we have successfully passed the Lemloom (2 N)

Marshes, the most difficult part of the navigation between Bassorah and Bales; it is 350 miles from the former, which we have accomplished in six days. It was not without difficulty and hard labour we succeeded in passing the tortuous windings, and frequent strong rushes and eddies, of the river in those celebrated marshes. The voyage will be accomplished, I hope, in ten or twelve days more."

"Steamer *Euphrates*, Ht. on the River Euphrates, May 30.

"We left Hilla on the 25th and received letters from Col. Taylor a few miles from thence; the messenger having discerned the steamer's smoke a long way off, rode directly towards us. You will be glad to hear we have arrived thus far, and between Hilla and this, have been navigating a broad and beautiful river, with slight impediments only, such as caused delay—viz. getting on mud flats once or twice, and getting off again without injury, and with only a little detention, thanks to being strongly manned and the power of steam, which can be used in backing off, and otherwise by being under the necessity of frequently stopping for wood, being some three hours each time taking it on board, and being of an indifferent quality, not steaming so fast as when burning coal. I mention all this that you may see the obstacles we have overcome, and that yet we have been no very long time running upwards of 500 miles against a rapid current in some places very difficult, and only steaming twelve hours in the twenty-four. The river in most places broad and deep, in some of the bends nearly a mile wide, the scenery varying, at times beautiful—essentially pastoral. We have lately passed through a country fertile in the extreme, inhabited by the Delam tribe of Arabs. The crops of corn are just reaped, and gathered in large circular ricks: they employ four and five horses in treading out the grain. Some of the wheat is still standing. Flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and large studs of the finest horses; the population extensive, and apparently most happy; numbers running to the banks to see us pass, playing on pipes, dancing, laughing, clapping their hands, and shouting for joy—men, women, and children. Such are the inhabitants of the verdant banks of the swift and silvery Euphrates, as, often changing its course, it brings to view the vast and ancient ruins of other times, and their accompanying desolation, on the one hand, while, on the other, is discovered the simple habitation of the Arab, half shrouded by the fig and pomegranate tree, and sheltered from the fierce rays of the sun by the graceful date-palm. This scenery, such as described, is in keeping with its pastoral and picturesquely clad inhabitants—the men in flowing robes, resem-

bling the Roman toga, with a coif covering their heads, in which is mingled a number of brilliant colours, among which, bright yellow, green, and scarlet predominate, with either a spear or club in their hand, or as frequently mounted on their beautiful mares and horses, fully armed with sword, spear, and shield; the women, (many of whom have great pretensions to beauty) dressed in loose garments of blue, red, green, or bright yellow (the second of these colours only worn by the virgins or unmarried females), serve to call to mind, by their free and unstudied attitudes, figures mentioned in the Scriptures, or more poetically described in Prior's *Solomon*. You can readily imagine these scenes are deeply interesting.

"I should think a speculation in trade would answer extremely well up and down this river: there are many productions overlooked—wool the principal. Many of the fleeces are beautifully white, and of a texture finer than I have ever seen before; they make superb cloaks of them, delicately woven, and richly ornamented. Naphtha is a natural production from springs, and to be had for the trouble of taking it. Bitumen, ghee or butter, in large quantities; tallow of the purest and whitest kind, made from the sheep's tails; all kinds of grain in profusion, and horses of the finest breed. The plan for the Company to adopt would be to engage agents to collect produce at the towns above Bagdad; to have a steamer constantly plying between Bassorah and Bagdad, and once a year, during the inundation, to proceed up to Bales, with a suitable boat in tow, to take in light cargoes and passengers, as well as on board the steamer, consisting of valuables, such as pearls, jewels, shawls, treasure, which goes up annually at a vast expense and insecurely, and then to bring down on rafts or boats, built expressly for the purpose, in tow of the steamer, under her protection, the collected produce of the country. For such a scheme, no particular outlay would be requisite; indeed, for trial, the present vessel would suffice to try the sale of our manufactures, and the value of the returns; and I should not hesitate to embark a third of my money in it, so certain am I it would succeed."

COOLIES OR DHANGARS.

The Demarara papers notice the arrival at George-town and Berbice, of the *Wharby* and the *Hesperus* from Calcutta, with cargoes of Coolies, of whom the former had on board 270, and the latter 175, inclusive of six women and eleven children. The house of Henley, Dowson, and Bestel, of Calcutta, have addressed a circular to West-India planters, in which, it is stated that, during the last two years they have procured and shipped upwards

of 5,000 free agricultural labourers for the Mauritius. The cost of those sent to the Mauritius is stated to have amounted to Rs. 100 per man, in which are comprised six months' advance of wages, provisions, and water for the voyage, clothing, commission, passage, and all incidental charges. The expense for the West-Indies is, of course, calculated at a larger sum, from the greater length of the voyage, and from the superior kind of arrangements necessary for the health and comfort of the passengers. Taking into consideration all these matters, the firm calculate the outlay at Rs. 210 per man, delivered in the West-Indies, six months' wages in advance, and the other necessaries before enumerated inclusive. The whole rate of charge at which these labourers can be engaged and bound for five years before embarking, is stated, comprehending all charges, voyage out and back, clothing and victualling, at £1. 9s. 6d. per month for the whole term to the planter.

SWAN RIVER PRODUCE.

A vessel has arrived in England from Swan River, laden with wool, oil, and timber, exclusively the productions of the colony. This is the first instance since the establishment of the colony.

STEAMER ON THE Nile.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have ordered a non steamer and tug for the transport of mails, passengers, and coals, up the Nile to Cairo.

OVERLAND LITTLKS.

A question of some moment is under consideration at the Post-office, whether, in the transmission of the letters for Egypt and India by a continental route, which seems on all hands to be highly preferable to the Mediterranean packet line, they should be under the charge of the French or of the Austrian government—by the way of Marseilles or of Trieste.—*Times*.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood on the following officers of the East-India Company's service:

Major-General Jeffery Prendergast.

Major William Lloyd.

Major Edw. A. Campbell, C.B.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 3, 1838.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated 28th June 1838 —

To be Generals in the Army

Lieut. Generals—
Sir Thomas Saurmaz.
Campbell Callander

John Stratford Saunders.
Sir Warren Marnaduke Peacocke, K.C.
John Pave.
Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B.
Sir John Ormsby Yaudefleur, G.C.B.
Charles Pye Douglas.
Robert Browne Clayton.
Alexander John Goldie.
Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Bart.
Hon. Sir Alexander Duff.
Sir Rutane Shaw Dunkin, K.C.B.
William Eden.
Sir Geo. Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B.
Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.
Samuel Hawker.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army.

Major Generals—
Samuel Brown.
Dennis Herbert.
John Ross.
Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.
Sir William Thornton, K.C.B.
Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.
Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B.
Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill.
Anthony Salvin.
Anthony Walsh.
Sir William Johnston, K.C.B.
Francis Newberry.
Dennis Francis Blomart.
Sir Joseph Stratton.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.
Sir James Charles Dalrymple.
Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.
Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B.
Sir Thomas Hawker.
Sir George Augustus Quentm.
Sir Coburn Campbell, K.C.B.
Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.
Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B.
Sir John Colborne, G.C.B.
Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B.
Sir Thomas M'Mullen, Bart., K.C.B.
Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.
Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.
Sir Henry Frederick Bonville, K.C.B.
Lord John Broughers, K.C.B.
Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
Lord Charles Somerset Manners, K.C.B.

To be Major Generals in the Army.

Colonels—
Henry D'Oyley, Grenadier Foot Guards.
Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., h.p. 54th Ft.
William Gray, half-pay 1st Foot.
Edward Darley, 61st Foot.
William Vincent Thompson, h.p. unattached.
Sir George Teesdale, half-pay unattached.
Christopher Hamilton, 9th Foot.
George James Reeves, half-pay 27th Foot.
Hon. Henry Murray, h.p. 18th Light Drags.
Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, h.p. unattached.
John Grey, half-pay 5th Foot.
Alexander Cameron, h.p. Greek Light Inf.
Sir James Wilson, K.C.B., h.p. 48th Foot.
Sir Henry Watson, h.p. Portuguese service.
Edward Walker, half-pay 60th Foot.
Thomas Evans, 70th Foot.

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieut. Colonels—
John Alexander Men, 74th Foot.
Alexander Wedderburn, Coldstream Guards.
Peter Dumas, h.p. 4th West-India Regt.
Midway Fane, 54th Foot.
John Martin, half-pay unattached.
George Henry Hewett, half-pay unattached.
Charles Wyndham, half-pay unattached.
Henry Earl of Uxbridge, h.p. unattached.
Hon. Henry H. Hutcheson, h.p. unattached.
Sir James Maxwell Wallace, 5th Dr. Guards.
Hon. John Finch, half-pay unattached.
James Lindsay, half-pay unattached.
Wm. George Moore, half-pay unattached.
Sir Augustus Fred. D'Ester, h.p. unattached.
James Campbell, 35th Foot.
William Cochran, h.p. unattached.
Henry Somerset, half-pay Cape Corps.
Nicholas Wodehouse, 50th Foot.
Hector M'Laine, half-pay unattached.
Henry Earl of Darlington, h.p. unattached.
Geo. Augustus Wetherall, 1st Foot.
John M'Caskill, 9th Foot.
John Carter, 1st Foot.
James Simpson, 29th Foot.

James Frederick Love, 73d Foot.
 Hon. George Anson, half-pay unattached.
 Duncan M'Gregor, 93d Foot.
 Edward Warner, half-pay 26th Foot.
 Nicholas Hamilton, inspecting field-officer.
 James Dennis, 3d Foot.
 Matthew Gregory Blake, h.p. Cape Corps.
 Charles A. F. Bentinck, Coldstr. Foot Guards.
 Robert Henry Sale, 13th Foot.
 Henry Lane, half-pay unattached.
 John Gregory Baingardt, 2d Foot.
 Robert Nickle, on a particular service.
 Daniel Falla, half-pay unattached.
 Sir Henry George Macleod, h.p. unattached.
 Sampson Stawell, 12th Light Dragoons.
 Chas. George James Arbuthnot, 72d Foot.
 Thomas Valiant, 40th Foot.
 Chesborough Grant Falconar, 22d Foot.
 Richard England, 41st Foot.
 Charles Middleton, half-pay unattached.
 Beaumont Lord Hocham, h.p. unattached.
 Joseph Paterson, on a particular service.
 Edward Wildman, 6th Dragoon Guards.

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army.

Majors—

David Graham, half-pay 56th Foot.
 John Algeo, 6th Foot.
 Peter Edwards, half-pay unattached.
 W. F. Williams, on a particular service.
 Wm. Cartwright, half-pay unattached.
 John Garland, half-pay unattached.
 Robert Fraser, half-pay 93d Foot.
 Renard Weld Harlstonage, h.p. unattached.
 Harless R. Saunders, h.p. unattached.
 William Parry Yale, half-pay unattached.
 Donald Urquhart, 39th Foot.
 Charles Hervey Smith, half-pay 40th Foot.
 William Henry Newton, h.p. unattached.
 Nicholas Lawson Darrah, 97th regt.
 Melville Glenie, 60th regiment.
 Arthur Gore, half-pay unattached.
 William Wilkinson, 49th Foot.
 George Marshall, 82d Foot.
 David Goodisman, half-pay unattached.
 Loftus Owen, half-pay unattached.
 Pringle Taylor, half-pay unattached.
 James Alfred Schreber, h.p. unattached.
 Charles Levigne, 71st Foot.
 Robert Winchester, 92d Foot.
 Henry Dundas Campbell, h.p. unattached.
 James Wood, half-pay unattached.
 William Frederick Tindal, h.p. unattached.
 Andrew Clarke, 46th Foot.
 Stephen Holmes, half-pay unattached.
 Henry Herbert Mannes, 37th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—

John Bonamy, 6th Foot.
 Thomas James Adair, 67th Foot.
 Sam. Robinson Warren, 65th Foot.
 Richard Manners, 59th Foot.
 James Tomlinson, 11th Light Dragoons.
 Jeremiah Cowper, 18th Foot.
 Henry Keane Bloomfield, 11th Foot.
 Barton Parker Browne, 11th Light Draga.
 Henry Bond, 3d Light Dragoons.
 John Birtwhistle, 32d Foot.
 Arthur Myers, 29d Foot.
 James T. Moore, 87th Foot.
 James H. Sergeantson, 50th Foot.
 Walter Harris, 5th Foot.
 Horace Suckling, 90th Foot.
 Ambrose Spong, 60th Foot.
 William Fraser, 43d Foot.
 John Clarke, 66th Foot.
 John Stoyte, 24th Foot.
 James Spence, 31st Foot.
 James Algeo, 77th Foot.
 Andrew Snape Hanond Alpin, 89th Foot.
 James Hutchinson, 21st Foot.
 Francis Williams Dillon, 18th Foot.
 Isaac Richardson, 11th Foot.
 Robert Browne, 16th Foot.
 William Cannon, 97th Foot.
 Richard Tatton, 77th Foot.
 James Jackson, 57th Foot.
 G. F. G. O'Connor, 45th regt.
 James Creagh, 80th Foot.
 Edward Johnstone, 50th Foot.
 William A. Rich, 79th Foot.
 Thomas Nickoll, 1st Foot.
 Wm. Henry Arthur, 50th Foot.
 Thomas L'Estrange, 36th Foot.

Wm. Bindon, Newfoundland Vet. Comps.
 Frederick Campbell Montgomery, 50th Foot.
 William Thomas Hunt, 88th Foot.
 Nicholas Palmer, 56th Foot.
 Thomas James Galloway, 33d Foot.
 Joseph Robert Raines, 95th Foot.
 Charles Baillie Brisbane, 34th Foot.
 John Lewis Black, 53d Foot.
 Charles Douglas, 9th Foot.
 Charles Hastings Doyle, 24th Foot.
 Walter White, Town Major of Dublin.
 Richard Westmore, 33d Foot.
 Thomas Wood, Grenadier Foot Guards.
 Manley Power, 18th Foot.
 William Henry Law, 83d Foot.
 James M'Queen, 15th Light Dragoons.
 Charles Hall, 1st Life Guards.
 Harman Jeffares, Newfoundland Vet. Comps.
 Edward Thorp, 39th Foot.
 William Saddleir, 50th regt. of Foot.
 John Lawrenson, 17th Light Dragoons.
 Richard Holt, 81st Foot.
 John Dalzell, 10th Foot.
 Hunter Ward, 40th Foot.
 Alex. B. Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
 Harcourt Master, 4th Light Dragoons.
 Henry Wincombe Harley, 8th Foot.
 Joseph Swinburne, 83d Foot.
 James M'Douall, 2d Life Guards.
 Edward Twopeny, 70th Foot.
 George Carpenter, 41st Foot.
 George Whannell, 33d Foot.
 Daniel Fraser, 42d Regiment.
 Alexander Buchanan, 77th Regiment.
 George Hagarth, 26th Foot.
 William Thain, 33d Foot.
 Dugald M'Neiel, 1st Foot.
 John Crofton Peldie, 21st Foot.
 Richard Willington, 84th Foot.
 Peter Cheape, 96th Foot.
 John Alexander Forbes, 92d Foot.
 Alexander M'Leod, 61st Foot.
 Charles Smith, 20th Foot.
 Charles Highmore Potts, 15th Foot.
 Francis Westera, 5th Dragoon Guards.

War-Office, July 3, 1838.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank, by brevet, as undermentioned. Commissions to bear date 28th June 1838. —

To be Generals in the Army.

Lieut. Generals—
 John Maclean, Royal Engineers.
 George Wilson, Royal Artillery.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army.

Major Generals—
 Sir Joseph Maclean, Royal Artillery.
 Richard Dickinson, Royal Artillery.
 Alexander Armstrong, late Royal Irish Artillery.
 Henry Evatt, Royal Engineers.
 Sir F. William Mulester, Royal Engineers.

To be Major Generals in the Army.

Colonels—
 Foster Coulson, late Royal Irish Artillery.
 Richard Unacke, late Royal Irish Artillery.
 George Irving, late Royal Irish Artillery.
 Sir John May, K.C.B., Royal Artillery.
 John Fox Burgoyne, Royal Engineers.

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieut. Colonels—
 Griffith George Lewis, Royal Engineers.
 Sir George Charles Hoste, Royal Engineers.
 George Judd Harding, Royal Engineers.
 John Ross Wright, Royal Engineers.

To be Lieut. Colonel in the Army.

Major William Miller, Royal Artillery.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—
 Richard Burne Rawnsley, Royal Artillery.
 William Augustus Raynes, Royal Artillery.
 Richard Hardinge, Royal Artillery.
 Joseph Hanwell, Royal Artillery.
 Robert Andrews, Royal Artillery.
 Thomas Howard Fenwick, Royal Engineers.
 Lewis Alexander Hall, Royal Engineers.
 Patrick Yule, Royal Engineers.

George Phillpots, Royal Engineers.
 Charles Jasper Selwyn, Royal Engineers.
 Edmund Sheppard, Royal Artillery.
 William Matthew Gossett, Royal Engineers.
 Daniel Bolton, Royal Engineers.
 Lewis S. B. Robertson, Royal Artillery.
 Walter Elphinstone Lock, Royal Artillery.
 Philip Sandlands, Royal Artillery.
 Browne Willis, Royal Artillery.
 Benjamin Hutcheson Vaughan, Royal Artillery.
 Thomas Gordon Higgins, Royal Artillery.
 Frederick William Whinyates, Royal Engineers.
 Alexander Watt Robe, Royal Engineers.
 Ralph Carr Alderson, Royal Engineers.
 Charles Wright, Royal Engineers.
 Charles Rivers, Royal Engineers.
 Francis R. Thomson, Royal Engineers.
 Amherst Wright, Royal Artillery.
 Hale Young Wrotham, Royal Engineers.

War Office, July 3, 1838.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank, by Brevet, as undermmentioned. Commissions to bear date 28th June 1838:—

To be Generals in the Army.

Lieut. Gen. James Meredith.
 Lieut. Gen. Robert Hill Farmar.

To be Majors in the Army.

Capt. William Mouldin Burton.
 Capt. Abraham H. Gordon.

(For the Brevet Promotion of Company's Officers, see page 232.)

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Downing Street, July 19, 1838.—Forasmuch as the Sovereigns of this Realm have been wont, on their coronation, to confer the insignia of the Order of the Bath upon divers of their subjects, the Queen has been graciously pleased, upon the occasion of her Majesty's coronation, to declare and appoint, as her Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that

Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, K.C.B.;
 Lieut. Gen. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.;
 Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B.;
 Archibald, Earl of Gosford;
 Lord George William Russell, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of Prussia;
 Charles Augustus Lord Howard de Walden, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her most Faithful Majesty;

May Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B.

shall be Extra. Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages which the Knights Grand Cross of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy. And her Majesty is further pleased to declare that the said Extra Knights Grand Cross shall, in all chapters of the Order, and other solemnities, rank after the regular Knights Grand Cross now existing, and before any regular Knights Grand Cross hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are herebefore enumerated; and that on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Cross, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Admiral John Lawford.
 Maj. Gen. Andrew Pilkington, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. John Gardiner, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Lord Greenock, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir John George Woodford, C.B.

Maj. Gen. Sir Patrick Lindessy, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Charles James Napier, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Evan J. M. McGregor, Bart., C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Edward Gibbs, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. George Thomas Napier, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. the Hon. Hercules R. Pakenham, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart., C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Leonard Greenwell, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Henry Dick, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, C.B.
 Rear-Adm. Sir John Aeworth Ommamney, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. Alexander Cameron, C.B.
 Maj. Gen. John Fox Burgoyne, C.B.

And her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order:—

Capt. Sir Edw. T. Trounbridge, Bart., Royal Navy.
 Capt. Cuthbert F. Daly, Royal Navy.
 Capt. Edward Pelham Brenton, Royal Navy.
 Capt. Richard Arthur, Royal Navy.
 Capt. James Andrew Worth, Royal Navy.
 Capt. Robert W. G. Festing, Royal Navy.
 Capt. Barrington Reynolds, Royal Navy.
 Capt. Robert Munsell, Royal Navy.
 Col. William Wood, h.p. 41st Foot.
 Col. William Warre, unattached.
 Col. G. C. D'Agular, unatt., dep. adj. gen. Ireland.
 Col. Henry Sullivan, 6th Foot.
 Col. Stephen A. Goodman, h.p. 49th Foot.
 Col. Edward Wynyard, unattached.
 Col. George Brown, Rifle brigade.
 Col. C. E. Conyers, h.p. inspecting field-officer.
 Col. James Allair, 57th Foot.
 Col. David Forbes, h.p. 78th Foot.
 Col. Henry Adolphus Proctor, h.p. 6th Foot.
 Col. Edward Parkinson, h.p. 11th Foot.
 Col. Thomas Francis Wade, unattached.
 Col. Richard Egerton, unattached.
 Col. William Chalmers, h.p. 57th Foot.
 Col. C. H. Churchill, 31st F., qu. mast. gen. India.
 Col. James Grant, h.p. 23d Foot.
 Col. T. W. Taylor, lieut.-gov. R.M.L. College.
 Col. Felix Calvert, unattached.
 Col. John M. Wilson, h.p. 77th Foot.
 Col. Thomas Wilshire, 2d Foot.
 Col. Henry Oglander, 26th Foot.
 Col. E. Fleming, inspect. field-officer recruit dist.
 Col. Philip Banbrigg, assist. qu. mast. gen.
 Col. Sempronius Stiction, h.p. 14th Foot.
 Col. T. F. Napier, h.p. Chasseurs Britanniques.
 Col. N. Thorn, assist. qu. mast. gen.
 Col. W. H. Sewell, 31st F., dep. qu. mast. gen. India.
 Col. Joseph Thackwell, 4th Dragoons.
 Col. Alex. Macdonald, Royal Artillery.
 Col. Sir William L. Horrie, unattached.
 Col. Thomas S. St. Clair, unattached.
 Col. George William Paty, 94th Foot.
 Col. Thos. Jas. Wemyss, h.p. 9th Foot.
 Col. Robert B. Gabut, h.p. 2d Drags.
 Col. William Rowan, unattached.
 Col. James Shaw Kennedy, unattached.
 Col. George Leigh Golthe, 11th Foot.
 Col. George Couper, unattached.
 Col. Henry Ramey, unattached.
 Col. the Hon. C. Gore, dep. qu. mast. gen. Canada.
 Col. Griffith G. Lewis, Royal Engineers.
 Col. George J. Harding, Royal Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. John Guiswood, unattached.
 Lieut. Col. W. F. O'Reilly, h.p. R. Afr. corps.
 Lieut. Col. Alex. K. Clark, 7th Drag. Guards.
 Lieut. Col. Edw. T. Michell, Royal Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. Thos. Blanchard, Royal Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Thos. Dynely, Royal Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. Wm. Reid, Royal Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Dundas, Royal Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. John N. Wells, Royal Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Wm. Brereton, Royal Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. John Owen, Royal Marines.
 Lieut. Col. Chas. C. Dansey, Royal Artillery.

Downing Street, July 20, 1838.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of her Majesty's coronation, to declare and appoint, as her Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that

Maj. Gen. Sir A. Caldwell, Bengal Army, K.C.B.;
 Maj. Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, Madras Army, K.C.B.; and
 Richard Jenkins, Esq., E. I. C.'s Civil Service.

shall be Extra Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages which the Knights Grand Cross of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy. And her Majesty is further pleased to declare that the said Extra Knights Grand Cross shall, in all chapters of the order, and other solemnities, rank after the regular Knights Grand Cross now existing, and before any regular Knights Grand Cross hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are heretofore enumerated; and that, on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Cross, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East-India Company to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Maj. Gen. John Rose, Bengal Inf., C.B.
Maj. Gen. Thomas Corwille, Bombay Inf., C.B.
Maj. Gen. William Richards, Bengal Inf., C.B.
Maj. Gen. Thomas Whitehead, Bengal Inf., C.B.
Maj. Gen. John Doveton, Madras Cav. Regt., C.B.
Maj. Gen. David Foulis, Madras Cavalry, C.B.
Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anbary, Knt., Beng. Eng., C.B.

And her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East-India Company to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order:—

Col. William Turner, Bombay Cavalry.
Col. William Hall, Bombay Infantry.
Col. Sir James Munro, Knt., Madras Artl.
Col. William Sandwith, Bombay Infantry.
Col. James F. Suter, Bombay Infantry.
Col. H. G. A. Taylor, Madras Infantry.
Col. Herbert Bowen, Bengal Infantry.
Col. F. S. T. Johnston, Bengal Cavalry.
Col. Sir R. H. Cuthbert, Bart., Bengal Inf.
Col. P. De La Motte, Bombay Cavalry.
Col. Edward Frederick, Bombay Infantry.
Col. James Kennedy, Bengal Cavalry.
Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt., Bengal Inf.
Col. Edmund F. Waters, Bengal Infantry.
Col. William S. Webb, Bengal Artillery.
Col. William Battine, Bengal Artillery.
Col. Archibald Gallaway, Bengal Infantry.
Col. Lechmere Russell, Bombay Artillery.
Col. Robert Home, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. James H. Frith, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Henry Cock, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John Morgan, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Josiah Stewart, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. William Williamson, Madras Inf.
Lieut. Col. Henry Hall, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John Chespe, Bengal Engineers.
Lieut. Col. John Low, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John Colvin, Bengal Engineers.
Lieut. Col. Alex. Tulloch, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. S. W. Steel, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Orchard, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Charles Graham, Bengal Artillery.
Maj. John Hering, Bengal Infantry.
Maj. Edward A. Campbell, Bengal Cavalry.
Maj. P. Montgomerie, Madras Artillery.
Maj. W. Butteforth, Madras Infantry.
Maj. John Purton, Madras Engineers.
Maj. John Cameron, Madras Infantry.
Maj. Thomas Lumsden, Bengal Artillery.
Maj. Thomas Turnbull, Bengal Artillery.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 25. *Bombay Packet*, Garmock, from Bombay 7th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Alfred*, Flint, from N. S. Wales 18th March; off Plymouth.—*Valleyfield*, Stewart, from Ceylon 15th March; off Salcombe.—*Carolina*, Soderham, from Batavia; at Cowes.—26. *Portland*, Combro, from N. S. Wales 8th March, and Pernambuco; at Liverpool.—28. *Greenock*, McDougall, from Mauritius 5th March, and Cape 8th April; off Portsmouth.—*John the Baptist*, from Mauritius 23th March; at Cowes. JULY 2. *Brothernebu*, Chapman, from Bengal 15th Feb., and Cape 25th April; *Charles Kerr*, Arnold, from N. S. Wales 28th Feb., and Pernambuco 18th May,

and *James McInroy*, Cleland, from Mauritius 23th March, and Cape 27th April; all at Portsmouth.—*Elizabeth*, Colman, from N. S. Wales 11th Feb., and Bahia; at Plymouth.—*Charles and Robert*, Pike, from Batavia; off the Start (for Stockholm).—*Shepherdess*, Glasgow, from Mauritius 1st April; off Portland.—*Bridget*, Vertue, from V. D. Land 14th March, and Pernambuco; off Penzance.—5. *Erskine*, Arnold, from Singapore 15th March; at Falmouth.—7. *Cherest*, Nichol, from V. D. Land 3d Feb.; off Portland.—9. *Marquis Camden*, Gribble, from China 3d March; off Portsmouth.—*Descent*, Riddle, from V. D. Land 25th March; at Deal.—*Fremont*, Davies, from Madras; off Portland.—*Admiral de Ruyter*, Van Duyn, from Batavia; off Plymouth.—10. *Premier*, Were, from China 1st March; at Deal.—11. *Antemias*, New, from N. S. Wales 13th March, off Hastings.—12. *Lord William Bentinck*, Donity, from N. S. Wales 28th Feb.; at Deal.—*Cornwall*, Bull, from Bengal 8th March; off Portsmouth.—13. *Arbanus*, Cain, from V. D. Land 16th March; at Deal.—14. *Sea Watch*, Huson, from N. S. Wales 27th Feb.; off Brighton.—16. *Belmore*, Robertson, from Bombay 8th March, and Cape 16th May; and *Little Catherine*, Howarth, from V. D. Land 5th April, both at Liverpool.—*Munich*, McNeagle, from Bengal; off Liverpool.—*Charles Carter*, Christal, from Cape 7th May; *Denison*, Poole, from China; *Thomas Greenwell*, Thornhill, from Bengal 8th March, and Cape 16th May; *Louisa Campbell*, Buckley, from V. D. Land 21st March. *Emu*, Howard, from V. D. Land 1st March; *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, from China 1st March, and Cape 16th May; and *Juliet*, Parker, from Batavia and Sumatra; all at Deal.—*Cornwall*, Crawford, from China 21st Feb.; off Folkestone.—17. *Katherine Edith*, Russell, from China 1st March; *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Fell, from V. D. Land 8th March, and Pernambuco; and *Jubana*, Wainwright, from Bengal 9th Feb., and Madras 11th March, all at Deal.—*Araban*, Brown, from China 3d March; at Bristol.—*Tuanara*, Buttershall, from Bengal 10th March; off Liverpool.—18. *Isabella*, Ryan, from N. S. Wales, 6th March; off Plymouth.—*Belina* (Dutch frigate), from Madras 13th March, and Cape 23d May; off Dover.—20. *George and Mary*, Gibson, from Mauritius 9th April; at Liverpool.—21. *Orion*, Ager, from China 17th March; at Deal.—*Eliza and Susan*, Webber, from Batavia 11th March; at Cowes (for Bremen).—11. *M. S. Waterwitch*, Dickey, from Ascension 11th June, at Portsmouth.—23. *Klema*, Wallace, from Ceylon 27th March; at Deal.—24. *Mary*, Glass, from Bombay 8th March; at Liverpool.—27. *Calcutta*, Laddell, from China 9th March, off Liverpool.

Departures.

JUNE 10. *Greyhound*, for Mauritius (via Bordeaux); from Newcastle.—19. *Eliza*, Mann, for Bombay; from Llandilly.—*Peacock Park*, Middleton, for Mauritius; from Gravesend.—20. *Hebe*, Malcolm, for Cape, from Llandilly.—21. *Elleanor Russell*, Worth, for Cape and Mauritius; *Gumpston*, Mello, for Alagoa Bay; *Providence*, Dixon, for Bengal; *Alicante*, Wilkinson, for Cape; *David Watson*, Wright, for South Australia; and *Mount Stuart Ephraimstone*, Jolly, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—*Perthshire*, Christie, for Cape; from Llandilly.—24. *Rosalind*, Miller, for Ceylon; and *Adelaide*, Greaves, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Orient*, Taylor, for Singapore and Batavia, and *Mundane*, Alderson, for Singapore and China; both from Liverpool.—25. *Plantagenet*, Dumett, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—26. *Hersey*, Black, (from Newcastle) for Mauritius; and *Lord Eldon*, Worsall, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—28. *Frances Ann*, Hay, for Bengal; *John Bagshaw*, Blyth, for Bengal; and *Laura*, Day, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Coromandel*, Loader, for V. D. Land (with convicts); and *Maitland*, Baker, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); both from Deal.—29. *Calcutta*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Cork.—30. *Klema*, Phillips, for Alagoa Bay; *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for China; and *Singapore*, Luck, for Singapore; all from Deal.—JULY 1. *Seringapatam*, Henry, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Emu*, Dunbar, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Catherine Jameson*, Hutchinson, for South Australia and N. S. Wales; from Portland Firth.—4. *St. George*, Ellis (from the Clyde), for N. S. Wales; from Oban.—*Margaret Wilkie*, Smith, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—5. *Gazelle*, Robertson, for Cape, from Liverpool.—*James Ewing*, Hamilton, for Bengal; from Greenock.—

6. *Reform*, Lofgren (from Hamburg), for Singapore; off the Wight.—7. *Ann*, Jaffray, for Bombay; from Lanceli.—*Courier*, Prondfoot, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, for Batavia; from Greenock.—9. *Rieng*, MacDowell, for Madras; from Liverpool.—10. *Bengaler*, Hamlin, for South Australia; from Hamburg.—11. *Isabella*, Robertson, for China; from Leith.—12. *Celt*, Gregg, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—*Saladin*, McKenzie, for Mauritius, *via* Marseilles; from Deal: *Abel Gower*, Henderson, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—13. *Taru*, Reid, and *Urama*, Noakes, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Mauritian*, Reid, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Nile*, Anderson, for China and Manilla; both from Liverpool.—15. *Batonner*, MacDonall, for Cape and Swan River; from Penzance.—*May Palmer*, Cant, for Mauritius, *via* Bordeaux; from Deal.—17. *Richmond*, MacLeod, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*John Cree*, Boyd, for Bengal; from Deal.—*St. George*, Crawford, for Cape and Mauritius; *Joe*, Holmes, for Mauritius; and *Patrol King*, Clarke, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—18. *True Briton*, Reach, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Tonbay.—*Oatman*, Watkins, for St. Helena; *Richard Bell*, Williams, for Bengal; and *Ginecater*, Brooks, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Elena*, Blair, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—19. *Madras*, Henniker, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Sophia*, Johns, for Batavia (in ballast); from Liverpool.—20. *Children*, Browne, for Launceston; and *Ann*, MacAlpine, for Cape; both from Deal.—21. *St. John Roe Reid*, Cumming, and *Trident*, Brown, both for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*Bengaler*, Hamlin, for South Australia; from Deal.—22. *Moths*, Purdie, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—24. *Warrior*, Donthwaite, for Cape and Ceylon; *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; and *London*, Wumble, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*City of Edinburgh*, Thompson, for N. S. Wales; *John Nugent*, Fawcett, for ditto; and *Immanuel*, Ritchie, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*Alleton*, Chitterton, for Bengal; and *Inglesborough*, Buckle, for China; both from Liverpool.—25. *Melrose*, Walker, for Bengal; *Melban*, Pollock, for Bombay; and *Scotia*, Campbell, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*Chapelade*, Davies, for Bombay; and *Offspring*, Seales, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—26. *Emigrant*, Petrie, for Bombay; *Thomas Bell*, Cramham, for Batavia; and *Blouance*, Banks, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—27. *Tiger*, Titherington, for China; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras (corrected list). Mrs. Gray; Mrs. George; Mrs. Crogan, Mrs. Trevor; E. C. Loyell, Esq., C.S.; Rev. Geo. K. Grime; Mr. J. C. George, missionary; Lieut. Crogan, artillery; Lieuts. Julius and Donovan, H.M. 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Falconer, 46th N.I.; three Masters Trevor; Masters George, Dunton, Adley, and Langley; Messrs Falconer, Whitlock, George, and Brunton; servants, invalids, &c.—From the Cape: Mrs. Lees; Messrs. J. Albert, Fleck, and De Villiers; Masters Lees and Sanderman; Miss Steiner.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Blenkinsop; Mrs. Godfrey; John Bury, Esq., C.S.; Dr. Godfrey; Rev. Wm. F. Blenkinsop; Rev. Henry Deane, Master and two Misses Blenkinsop; Miss Godfrey, &c.—(Capt. Geo. Gray died at sea).

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Tiering; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Warden; Mrs. Turner; Richard Woodward, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Herring, B.N.I.; T. Smith, Esq., N.I.; P. Browne, Esq., H.M. 3d Regt.; Capt. Warden, H. Marine; Dr. A. R. Jackson; Dr. Stokes; J. H. Wagenstruber, Esq.; Mr. Vaughan; 10 children, 3 servants.—From the Cape: Major Parlbay; Mrs. and Miss Parlbay; Mrs. Mathews.—(The following were landed at the Cape: W. Fane, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. Fane; three Misses Fane.

Per Reliance, from Bombay: Col. W. D. Robertson; Miss Robertson; Misses Robertson.
Per Malra, from Bengal: Capt. J. Donally; Lieut. Daniell; Lieut. Edgar; W. C. Cane, Esq.; J. Grant, Esq.; Miss Cane; 150 H.M. troops.

Per Reptile, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Rotton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Shuttleworth; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Benson; Mrs. Woodin; Mrs. Fildard; Col. Andrew, 7th N.I.; Col. Morrison, 57th N.I.; Majors Rotton

and White, H.M. 11th L. Drags.; Lieuts. Hambrick and Ready, ditto; Cornet Reynolds, ditto, Surg. Sandham and Assist. Surg. Baird, ditto; Qu. Mast. Betson, ditto; Lieut. Norman, H.M. 31st Regt.; J. T. il, Esq., merchant; Mons. Fildard, adv. gen. at Chundernagore; Mrs. Leach and child; two Masters White; two Masters Armstrong; Master and Miss Wilson; Miss Woodin; several steerage passengers: 191 men, 20 women, and 26 children of H.M. 11th L. Drags.

Per Friends, from Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Riddle and three children; Miss Fiske; two servants.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: (see our number for June, p. 125).—Col. Faithful died at sea 16th March, and Master Horatio Agnew 19th March.

Per Eleanor, from Ceylon: Capt. Forbes, R. Engineers; Lieut. Brimhurst, 90th L. Inf.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: (see our number for June, p. 125)—additional: Mrs. Watson; Wm. Cannon, Esq.; Ens. Watson. (Mrs. Sutherland died at sea).

Per Duke of Sussex, from China: Hugh D. Dalrymple, Esq.; Richard Binks, Esq.; Mr. Bedale.—From the Cape: Major and Miss Burney; Mrs. Col. Tennant and four children.

Per Bombay Packet, from Bombay: (see our number for May, p. 57).

Per H. C. Brenne steamer, from Bombay 21st May, for Red Sea: H. Stokes, Esq., M.C.S.; Mr. H. G. Kirks.

Per James McIntyre, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Wornitz and family; Mr. Dellruick.

Per Portland, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Bull and family; Thomas Brown, Esq.; Dr. Clifford; Mr. Powis and two Masters ditto; two Masters and two Misses Jacob.

Per Charles Kerr, from N. S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Duff, late of the *Afronier*; Mr. and Mrs. Tawell; Capt. Pothersquid; Dr. Edwards, R.N.; 41 invalids, 4 women, and 13 children of H.M. service.

Per Bandwater, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arthur and child; Mr. and Mrs. Rely; Mr. Buchan, surgeon; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Newton; two Masters Rely.

Per Margus Camden, from China: John S. Ruge, Esq.; John Pucarin, Esq.; Lewin Reade, Esq.; Wm. H. Anderson, Esq.

Per Fred. Wilton Boutwick, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Jenkins; Mrs. Duntly; John Bourke, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Spencer and nephew; Thomas Galloway, Esq.; 4 children.

Per Isabella, from N. S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Mugridge; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

Per Anthoniocher, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Ashley; Misses Reynolds and Taples; Capt. Scott; Lieut. Singleton; Dr. Gannon; Mr. Reid.

Per Deventer, from V. D. Land: Capt. and Mrs. Langlois; Mrs. Langlois; Mr. and Mrs. Reed and family (*in* Mr. A. Reed, Mrs. Williams, and servant); Mrs. and Miss J. Abbott; Mrs. Critchett; Miss Mieswhutter; Mr. Chas. Seale, sen.; Mr. Chas. Seale, jun.; Mr. Lester; Mr. Jackson; Dr. John Macbrune.

Per Esant, from V. D. Land: Dr. and Mrs. Evans and child; Dr. Sterritt; Dr. Lhotsky, &c.

Per Katherine Stevens & Forbes, from V.D. Land: Mr. Gouget; Miss Rowlands and servant.

Per Louisa Campbell, from V. D. Land: Alex. Clarke, Esq.; Mrs. Clarke; two Masters and Miss Clarke; Mr. Chitty.

Expected.

Per Hashemy, from China: Capt. John Hine; Dr. Cullen.

Per Walmer Castle, from China: G. Coles, Esq.

Per Euphrates, from Bombay: Mrs. Ramsay and three children; Miss Kelly; Capt. Ramsay, 24th N.I.; Capt. Melchum, H.M. 6th Foot; John Cumming, engineer, from *Beneance* steamer.

Per Roberts, from Bengal:—Mrs. and Miss Shakespear and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Walters and child; Mr. and Mrs. Peter and three children; Major and Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Sivright; Capt. Bracken and child; Mr. Bruce; Lieuts. Lamb and Otley; Messrs. Farmer and Fraser; Master Amos.

Per City of Edinburgh, from N.S. Wales: Mrs. Abrahams; Mr. Docker and family; Messrs. Patterson, Schultz, Bourne, and Moss.

Per Mary Catherine, from V.D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Miss Gibson.

Per Hindoo, from V. D. Land: Dr. Blyth; Mr. Kemp; and family.

Per Sesostris, from Bengal: (see our last number, p. 191).—From Madras: Mrs. Lane; Mrs. Haines; Mrs. Milligan; Mrs. Du Pasquier; Capt. Daubeny and Sharpin, H.M. 55th Regt.; Lieut. Ludlow, engineers; H. Crozier, Esq., C.S.; — Arrow, Esq.; — Haig, Esq.; Capt. Thomas, late of the ship *Ethiopia*; two Misses Milligan; two Misses Haines; Masters Lane and Milligan.

Per Tiger, from Ceylon (additional): Mrs. Archer; Dr. Archer; Miss Beaton; 1 lieutenant; Colville; 72 invalids, 3 women, and 6 children belonging to H.M. 50th, 50th, and 61st regts. (Wiss Walker and Master Wright died at sea).

Per Petrus, from Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Robson and children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Aurora, for Bombay: Major and Mrs. Doshon and family; Mr. and Mrs. Manger.

Per Plantagenet, for Bengal: Mrs. Coplestone; Major and Mrs. Wright, H.M. 39th Foot; Misses Hodgson, Chester, and Davis; Capt. W. G. Wood, H.M. 39th Foot; Ens. W. Hardinge, ditto; Lieut. T. D. Beice, H.M. 62d Foot; Lieut. Herriott, H.M. 55th Foot; Hon. Mr. Talbot; Messrs. Money, Home-on, Edge, Vandeleur, Smith, Stangways, and Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoernthe, missionaries; troops &c. (51 men, 1 woman, and 2 children).

Per True Briton, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Downes; Capt. and Mrs. Horner; Mr. and Mrs. Culwell; Mr. and Mrs. Burt; Mr. and Mrs. Scheumann; Mr. Anting; Miss Hanson; Capt. Gahagan; Capt. Johnston; Rev. Dr. Roux; Comte C. de Kotzke; Messrs. Lushington, Le Sueur, Moorat, Primrose, Macnamara, and Thomson; Capt. and Mrs. Hammond for the Cape; Dr. McQueen for ditto.

Per Commodore, for N. S. Wales: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. White and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth; Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; Mr. and Mrs. Heblen; Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles and child; Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty and three children; Miss Gaher; Dr. Day; Messrs. Wilson, Butcher, Way, Crawford, Chadwick, Shepherd, Glen, and Oliver.

Per Richmond, for Cape and Bengal: Maj. Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal General Staff; Mrs. James William MacLeod, of Calcutta; Mrs. Capt. Knyvet, Bengal Army; Mrs. Dr. Brett, ditto; Mrs. Dr. Shillito, ditto; Misses Fagan, Brett, A. Fagan, Wolfe, and M. Fagan; James William MacLeod, Esq. (from Cape); W. Harper, Esq., surg., Bengal Army; W. Shillito, Esq., assist-surg., ditto; J. Hamilton, Esq., merchant; Alex. MacHardy, Esq., ditto; Arch. Chisholm, Esq., ditto; J. Robertson, Esq., H.C. mil. service—Steorage: 16 Dutch settlers, 1 European woman, and 5 Native servants.

Per Hope, for N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta; Mrs. Watkins; Messrs. Everitts, Oliver, Clay, Montchou, Webb, Raby, Wilton, Penke, Howell, Stanton, Berwick, and Talkington.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Boyd and family; Mrs. Swohne and two daughters; Mrs. C. E. Adams; Capt. and Mrs. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Latty; Misses Bosawen and Howell; Brigadier Penny; Capt. Bonham; Lieut. Bosawen; Mr. Earle; Mr. Maoutyre.

Per London, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Anderson and party; Mr. and Mrs. Maitin; Mrs. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Chilcott; Mrs. Canham and four children; Misses Playfair, Sherrif, Eddis, Johnston, and Lowe; Lieut. Sandes, 9th Foot, in command of troops; Mr. Wm. Nichol; Mr. and Master Wood; Mr. Twisden and family; Mr. Ronald; Masters Wright and Ross; troops, &c. (41 men, 3 women, and 7 children).

Per Scotia, for Bengal: Mrs. Harrington; Col. and Mrs. White; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. James Fraser; Misses White, Hill, and Butler; Major David, in command of troops; Ens.

Penny, H.M. 13th Foot; Ens. Blackall; Ens. Green, H.M. 3d Foot; Mr. Gerrard, surgeon; Mr. Eastwood; Mr. Reynolds; troops, &c. (62 men, 4 women, and 2 children).

Per Malabar, for Bombay: Major and Mrs. Leighton; Col. Dunsterville and daughters; Mrs. Hayman and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Erskine; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews; Misses Lewis, Spiers, and Smith; Major Ottley; Capt. Dennis; Messrs. Dunsterville, Eden, and Black.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, for Bengal: Col. Raper and family; Mr. and Mrs. Smoult; Mrs. Pringle and family; Mrs. Rogers; Messrs. Robinson, Fraser, Brooke, and Smith; Sir H. Seton; Capt. Roeroft; Messrs. Bathie, Hay, Spiers, D'Oyly, Howden, Johnston, and Pottinger.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal: Mrs. Hicks; Mrs. Pillans; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Farquharson and two children; two Misses Dick; Misses Puckle, McCarthy, Napear, Bell, Kennedy, Browne, and Wemyss; Col. Oliver; Major Pillans; Capt. Campbell; Mr. Hicks; Mr. Ross; Mr. Ferguson.

Per Carnatic, for Madras: Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls (new Commander-in-chief at Madras) and daughters; Major and Mrs. Luard; Capt. and Mrs. Hayley; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morant; Mr. and Mrs. Morton; Col. Elderton; Capt. H. Mackenzie; Capt. Burn; Lieut. Nicolls; Ens. Morgan; Mr. R. Hichens, C. S.; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Gardner.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Esdale; Mr. and Mrs. Raikes; Mrs. De Monnet; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Smith; Miss Warin; Capt. Frazer; Messrs. Drake, Cameron, and Macdonald.

Per Warrior, for Cape and Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Mackay; Miss Prout; Miss Spicer; two Misses Higgs; Mr. Warrington (naval store-keeper Trimcalnee) and family; Jacob Letterstedt, Esq., for the Cape.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 12. At Newstead, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22d Madras N.I., of a son, still-born.

13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Birrell, Bengal European Regt., of a daughter.

21. At the Limes, Carshalton, Surrey, the lady of Capt. E. M. Danell, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the lady of D. Ansio, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter (since dead).

July 8. At Bonlogues-sur-Mer, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

9. At Bath, the lady of J. C. McNair, Esq., Madras Artillery, of a son.

10. At Hanover-place, Old Kent Road, the lady of E. Cardoza, Esq., late of Madras, of a son.

14. At the house of her father, J. Booth, Esq., Mullaloe, Ardee, Ireland, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

20. At Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, the lady of C. E. Ticevyan, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

Lately. In Grosvenor Square, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Rous, R.N., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Tindall, 2d Bombay N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18. F. Twynam, Esq., to Lucy Emiha, eldest daughter of the late Major R. W. Budden, Bombay establishment.

June 6. At Paris, at the residence of the British Ambassador, Lieut. F. Russell, 22d Regt. M.N.I., to Anna, second daughter of the late John Lee, Esq., of Limerick.

14. At St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester. F. C. Marsden, Esq., Bengal army, to Sydney Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. Bulkeley Hughes, of Plascoch, Anglesea.

18. At St. Pancras Church, Col. Lewis Bird, of Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, to Anne Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. David Jones, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. At Edinburgh, Patrick J. Maxwell, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's maritime service, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George Bell, Esq., surgeon, Edinburgh.

21. At St. Pancras New Church, George Vanderveze, Esq., son of the late G. Vanderveze, Esq., of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, to Isabella, relict of the late Capt. Thos. Swaine, of the Madras army.

— At Liverpool, George N. Prior, Esq., Bombay army, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham-place, Bucks.

22. At Loudoun Castle, N.B., Capt Henry, 56th regt., second son of John Joseph Henry, Esq., and Lady Emily Henry, to the Lady Selina Constance Hastings, third daughter of Francis, late Marquess of Hastings, and Flora Marchioness Dowager of Hastings and Countess of Loudoun.

23. At Richmond, James Murray, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to Charlotte, daughter of John G. Ravenshaw, Esq., of Richmond.

— At Chislehurst, Wm. S. Pillans, Esq., Captain Bengal Army, to Maria Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Soltan, Esq., of Cornwall-terrace.

24. At St. James's Church, Capt. Alex. Grant, first regt., to Harriet Sophia, fifth daughter of Capt. T. Deacon, unattached, late on the staff at Ceylon.

25. At St. Pancras Church, B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq., Bombay Army, to Catherine Nicholson, eldest daughter of Mr. Wornum, of Camden-street.

July 2. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. J. H. Rubley, Madras army, to Augusta Jane, second daughter of the late Wm. Penfold, Esq., of Madeira.

— At Sidbury, Devon, Robert Travers, Esq., Bombay army, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Larkin, Esq., of Blackheath.

3. At Iccanton Church, John Graham, Esq., 55th Regt. Bengal N.I., to Frances Merwin, only daughter of Z. H. Drake, Esq., of Springfield, Devon.

5. At Glasgow, John Roche, Esq., M.D., of Cork, to Catherine Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. E. B. Gullmer, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

6. At Rodmershams, the Rev. James Morant, A.M., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company at Madras, to Barbara Wilson, third daughter of W. J. Lushington, Esq., of Rodmershams-lodge, Kent, and niece of Maj. Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B.

10. At St. Pancras Church, Matthew Stovell, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late George Gordon, Esq., of Great Milton, Oxon.

— At Littleham Church, Exmouth, J. F. Leslie, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Major Westcott, Beacon Hill, Exmouth.

12. At St. Augustine's Church, in the parish of St. Faith, the Rev. Robert Shepherd, M.A., to Jane Barnes, of Clare-cottage, East Malling, Kent, niece of the late Dr. Burke, inspector-general of Hospitals in India.

17. At Bishop's Taunton, Devon, Henry Lawford, Esq., Lieut. Madras Artillery, to Amelia, second daughter of Maj. Fred. Gordon, late of the Royal Artillery.

— G. Italy, Esq., Madras Native Infantry, to his cousin, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of A. Italy, Esq., of Wadhurst Castle, county of Sussex.

25. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and at the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, Mons. Leon Du Pareq, of the Royal Marine Audit Office, Paris, to Sophia, daughter of Henry Newnham, Esq., formerly of the Bengal civil service.

Lately. At Sidmouth, Wm. James Church, Esq., 17th Madras N.I., to Frederica Frances, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Walker, of the late Royal Irish Artillery.

— At Cupar, James Ednaile, M.D., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Capt. A. Christie.

— At Beverley Minster, Capt. T. Ditmas, Madras Artillery, to Ebenezer Kate, eldest daughter of E. Bognhurst, Esq.

— At Keston, Henry, second son of the late G. O. Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas Tamer, Esq., of the Customs.

DEATHS.

March 16. At sea, on board the *Cornwall*, on the passage to England, Col. H. Faithfull, Bengal artillery.

May 15. At St. Helena, in the 47th year of his age, Richard Prince, Esq.

20. At St. Helena, William, eldest son of Ena. and Adj. Brown, 9th regt., aged four years.

31. At Bleau Wood, near Canterbury, Lieut. H. B. Bennett, H.M. 45th Foot.

June 11. On his passage from India, Lieut. Snell, 7th regt. Madras L.C., aged 20.

12. On the passage home from India, Capt. George Gray, 21st regt. Madras N.I., last surviving son of the late Andrew Gray, Esq., of Craig, Dumfriesshire.

13. Martha, wife of Mr. H. Warrington, lately appointed naval storekeeper at her Majesty's dock yard, Trincomalee.

22. At Islington, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. J. N. Pearson, Principal of the Church Missionary College.

23. In Portland Place, Alfred James, infant son of James Wigram, Esq., Queen's Counsel.

25. Drowned, in his 16th year, Alfred James Jones, third son of Mrs. Hannah Jones, of Aldgate, late a shipman in the *Kermouth* Indiaman.

26. At Southampton, Ann, relict of the late John Champman, Esq., of the Hon. Company's civil service, Bengal.

27. At Liverpool, Capt. John Peck, late of H.M. 9th Regt. of Foot.

— At Bayswater, aged 48, Mrs. Blewitt, relict of the late Major Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.

23. At 36, Connaught-terrace, in the 61st year of his age, Maj. Gen. Sir George Matthias Cox, Bart., of the Bombay establishment.

29. At Grove-lodge, Richmond, aged five months, Louisa Stewart, surviving twin infant of Sir Jeremiah Bryant.

July 1. At St. Leonard's, Edward Law, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Hon. C. F. Law, M.P., and Recorder of London.

11. In London, after a few days' illness, William Shotton, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

12. At Park Crescent, New Road, Lieut. Col. George Constable, late of the Bengal Artillery, in his 81st year.

— At St. Leonard's, Hastings, aged 15, Selma, fourth daughter of the Hon. C. F. Law, M.P., and niece of Lord Ellenborough.

— Alexander Brandt, Esq., of York Terrace, Regent's Park.

14. At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

— At Englefield-green, Lady Bryshane, widow of the late Rear Adm. Sir Charles Bryshane, K.C.B.

15. Near Folkestone, Anna, wife of Arthur Morris, Esq., and only daughter of the late Abraham Hoochback, Esq., chief supercargo of the Hon. E. I. Company, China.

17. At Pelham-Crescent, Brompton, Wm. Albert Davies, M.D., formerly on the Bombay medical establishment.

24. At East Lodge, Enfield, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., in the 71st year of his age.

25. At Bromley, Middlesex, in her 18th year, Ellen, third daughter of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East-India College, Hertford.

Lately. At Rathmines, Lieut. J. E. Frederick 18th regt. Bombay N.I., aged 34.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 3, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	9 0 @ 15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 13 @ 4 15
Bottles	100	11 4 — 11 8	— flat	do.	4 12 — 4 14
Coals	B. md.	0 5 — 0 9	— English, sq.	do.	2 14 — 3 0
Copper sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md.	31 8 — 31 12	— flat	do.	2 13 — 2 15
— Braslers'	do.	32 0 — 32 8	Bolt	do.	2 8 — 2 12
— Ingot	do.	29 4 — 29 8	Sheet	do.	4 10 — 5 2
— Old Gross	do.	30 8 — 30 12	Nails	cwt.	9 0 — 14 0
Bolt	do.	33 0 — 35 0	— Hoops	F. md.	4 6 — 4 10
Tile	do.	29 4 — 30 4	— Kentledge	cwt.	1 7 — 1 10
Nails, assort.	do.	26 8 — 33 0	Lead, Pig	F. md.	6 11 — 6 13
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped	do.	6 8 — 6 10
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery	15 D.	— 25 D.
Copperas	do.	2 4 — 2 6	Shot, patent	bag	3 4 — 4 2
Cottons, chintz	pee.	3 0 — 3 8	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 8 — 6 9
— Muslins	do.	1 2 — 2 12	Stationery	20 D.	— 35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mos.	0 33 — 0 54	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0 — 5 4
Cutlery, fine	15 D.	— 20 D.	— Swedish	do.	6 4 — 6 12
Glass	10 to 30 D.	to P.C.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	15 0 — 16 0
Ironmongery	30 D.	— 35 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 8 — 11 0
Hosiery, cotton	25 D.	— 30 D.	— coarse and middling	do.	12 — 4 0
Ditto, silk	30 D.	— 50 D.	— Flannel fine	do.	12 — 1 4

BOMBAY, May 19, 1838.

	Rs.	Rt		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	7 @ 10	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	57.8 @ —
Bottles, quart	doz.	1.4 — 1.6	— English	do.	38 —
Coals	ton	12 — 15	— Hoops	cwt.	10 —
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	63 —	Nails	do.	12 — 15
— Thick sheets or Brazer's ..	do.	64.8 —	Sheet	do.	10.8 — 11
— Plate bottoms	do.	63 —	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	35 — 36
Tile	do.	50 —	do. for nails	do.	47 — 52
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt.	18 —
— Longcloths	—	—	Sheet	do.	20 —
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.67 — 0.12	Shot, patent	cwt.	11 —
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	—	0.13 — 1.2	Spelter	do.	14.12 —
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	Stationery	40 D.	—
Earthenware	60 A.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub	11 —
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	Tin Plates	box	16 —
Hardware	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 —
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	— coarse	do.	2 —
			— Flannel, fine	do.	1.8 —

CANTON, March 13, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3 @ 6	Snalts	pecul	45 @ 55
— Longcloths	do.	4 — 10½	Steel, Swedish	tub	3.7 —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1 — 1.35
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do.	5 — 9	— do. ex super	yd.	2.5 —
— Bandannoes	do.	1.10 — 2.10	— Camlets at Lantin	pee.	26 — 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	36 — 42	— Do. Dutch	do.	24 — 25
Iron, Bar	do.	3 —	— Long Ells	do.	9½ — 10½
— Rod	do.	4.00 — 3	Tin, Straits	pecul	16 — 16½
Lead, Pig	do.	6½ — 6½	Tin Plates	box	8 — 9

SINGAPORE, March 8, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7 @ 9	Cotton Hks. imt. Battick, dble. corgie	4 @ 54	
Bottles	do.	100 34 — 33	— do. Pullicat	doz.	13 — 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul	36 — 37	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 ..	pecul	43 — 60
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yd. ..	33.36 pcs.	2 — 24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do.	—
— Ditto	24 — 40-44 do.	2½ — 3	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do.	115 —
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do.	3½ — 6	Cutlery ..	do.	40 per cent. disc.
— do. do.	40-43 do.	4½ — 5	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½ — 5
— do. do.	45-60 do.	5 — 8	— English	do.	4 — 4½
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do.	3½ — 4½	— Nail, rod	do.	4½ — 4½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8. single colours	do.	2 — 3	Lead, Pig	do.	7 — 7½
— two colours	do.	2½ — 3	Sheet	do.	7 — 8
— Turkey reds	do.	6 — 10	Spelter	pecul	6½ — 7
— Fancies	do.	3 — 5	Steel	tub	5 — 5½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs.	14 — 2½	Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	8 — 8½
— Jaconet, 20	42 — 45	no. 1½ — 4	— Cambrics	do.	20 — 30
— Lappets, 10	40 — 42	do. 1½ — 1½	— Bombazette	do.	5 — 5½

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, May 3, 1838.—The market for White Cotton Goods has improved, and considerable sales of Plain Book Muslins have been made for the Burmese markets, at rather higher rates than were current last week. Lappets have not been much inquired after, and there is no alteration in price. Shirtings are quite neglected, and the large supplies by late arrivals are likely to cause a still further decline in price. Lappet Scarfs are in good inquiry. 6-4 Jaconets and Cambrics, of medium to fine qualities, can readily be disposed of at remunerating rates. In consequence of the late heavy imports, White Cotton Yarn has declined in price. Turkey Red and Orange Yarns have a tendency to improve. Woollens still continue in fair demand, but without any alteration in price. Bolt and Sheathing Copper have risen in price about 4 annas per maund since our last issue, but the business done during the week is very small. Iron generally, since our last, has experienced a decline in price; the transactions of the week are moderate. Our quotations for Spelter remain unaltered, but a considerably larger business has been done during the week than for some time past. Tin Plates, same price, but we have only a sale of 60 boxes to report. Lead remains nominally at our quotations, but we have no sales to report.—*Price Current.*

Bombay, May 21, 1838.—There has been a little more activity in the Piece Goods market during the week, and sales to some extent have been effected. The finer descriptions of goods are most in request; still, however, the demand is far from active, and the near approach of the monsoon must prevent it becoming so this season. No sales of English Bar Iron are reported in the past week, and prices are now somewhat affected by the close of the season being so near at hand. Imports have been very light for several months, and should they continue so, unimproved prices may be expected when the season again opens in September. There

have been no transactions in Hoop or in Sheet Iron during the week. A sale of 300 candel of Swedish Iron is reported at Rs. 57½, which is about Rs. 30 per catty above the present price of English. Spelter has been retailing as high as Rs. 14½ per cwt., a price which is attracting it back from some of the towns in the interior: there is none at present in English importers' hands. Tiles are still in little demand.

Singapore, March 8, 1838.—The stock of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods continues small. There has been some inquiry for plain goods by the Cochinese traders now here, who have made some purchases of Madapolams and Longcloths. These traders took a few pieces of different descriptions of Cotton Goods last season, chiefly as samples, and if the taste for them increases, as may be expected, Cochinese-China will likely become an extensive outlet for British Cotton manufactures. Cambrics are in little request at present, except common qualities, of which there are none in the market. Grey Shirtings are in fair demand. Prints, suitable patterns of Fancies much wanted. Plain Turkey Red Cloth inquired for, but low prices are offered. Cotton Twist, Grey Mule, no importations during the week, and suitable Nos. (say 36 to 44) are much wanted. Woollens, Camlets, in little request for the junks this season. About 900 pieces of Long Ells have been sold to the Cochinese during the week, at 8 to 8½ dols. per piece. Cutlery and Hardware only saleable by auction at quotations. Metals: the market is now well supplied with Bar Iron. A small lot of Nail Rod imported from Calcutta has been sold at 4½ dols. per pecul. Copper Nails and Sheathing, none in first hands. Spelter, not any transactions in this article by the Cochinese yet heard of.

Canton, March 13, 1838.—The market is dull for most descriptions of British manufactures.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 9, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } S. R.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 15 8 14 0		
able in England } per cent.		
Second { From Nos 1,200 } to buy do. 0 4 3 8		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell.... par 3pm.		
Third { mg to Number } 5 per cent. prem. 3 0 2 8		
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 2 6 2 10		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,000 a 2,700
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) .. 250 a 200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 10 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, March 21, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—½ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—4½ disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 0½d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 19, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.4 to 101.11 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23.—Born. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.8 to 99.12.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 116.8 to 117 Born. Rs.

Singapore, March 8, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. per Sp. Dol., none, and wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per do., scarce, and wanted; Ditto, without ditto,—per do., no demand.

Canton, March 13, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol. On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 210 to 212 Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 215 Co's Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 21½ do., no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lantin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000 tons	Henning	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	738	Farquharson ..	Aug. 4.	Portsmouth.
<i>Robert Small</i>	750	Fulcher	Aug. 7.	Portsmouth.
<i>Broxbornebury*</i>	750	Chapman	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Exmouth</i>	750	Warren	Aug. 10.	
<i>Clifton*</i>	580	Green	Aug. 10.	
<i>Thomas Grenville</i>	1000	Thornhill	Sept. 1.	
<i>Moir*</i>	650	Owen	Sept. 1.	
<i>Duke of Buccleugh</i>	650	Close	Sept. 14.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Repulse</i>	1424	Pryce	Aug. 15.	
<i>Windsor</i>	700	Nisbett	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lady Flora</i>	756	Ford	Sept. 15.	

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Carnatic*</i>	650	Voss	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Wellington</i>	500	Liddell	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Mary Ann</i>	500	Tarbutt	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
<i>Duke of Argyll</i>	700	Bristow	Aug. 26.	Portsmouth.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Lady Feversham</i>	500	Webster	Aug. 4.	
<i>Berkshire†</i>	600	Clarkson	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Premier</i>	561	Were	Aug. 10.	
<i>Hashemy</i>	600	Buckle	Aug. 20.	

FOR CAPE AND BATAVIA.

<i>Sarah</i> (Government stores)...	500	Whiteside	Aug. 5.	
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	450	Mackwood	Aug. 10.	
<i>Abbotsford</i>	328	Chambers	Aug. 18.	
<i>(New Ship)</i>	600	Stevens	Aug. 20.	

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Boyne</i>	619	Richardson	Aug. 1.	Deptford.
<i>Earl Durham</i>	400	Cabell	Aug. 5.	
<i>Perfect</i>	658	Snell	Aug. 10.	
<i>Everetta</i>	500	Gilmore	Aug. 15.	
<i>Asia</i>	536	—	Aug. 15.	Deptford.
<i>Royal George</i>	466	Richards	Aug. 20.	
<i>Glenbervie</i>	388	King	Aug. 20.	
<i>Lord William Bentinck</i>	444	Doutty	Aug. 20.	
<i>James Pattison</i>	513	Cromarty	Aug. 27.	Plymouth.
<i>Bardaster</i>	500	Vertue	Aug. 31.	

FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Derwent</i>	400	Riddell	Aug. 15.	
<i>James</i>	350	Wrangles	Aug. 20.	
<i>Emu</i>	400	Howard	Aug. 30.	

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>City of Adelaide</i>	400	Chesser	Aug. 10.	
<i>Prince George</i>	477	—	Aug. 15.	
<i>Frances Charlotte</i>	300	Wellbank	Aug. 20.	

* Touching at the Cape.

† Touching Malabar Coast.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, &c. & Falmouth, will be despatched from the General Post-Office on Saturday, the 4th of August.

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